April 28, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Dean:

At the fall workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, November 3-4, 1965, the women became very much concerned over what was happening in our southern courts and brought in a resolution that we call together presidents of national women's organizations to formulate a plan for women to visit the courts. This we did and on March 24-25 we met in Atlanta for a two-day meeting. Fifteen of the organizations responded to the call. To initiate south-wide participation they called for workshops to be held in eleven of our southern states.

At Mr. Stanfield's suggestion, it was decided that state councils on human relations should share in carrying out the directive. We especially want the Executive Director of each council to be present when the workshop is held in their state and we shall ask them to promote the attendance of interested women.

There is one other thing I would like for you do do for us -- please find a place to meet in Jackson when we have set the date.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

June 9, 1966

Mrs. Sweetie B. Bell
205 North Memphis Street
Holly Springs, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Bell:

When you letter reached our office I was in a hospital with a back injury and a broken arm -- hence the delay in answering your gracious letter.

We are attempting to set up dates now for the workshops on Courts -- Community. We hope to have the Mississippi workshop in Jackson.

As soon as possible we'll let you know what dates seem to be the best for your state.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

205 North Memphis Street
Holly Springs, Mississippi
May 17, 1966

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of April 13, 1966, was received today and I am very frateful to you for informing me of the work shop that will be held in the future on the happening in our courts.

You will have ny full cooperation in what ever way possible. I will encourage all local presidents to plan to visit the courts.

I would like very much to get one of your guides when completed. I am sincerely in-in this program.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Sweetie B. Bell
(Mrs.) Sweetie B. Bell

Woman's Society of Christian Service

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Mississippi Conference

Richton, Mississippi
August 6, 1966

Mrs. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear sir:

Please remove my name from the mailing list of the Southern Regional Council and replace it with the name of Mrs. Karl Stauss, 107 Seneca, Jackson, Miss. who has succeeded me as president of the Mississippi Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service. I am forwarding the list of organizations and the letter which was enclosed to her and I will send anything else that comes to me to her.

Very truly yours,
Mrs B. M. Stevens
Mrs. B.M. Stevens

205 N. Memphis St.
Holly Springs, Miss.
August 8, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

In reply to your request as to the dates my group and I could not attend the work shop, they are as of now as follow.

September 5 - 16. October 25 - 29.

We have reviewed the observer program and find it to be quite interesting and we do look forward to attending this work shop.

Yours sincerely

Sweetie B. Bell

August 8, 1966

Mrs. Ann Hewitt
United Church Women
Bellevue Court, Apt. 5
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Mrs. Wallis Schutt
955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. S. J. Allen, Sr.
United Christian Missionary Society
1619 N. West Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Mrs. W. J. Gipson
Presbyterian Church, U.S.
2025 Whitfield Road
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. R. S. Munford
Presbyterian Church, U.S.
5487 Ridgewood Road
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

Dear Friends:

I am so glad you are you and that you live in Jackson, Mississippi. What marvelous leadership for your state workshop on "Courts!"

I think, perhaps, you know that these workshops are the joint enterprise of the State Councils on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned. Both groups are seriously concerned about dual justice and the unconcern of the community.

What we are asking of you leaders is --

1. help find a date for the workshop,
2. a place to meet--we hope our attendance will be large,
3. we need two or more lawyers with us in the morning session--lawyers who too are concerned about travesty of justice,
4. start your own visiting the courts.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P.S. You have already received a list of the participating organizations.

Women of the Church
Presbytery of Central Mississippi
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S.

5487 Ridgewood Road
Jackson, Mississippi
August 15, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

I seem to have gotten on your mailing list for a workshop here in Jackson. I do not know how my name came to you, but it was without my consent. At the present time, I am too involved in too many things to participate in anything else. Will you please remove my name from this list?

Women of the Church
Presbytery of Central Mississippi
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S.

I am returning to you the last mailing I received, namely, a manila envelope. This seemed to me something you might like to pass on to someone else.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs. R.S.) Virginia Munford

# Woman's Society of Christian Service

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Mississippi Conference

OK

~~Mr. A. D.~~ Beittel

ame

September 6, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The Mississippi Conference W. S. C. S. Secreatry of Christian Social Relations is: Mrs. H. H. Youngblood, Wesson, Mississippi.

The District C. S. R. Secretaries are:
Mrs. A. A. Adair, Gloster, Mississippi
Mrs. D. O. Thoms, Richton, Mississippi
Mrs. A. N. Williamson, 371 Francis St., Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. Ira Moore, Enterprise, Mississippi
Mrs. Lee Clark, 805 41st Ave., Gulfport, Mississippi
Mrs. E. E. Peale, 3616 Laurel Ave.,Natchez, Miss.

The District presidents are:
Miss Mildred Carruth, Rt. 3, Smithdale, Miss.
Mrs. A. L. Foster, 1042 First Ave., Laurel, Miss.
Mrs. George Ratliff, 241 Rolling Wood Drive, Jackson
Mrs. W. D. Kenneday, 3417 Poplar Springs Dr., Meridian
Mrs. M. R. Mosley, 1018 W. Howard Ave., Biloxi
Mrs. Heman DeCell, Highway 49 E., Yazoo City, Miss.

The Guild Chairman of C.S.R. is: Miss Irene Perkins, 920 Metaire Road, Jackson, Mississippi.

As for dates that are free in September and October, there is little or no choice. Beginning August 30 until the third week of October the districts are having workshops by subdistricts, committees, call joint conference meetings, and a jurisdiction convocation. The fourth week of October is the Week of Prayer and Self-Denial in all the local societies.

I do not have the North Mississippi roll of presidents and secretaries.

Best regards,

Barbara B. Stauss

Mrs. Karl Stauss

Miss -

September 8, 1966

Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt
955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Schutt:

The Louisiana State Workshop will be on November 9th at Alexandria. We would like to have Mississippi's on the 10th, at Jackson, and the next day at Montgomery, Alabama. Please see if the 10th will be alright with Jackson.

I really want to use Mrs. Martin L. Harvey in the morning panel. I am enclosing a copy of the program of our day here in Atlanta.

You have some five people in Jackson as members of the Board of Directors of SRC -- besides yourself, Mr. A. D. Beittel, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Jack Young and Mr. Dean.

What we want the local group to do is to find a place for the meeting.

I hope to see you in Omaha, Nebraska.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

Miss.

September 12, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on
  Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Dean:

The Louisiana Workshop on Courts is set for Wednesday, November 9. We hope it will be possible to have one in Mississippi the next day, November 10, at Jackson followed by one at Montgomery on the 11th.

We hope this can be done.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

October 13, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on
Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Please send me a list of your membership, at least 100 names, if possible, that you would like to receive an invitation to attend the Mississippi workshop on "Courts."

The date of the workshop has been set for November 10th. We need the list as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard

RPH

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 14, 1966

Dear President:

Please send us names and addresses of your state, district, or conference officers--presidents, secretaries, Christian Social Relations, or Social Action chairmen, etc.

We want to send them an invitation (and workbook) to attend your state workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts." Please, we need these as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Rt #1 Box 402
Ellisville, Mississippi
10-19-1966-

Dear Mrs. Tilly-

Mrs. Kelly is no longer president of our womans group- however, she is one of our best & most active members. at the present time she is in bed, with a bak ailment. when I visited her yesterday, She ask me to answer this for her- since it will be two weeks before our Group meets-

The officers are as follows-

President Mrs. Marie Welborn ✓
30 Lindsey Dr. Laurel Miss
Vice-Pres- Mrs Jane McDonald ✓
1721 Julian St. Laurel, Miss
Secretary. Mrs. Gatches Sanderson ✓
Rt # 5 Laurel, Miss
Treas. Oleta Vance, Rt #1 Box 402 Ellisville Miss ✓
Program chairman Mrs. Naomi Herrington ✓
Rt # 3. Ellisville Miss-

Sincerely yours
Oleta Vance

The Women of the Church
Synod of Mississippi
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S.

366-6196

Gulfport Miss
October 19th, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly, -

I am sending you herewith the Presbyterial presidents and those on their council who would be concerned with Christian Community Action:

1. Central Miss. Presbyterial
Mrs. ~~R. S. Munford~~ (asked her name be removed) ✓
~~5487 Ridgewood Road~~, Jackson
Mrs. T. B. Newman, Jr.
1608 Chambers St., Vicksburg ✓

2. St. Andrew Presbyterial
Mrs. Chauncey Godwin ✓
1102 Fawn Drive, Tupelo
Mrs. T. R. Baddley
Water Valley. ✓

(over)

3. South Mississippi Presbyterial

Miss Fery Anderson ✓
Box 47, Natchez

Mrs. Frank Rigell ✓
103 Pinewood Circle, Natchez –

I trust that this is the information you wish.

Sincerely,
(Mrs. H. R.) Annie F. Barber

Dr. & Mrs. A. D. Beittel
P. O. Box 4325 – Fondren Station ✓
Jackson, Miss

Mrs. Martin L. Harvey ✓
415 N. Farish St
Jackson. Miss

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 27, 1966

Dear Friend:

The Mississippi Workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community" will be held in Jackson at the Sheritan Motor Inn, U.S. 51 (North of Jackson) on November 10, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

We invite you to attend. There will be no registration fee and lunch will be on your own.

This is a joint project between The Fellowship of the Concerned and the State Councils on Human Relations of the Southern Regional Council.

In the morning session there will be a panel of lawyers who will give us first hand information of discrimination in the courts, jury selection, the need for prison reform, etc.

The afternoon session will be given over to discussion groups.

COME AND BRING SOMEONE WITH YOU.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
(Mrs. M. E. Tilly)

hj

Service by Collins

Funerals Since 1903
Insurance
Ambulance
Monuments
Notary

415 NORTH FARISH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
948-7223

October 27 , 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsythe Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Please inform me the date of your meeting here on Women and the Courts, and the responsibility you asked me to accept.

Cordially yours,

Clarie C. H.
Mrs. Martin L. Harvey

We want you to lead
a grou

OK

205 N. Memphis Street
Holly Springs, Miss.
October 29, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

your letter of October 11, 1966 was received and I am sending you the following named Officers and their addresses.

Mrs. Beulah Cox
Route 5—
Holly Springs, Miss.

Mrs. Louise Abston
Route 5—
Holly Springs, Miss.

Miss Lessye Davis
119 West College Ave.
Holly Springs, Miss.

Mrs. A.K. Montgomery
Water Valley, Miss.

Mrs. Myrtle C. Sims
39 West College Street
Holly Springs, Miss.

Yours Sincerely
Sweetie B. Bell

October 31, 1966

Mrs. Martin L. Harvey
415 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

The workshop on courts will be held at the Sheritan Motor Inn, U.S. 51 (North of Jackson) on November 10, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. We want you to lead the afternoon discussion. If the group is large we may divide them into two sections.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

October 31, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on
Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Dean:

We will need two lawyers with us in the morning session of our Mississippi Workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community." One should talk on jury service and the other on the plight of the misdemeanant who has no defense lawyer and no funds for bail.

The invitations and workbooks are being mailed today.

Let me know the names of the lawyers you secure.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

November 1, 1966

Dear Friend:

The Mississippi Workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community" will be held in Jackson at the Sheriton Motor Inn, U. S. Hwy. 51 (North of Jackson) on November 10, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

We invite you to attend. There will be registration fee and lunch will be on your own.

This is a joint project between the Fellowship of the Concerned and the State Councils on Human Relations of the Southern Regional Council.

In the morning session there will be a panel of lawyers who will give us first hand information of discrimination in the courts, jury selection, the need for prison reform etc. The afternoon session will be given over to discussion groups.

If you have not already received the workbook, "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community," one will be forthcoming.

COME AND BRING SOMEONE WITH YOU.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

November 2, 1966

RESERVATIONS
THE SHERATON MOTOR INN
U. S. HIGHWAY 51
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Dear Sir:

Please reserve 3 single rooms on November 9th for Mr. John Boone, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Mrs. J. C. Howard. We will arrive on Delta, Flight # 666, at 6:18 P.M.

Please confirm.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Howard

November 3, 1966

AIR MAIL

Professor Mike Horowitz
University of Mississippi Law School
Oxford, Mississippi

Dear Professor Horowitz:

We're happy that you can be with us in the workshop on Courts to be held in Jackson on November 10 at the Sheriton Motor Inn, U.S. Highway 51--North of Jackson.

We'll be happy to pay your expenses and am attaching an expense form for your convenience.

Enclosed are copies of all materials that have been sent out.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Enclosures 4

**AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.**
*Mississippi Program*
**P. O. Box 4325, Fondren Station, Jackson, Mississippi 39216**
**(601) 366-8242**

November 3, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I am writing you concerning the conference on Justice in the Courts planned for November 10th at the Sheraton Inn in Jackson.

There are three lawyers' groups in Jackson who have had a good deal of experience with injustice in the courts. I am reasonably sure that you are familiar with them and have invited them to the conference. On the slight chance that you have not done so, I am sending you names and addresses. There is still time for an invitation to go from your office.

Miss Marian Wright, NAACP Legal Defense Fund, 538½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. Al Bronstein, Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, 603 North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. Dennison Ray, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, 233 North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi

Cordially yours

AD Beittel

A. D. Beittel, Director
AFSC Mississippi Program

November 4, 1966

AIR MAIL

Mr. Dennison Ray
Lawyers' Committee for Civil
  Rights Under Law
233 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Ray:

Mr. A. D. Beittel, Director, American Friends Service Committee Mississippi Program, sent your name to Mrs. M. E. Tilly because he is sure that you would be interested in the conference of church women, November 10, Sheraton Inn, Jackson, to consider injustice in the courts, law enforcement, and penal administration in the state of Mississippi. Mrs. Tilly is out of the office this morning, and because I am afraid that she has not requested your assistence in boosting attendance at this meeting, I wish to request your presence and your assistance in extending invitations to individuals and groups to attend.

To be very frank we are not encouraged by the responses of the church women as of this morning.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB:rh

November 4, 1966
AIR MAIL

Miss Marian Wright
NAACP Legal Defense Fund
538½ North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Miss Wright:

Mr. A. D. Beittel, Director of American Friends Service Committee Mississippi Program, sent your name to Mrs. M. E. Tilly because he is sure that you would be interested in the conference of church women, on November 10 at the Sheraton Inn, to consider injustice in the court, law enforcement and penal administration in the state of Mississippi. Mrs. Tilly is out of the office this morning, and because I am afraid that she has not requested your assistence in boosting attendance at this meeting, I wish to request your presence and your assistance in extending invitations to individuals and groups to attend.

To be very frank we are not encouraged by the responses of the church women as of this morning.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB:rh

November 4, 1966

Mr. A. D. Beittel, Director
American Friends Service Committee
Mississippi Program
Pl O. Box 4325, Fondren Station
Jackson, Mississippi 39216

Dear Mr. Beittel:

I appreciated very much your letter and the suggested names. Mr. Boone has written to each of them asking for their assistance and presence at the workshop. I do hope they can come.

Best wishes to you and Mrs. Beittel.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

November 4, 1966

Mrs. Wallis Schutt
955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Schutt:

We begin each workshop with a Prayer in Unison (see enclosure). Please lead this for us, then say a few words of greetings.

This was the prayer of my own pastor at the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned last fall.

Out of the workshop came the plan for state workshops on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community."

I hope we will have a good workshop.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

November 4, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Mr. Dean:

Please give us some greeting from the Mississippi Council on Human Relations at the first of the workshop and also tell us something of the work of the Council, and let the people know the workshop is a joint project of the Mississippi Council and the Fellowship of the Concerned of the Southern Regional Council.

Professor Mike Horowitz, from the University of Mississippi Law School, will be with us and an invitation has been sent to the three lawyers suggested by Dr. Beittel --Miss Marian Wright, Mr. Al Bronstein, and Mr. Dennison Ray.

Here's hoping that we will have a good workshop in Mississippi.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

# DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS--UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY

O God as Thou art the one true living God,
give us a sense of oneness in Thee.
Thou who art the Creator of this universe of order and beauty
recreate us, Thy children of order and corruption.
Let not the sin and selfishness of mankind
forever mar and blight this otherwise perfect world.
Forgive us our foolish and feverish ways,
reclothe us in our rightful minds
that through purer lives Thy service we may find.

May our standards of rightness and wrongness be
measured and weighed on the absolute and
eternal scales of heaven.
Etch upon our minds and hearts
a vision of the Holy City and Thy Kingdom
of Love and Light, of Peace and Truth.
Then lend to us Thy courage
and the positive force of Thy sovereign will
that we may Thy mission fulfill.
In Thy presence may we move forth
to become the vessels through which
Thy Holy Spirit might move into this world
of lossness, chaos and confusion.

We pray that we may be Thy ministering hands,
that the oppressed might be liberated,
the blind might see and the lame may walk.
Renew us in Thy image and make us new creatures
that we may seek and establish a new order
where man lives at peace with Thee,
his fellowman, and himself.

For Thy Kingdom's sake we pray. AMEN.

—The Reverend Dwight Nysewander
November 3, 1965, Atlanta, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

# MISSISSIPPI STATE WORKSHOP

## "DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS --
## UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY"

The Fellowship of the Concerned, and

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Of

The Southern Regional Council

SHERATON MOTOR INN

Jackson, Mississippi

November 10, 1966

10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

# PROGRAM

10:00 A.M.

PRAYER In Unison - Led by Mrs. Wallis Schutt, Chairman
Christian Social Relations
United Church Women of Mississippi

THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

- Mr. Kenneth Dean, Executive Director

VISITATION OF COURTS - Mrs. M. E. Tilly

CITIZENS' RESPONSIBILITY IN CORRECTIONS
(Law Enforcement and Prison Reform)

- Mr. John Boone, Director
Crime and Penal Administration
Southern Regional Council

DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS

- Professor Mike Horowitz
University of Mississippi Law School

WHO ARE WE? -

LUNCH

## AFTERNOON SESSION

DISCUSSION - Led by Mrs. Martin L. Harvey, Chairman
Womanpower Unlimited , and
Member, Board of Directors
Southern Regional Council

# A WORKSHOP

A Work Shop —
is a place of saw and plane
and saw dust and shavings on the floor,—
the leavings from rough things made smooth;—
of square and rule,
with which things not true to line are tested
and made straight;
and a workman in overalls, not afraid to soil his hands
as he bends to his task to perfect something
beautiful — and useful out of that which may
have been raw and rough and plain . . .
But all done in the service of humanity.

In this spirit, we may have our workshop.
It means hard work, — not afraid to handle sordid things,
to probe deep with chisel and auger to uncover conditions,
to make rough places be saw dust and shavings;
to use the square and rule to straighten conditions,
that we may make something beautiful out of that
which has been sordid and unlovely —
But all done in the service of humanity.

—Dorothy Tilly

## THE PURPOSE OF A WORKSHOP

To throw a searchlight on conditions,
to reveal to the public conditions that need changing,
to formulate plans to change conditions that need changing,
to lead the public to desire conditions changed—
and be willing to accept changes when made.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
SCHOOL OF LAW
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI 38677

November 12, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
S. R. C., Inc.
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I think you know how very much I enjoyed my stay in Jackson and the chance to meet you. I wish that we could have sessions of the sort we did more often and with Mr. Peoples in attendance. Enclosed is a rather sloppy expense sheet. I hope it does not come to too much.

Very truly yours,

Michael J. Horowitz

Michael J. Horowitz
Associate Professor of Law

MJH:jce
ENCLOSURE

November 21, 1966

Mr. Michael J. Horowitz
Associate Professor of Law
The University of Mississippi
School of Law
University, Mississippi 38677

Dear Mr. Horowitz:

We're happy to enclose a check for your expenses to attend the workshop in Jackson. Needless to say, your presence there made the meeting what it was and we think it was a good one.

We wish you every success in winning the Justice of the Peace suit.

Thank you again for your presence in Jackson.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
encl. check $39.50 #1849

## ORGANIZATIONS in MISSISSIPPI involved in state workshop on "Courts"

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN"

Mrs. Ann Hewitt, Bellevue Courts, Apt. 5, 950 North St., Jackson
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, 955 Pecan Boulevard, Jackson

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS:

Mrs. Robert B. Rall, 3815 Dogwood Drive, Jackson 39211

THE WOMEN'S WORK
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S.

Mrs. Harold R. Barber, 1030 Second St., Gulfport 39501

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
THE METHODIST CHURCH:

Mrs. J. R. Crump, 2705 13th Street, Meridian, 39301
Mrs. B. M. Stevens, Richton 39476

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN - District #7
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Mrs. Sam Robinson, 3607 Durness, Houston, Texas 77025

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN'S FEDERATION:

Mrs. Bernice Kelly, 1500 Woodlawn Drive, Laurel 39440

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Exec. Dir., 306 First Federal Building, Jackson

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST:

Mrs. J. E. Hamlin, 1029 E. Main St., West Point 39773
Mrs. S. J. Allen, Sr., 1619 N. West St., Jackson 39202

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
Mrs Claude S. Sarphie, 112 Melrose St., Hattiesburg 39401

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL
C.M.E. CHURCH:

Mrs. A. M. Reeves, P.O. Box 182, Mount Olive
Mrs. A. M. Naylor, P. O. Box 332, Pontotoc
Mrs. Mary L. Taylor, Route 3, Box 96, Charleston
Mrs. Sweetie Bell, 205 N. Memphis St., Holly Springs

WOMAN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
A.M.E. ZION CHURCH:

Mrs. Jennie R. Johnson, Route 2, Box 109, Pickens
Mrs. Ardella Dixon, Route 2, Box 113, Mason 39341
Mrs. Blanche Lou Stacks, 2308 Sixth St., Clarksdale
Mrs. Elizabeth Love, Route 5, Box 305, Batesville
Mrs. Beatrice Smith, Route 1, Box 182, Glendora

May the blessings
of the Christ Child
Who in the manger, lay
Bring joy and peace anew
For you this
Christmas Day!

Dear mrs Tilly it were
so nice Beeing in the
Meathing in Jackson with
you it were some thing Brought
out to us and were plain
at Last to me and others
By the help of God I do.
Hope to see you all again soon
Merry Christmas and a Happy New year

Myra English

Jackson, Miss-

1. Ask for Questions they would like to discuss.
Mrs Harvey-
Exp. of hers in Court cases. Teachers suit.
Freedom Riders).

(Mrs Brooks)

1 If local group will prepare list
of qualified speakers. They will distribute

2. Is there a planned bibliography?

3. Is there a plan to write a comedy.
social situations -- local integration situations
skit that maybe High School children
could do.?

4. Social studies textbooks for Negro Children.

(Mrs Crump.)

1. What can we do about Justice of Peace?
(Mr. Beittel)

1. How would be best way to move on
Parchment.? (Mr Boone)

(Crystal Jackson)

1. What has been planned for Miss. Best Method
of organization?

Boone- Chrm. will call meeting.

Horowitz- Complex. Prison self-sustaining. Funds a problem.
Get legislature to add prison system to its problems.
Programs in Education for Prison Officials.
Church group and other group. to visit prison.
Call Prison and ask for permission
to visit.
~~Thee~~ Parchment can be made to integrate.
Authority of inst can make integ. work.
(Vocational classes (Beittel) integrated)
Literacy program handled by inmates.

Evans Harrington; English Dept. U. of M.
(James Mays) Parchment largest rec. of money on
Cotton allotment.

Horowitz - Justice of Peace.
580 men. venereal - uneducated men.
est. 90% of all who go to court go to J. P. Court.
(Ralar moved to J. P. district so he could
make enough money to pay hospital bill for wife).

Earl Self
"Those who more often violate the
law in Miss. - are first: Highway Patrolmen,
Second, City + County law enforcement officers, and
third, Justice of Peace Courts!"
Florence Gooch -

Youth Courts ~~Judges~~ - how widespread -
What jurisdiction? (Can be the worst
miscarriage of justice)
Youth Farm (negro) Very well run + kept.
has paid social worker.

Film - "The myth of Prejudice."
Material -
Anti-Defam League.
Natl. Conf. Chr. & Jews.
American Friends Service League.

What We Can Do.

Roy L. Self
233 N. Farish St.
Jackson, Miss. - Investigator fo
Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights

I would like Dual Justice
Sent to me —

Mrs Emanuel Crystal
4135 N. Honeysuckle
Jackson, Miss -

Mrs. H. P. Hearn
451 Dunbar
Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. George H. Butler
4005 Old Canton Lane
Jackson, Miss. 39206

OK

---

# don't forget!

OK

Miss Gabrielle
Beard

Box 557

University, Miss.

Names and addresses from the Mississippi School of Missions

✓ Miss Eve Devereaux ✓
Box 136 - Star Route
Gautier, Miss.

✓ Mrs. E. Z. Lea ✓
1004 - 5th North
Vicksburg, Miss.

✓ Mrs. Robert W. Jeffrey ✓
146 Monroe Circle
Biloxi, Miss.

✓ Mrs. Elmo Smith ✓
22nd Ave. Heights
Meridian, Miss.

✓ Mrs. W. C. Byrd ✓
1403 Dunbar Ave.
Bay St. Louis, Miss

✓ Mrs. Claude Campbell ✓
402 Crestmont
Hattiesburg, Miss.

✓ Mrs. P. E. Cunningham ✓
P. O. Box
Vicksburg, Miss.

✓ Mrs. Rufus W. Peebles ✓
3971 Council Circle
Jackson, Miss.

✓ Mrs. Frank B. Pittman ✓
Route 6, Box 169B
Jackson 8, Miss.

✓ Mrs. Mary K. Webb ✓
522 Line St.
Jackson, Miss.39203

✓ Mrs. Giles W. Patty ✓
1621 - 31st St.
Meridian, Miss.

✓ Mrs. C. C. McDonald, Jr. ✓
400 Felicity
Bay St. Louis, Miss.

✓ Miss Louise Killingsworth ✓
1609½ Lyncrest Ave.
Jackson, Miss. 39202

✓ Mrs. J. N. Cooper ✓
716 N. Pearl St.
Natchez, Miss.

✓ Mrs. R. L. Curry ✓
1004 Alta Vista Blvd
Jackson 3, Miss.

✓ Mrs. J. E. Wilson ✓
2929 - 38th St.
Meridian, Miss.

✓ Mrs. W. R. Mitchum ✓
3234 Poplar Springs Dr.
Meridian, Miss.

✓ Mrs. Paul Lacy ✓
1718 Hyland Drive
Pascagoula, Miss.

✓ Mrs. D. O. Thoms ✓
Richton, Miss.

✓ Mrs. C. D. Crawford ✓
Rolling Fork, Miss.

✓ Mrs. James Earl Burns ✓
647 Pass Rd.
Gulfport, Miss.

✓ Mrs. Cleveland C. Byrd ✓
Box 51
Escatawpa, Miss.

✓ Mrs. Arnold Ritchie ✓
4013 Meadow Lane Dr.
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(Maryville College
Maryville, Tenn.)

~~Mrs. B. M. Stevens~~
~~Richton, Miss.~~

✓ Mrs. H. R. Bryant, Jr. ✓
Edwards, Miss.

~~Mrs. Karl Strauss~~
~~3873 Azalea~~
~~Jackson, Miss~~

✓ Mrs. Stanley Wilson ✓
2212 - 15th St.
Meridian, Miss.

~~Mrs. Candler Tatum~~
~~Birmingham, Ala.~~

✓ Mrs. Paul Arrington ✓
1735 Piedmont St.
Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. J. J. Williams
Enterprise, Miss.

Mrs. Ila M. Breeland
219 Gill Avenue
Biloxi, Miss.

Mrs. Charles H. Gunn
1831 Boling St.
Jackson 3, Miss.

Miss Doris Jenkins
29 - 48th St.
Gulfport, Miss. 39503

Miss Bess L. Thrash
131 Campground
Biloxi, Miss.

Miss Alpha Matheney
Poplar Springs Drive
Methodist Church
Meridian, Miss.

Miss Mary Allen
604 Mill St.
Ellisville, Miss.

Mrs. L. R. Furr
737 Washington Ave.
Pascagoula, Miss.

## WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD

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500 Nicholson Ave.
Long Beach, Miss

Miss Mae Furr
122 W. First St.
Biloxi, Miss.

Miss Ruby Crawford
1635 Lake Park Dr.
Laurel, Miss.

Miss Ruth Mae Lovitt
Route 1
Moselle, Miss.

Mrs. D. P. Johnston
Enterprise, Miss.

OR

Abrahm, Miss Joylene
760 Lakeland Dr. Apt. 8D
Jackson, Miss. 39216

Alford, Mrs. Charles C.
Magnolia Home
942 North St.
Jackson, Miss. 39202

Ayers, Mrs. Elizabeth
921 Van Dorn
Holly Springs, Miss. 38635

Arrington, Mrs. Paul
1735 Piedmont St.
Jackson, Miss. 39202

Banks, Mrs. V.M.
713 Campbell St.
Jackson, Miss. 39203

Baron, Mrs. Louis
503 Monroe
Natchez, Miss. 39120

Bealand, Mrs. Gayle C.
1413 S. Lamar Bldv.
Oxford, Miss. 38655

Berkley, Miss Ruby
Box 16
Red Banks, Miss. 38661

Billups, Mrs. Isabelle
318 Murry St.
Biloxi, Miss.

Bohannon, Mrs. Julia
4508 Harrison Ave.
Gulfport, Miss. 39503

Boyd, Mrs Lucy Mae
436 Dorthy St.
Charleston, Miss.

Mrs. A.A. Branch
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Miss. 39174

Brent, Mrs. Jesse E.
P.O. Drawer 8
Greenville, Miss. 38702

Brooks, Mrs. Mary
750 Lenox Dr.
Jackson, Miss. 39211

Broussard, Mrs. J.R., Jr.
135 Sute Place
Biloxi, Miss. 39530

Brown, Mrs. Calvin S.
630 Van Buren Ave.
Oxford, Miss. 38655

Campbell, Mrs. Clarice T.
Box 1638
University 38677

Carter, Mrs. J.F.
Box 73
Washington, Miss. 39190

Cherry, Mrs. Neldie
636 Delauney St.
Biloxi, Miss. 39530

Dahmar, Mrs. Vernon
Rt. 1, Box 308
Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401

Disparti, Miss. Josephine
Rt. 2, Box 56
Tchula, Miss. 39169

Dorsey, Mrs. Josephine
Rt. 1, Box 17
Mound Boyou, Miss. 38762

Draine, Mrs. Roosevelt
1132 Corinth St.
Jackson, Miss. 39209

Ducre, Mrs. Mary
1120 Church St.
Handsboro, Miss.

Elzy, Mrs. Blanche
770 Nixon St.
Biloxi, Miss. 39530

Fairley, Mrs J.C.
522 Mobile St.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Farve, Miss. Eliza
Huff Alley
Biloxi, Miss. 39530

Flowers, Mrs. Gaynette
2618 Jefferson
Gulfport, Miss. 39503

Gilbert, Mrs. Robert
509 Redwood Dr.
Columbus, Miss.

Graves, Mrs. Frank O.
711 Tegarden Road
Handsboro, Miss.

Harvey, Mrs. C. Collins
415 N. Farish St.
Jackson, Miss. 39202

Haxton, Mrs. R.K.
410 Wetherbee St.
Greenville, Miss. 38701

Huffer, Mrs. Ralph C.
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Miss. 39174

Jordon, Miss Kate Foote
708 Ave. I
Greenwood, Miss. 38930

Kammer, Miss Joie
St. Francis Center
708 Ave. I
Greenwood, Miss. 38930

Keglar, Mrs. Birdia
Box 52
Charleston, Miss. 38921

King, Mrs Edwin
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Miss. 39174

Law, Mrs. Helen S.
1027 Meadowbrook
Jackson, Miss. 39206

Lombard, Mrs. Grace
1445 3rd St.
Handsboro, Miss. 39554

Mack, Miss Loretta
St. Francis Center
708 Ave. I
Greenwood, Miss.

Mars, Miss Florence
518 Poplar
Philadelphia, Miss.

Maynard, Mrs. William H.
Rt. 1, Box 670
Clarksdale, Miss. 38614

Mestas, Miss Ernestine
3434 Hashville St.
Jackson, Miss.

Morris, Miss Lucy
1824 16th St.
Gulfport, Miss.

Owens, Mrs George A.
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Miss. 39714

Page, Mrs M.J.
1659 East Union Ave.
Greenville, Miss. 38701

Page, Mrs. Vivian P.
703 E. Walthall St.,
Greenville, Miss. 38701

Parris, Mrs. Margaret
Box126
State College 39762

Pearson, Mrs. William W.
Rainbow Plantation
Webb, Miss.

Pigee, Mrs. Vera
611 Beard St.
Clarksdale, Miss.

Price, Mrs. J.H., Jr.
308 Clarke Ave.
Magnolia, Miss. 39652

Shackelford, Miss Sandra
St. Francis Center
708 Ave. I Miss.
Greenwood, Miss.

Sicotte, Mrs. Sid
2212 Kelvin Court
Handsboro, Miss. 39554

Smith, Mrs. Colton III
Church of Ascension
Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401

Smith, Mrs. Mary A.
241 S. Sixth St.
Greenville, Miss. 38703

Tyler, Mrs Milton
142 Bayou Auguste Homes
Biloxi, Miss.

Walker, Miss Kitty
1015 West Howark Ave.
Biloxi, Miss.

Waugh, Miss Mary D.
317 Custer St.
Yazoo City, Miss.

Wheatley, Mrs. D.S., Sr.
Box 307
Greenwood, Miss. 38931

Williams, Mrs. Helen Bass
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Miss. 39174

Wood, Mrs. George H.
123 Public Scuare
Batesville, Miss.

Workman, Mrs Noel
501 E. Reed Road
Greenville, Miss. 38701

Wright, Miss Marian
1443 Rockdale
Jackson, Miss. 39213

Agregood, Mrs. John
1431 La Salle St.
Biloxi, Miss. 39203

Ashmore, Mrs. S.E.
524 Patton Ave.
Jackson, Miss. 39216

Beall, Mrs. Olin G.
Box 633
Biloxi, Miss. 39533

Beittel, Mrs. A.D.
1666 Beacon Place
Jackson, Miss. 39216

Brinson, Mrs Carroll
4043 Hawthorn Dr.
Jackson, Miss. 39206

Cantrell, Mrs Earl
295 Beauvoir
Biloxi, Miss. 39531

Crystal, Mrs. Emmanuel
4135 N. Honeysuckle
Jackson, Miss. 39211

Curet, Mrs. Marge
Lameuse St.
Biloxi, Miss.

Foster, Mrs. Maggie
884 Main St.
Biloxi, Miss. 39530

Gooch, Mrs. L.C. Jr.
1216 Linden Place
Jackson, Miss. 39202

Henry, Mrs. Aaron E.
213 Fourth St.
Clarksdale, Miss. 38614

Henshaw, Mrs. Al
3007 Hiller St.
Biloxi, Miss. 39513

Johnson, Mrs. Albert Sidney
201 Hopkins
Biloxi, Miss.

King, Miss Clymothes
624 Rose St.
Jackson, Miss. 39203

McNeil, Mrs. Wilda D.
1702 St. Mary St.
Jackson, Miss. 39202

Martin, Mrs. Jack
609 Nixon St.
Biloxi, Miss. 39530

Mason, Mrs. Gilbert
873 Fayard
Biloxi, Miss. 39530

Mead, Miss Nirma B.
448 Kensington Dr.
Biloxi, Miss. 39530

Randel, Miss Essie
531 W. Pascagoula
Jackson, Miss. 39203

Robbins, Mrs. T.C.
4638 Jiggitts Rd.
Jackson, Miss. 39211

Smith, Mrs. A.K.
1060 Biloxi St.
Jackson, Miss.

Stewart, Mrs. Charles A.
721 N. State St
Jackson, Miss. 39201

Whitney, Mrs. S. Leon
891 Crawford
Jackson, Miss.

Wright, Mrs. Shelly
1030 Manship St.
Jackson, Miss. 39202

ok for lists-

OK

ORGANIZATIONS in MISSISSIPPI involved in state workshop on "Courts"

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN"

~~Mrs. Ann Hewitt, Belle~~vue Courts, Apt~~. 5, 950 North St.,~~ Jackson
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, 955 Pecan Boulevard, Jackson ✓

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS:

Mrs. Robert B. Rall, 3815 Dogwood Drive, Jackson 39211 ✓

THE WOMEN'S WORK
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S.

Mrs. Harold R. Barber, 1030 Second St., Gulfport 39501 ✓

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
THE METHODIST CHURCH: Mrs H.H. Youngblood, Wesson, Miss.

Mrs. J. R. Crump, 2705 13th Street, Meridian, 39301 ✓
~~Mrs. B. M. Stevens, Richton~~ 39476 Mrs. Karl Stauss ✓
✓ Mrs H. E. Jones, Saltillo, Miss. 38866
101 Senaca. Jackson

Mrs. Lillie T. Lindsey
P.O. Box 657
Starkville, 39759

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN - District #7
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Mrs. Sam Robinson, 3607 Durness, Houston, Texas 77025

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN'S FEDERATION:

~~Mrs. Bernice Kelly, 1500 Woodlawn Drive, Laurel 39440~~ ✓
Oleta Vance, Rt. 1, Box 402, Ellisville,

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Exec. Dir., 306 First Federal Building, Jackson ✓

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST:

Mrs. J. E. Hamlin, 1029 E. Main St., West Point 39773 ✓
Mrs. S. J. Allen, Sr., 1619 N. West St., Jackson 39202 ✓

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
Mrs Claude S. Sarphie, 112 Melrose St., Hattiesburg 39401 ✓

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL
C.M.E. CHURCH:

Mrs. A. M. Reeves, P.O. Box 182, Mount Olive ✓
Mrs. A. M. Naylor, P. O. Box 332, Pontotoc ✓
Mrs. Mary L. Taylor, Route 3, Box 96, Charleston ✓
ok ~~Mrs. Sweetie Bell, 205 N. Memphis St., Holly Springs~~

WOMAN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
A.M.E. ZION CHURCH:

Mrs. Jennie R. Johnson, Route 2, Box 109, Pickens ✓
Mrs. Ardella Dixon, Route 2, Box 113, Mason 39341 ✓
Mrs. Blanche Lou Stacks, 2308 Sixth St., Clarksdale ✓
Mrs. Elizabeth Love, Route 5, Box 305, Batesville ✓
Mrs. Beatrice Smith, Route 1, Box 182, Glendora ✓

## MISSISSIPPI - Attendance at Workshop

Mrs. Annie K. Montgomery
Water Valley, Miss.

Dr. & Mrs. A. D. Beittel
P. O. Box 4325 Fondren Station
Jackson, Miss. 39216

Mr & Mrs. Paul Arrington
1735 Piedmont St.
Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. L. B. Jones
517 N. Farish St.
Jackson

Miss Edina Rodrique
P. O. Box 2248
Jackson

Mrs. Chas. Stewart
721 N. State
Jackson

Marian E. Wright, Atty
538½ N. Farish
Jackson

Mrs. Clarice C. Harvey
415 N. Farish St.
Jackson

Mrs. Mary J. Howze
2122 - 16th Ave
Meridian

Mrs. Mary Brooks
750 Lenox Dr.
Jackson

Mrs. R. G. Barnes
P.O.Box 153
Jackson

Mrs. Harry G. Newman
726 Alvaredo St.
Jackson

Mrs. L. C. Gooch
1216 Linden Pl.
Jackson

Mary Haynes
621 Barnett Building
Jackson

Annie Lou Curtis
621 Barnett Bldg.
Jackson

Mrs. Minnie E. Farish
634 Campbell St.
Jackson

Mrs. ZxLema Elma P. Price
121 W. Oakley St.
Jackson

Mrs. H. P. Hearn
451 Dunbar
Jackson

Mrs. Willie O. Owens
2846 Bailey Ave Extension
Jackson

Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt
955 Pecan Blvd
Jackson

Mrs. Emanuel Crystal
4135 N. Honeysuckle
Jackson

Mrs. Jessie Crump
4801 25th St.
Meridian

Mrs. Miriam Spencer
2201 30th Ave.
Meridian

Mrs. Jeannette King
Tougaloo College
Jackson

Mrs. Geo. H. Butler
4005 Old Canton Lane
Jackson, Miss. 39206

---

Miss Gabrielle Beard
Box 557
University

NAME & ADDRESS

Mary Haynes 621 Barnett Bldg, Jackson
Annie Lou Curtis " " "
Minnie E. Fargish 634 Campbell St. Jackson
Mrs Zylema P. Price, 121 W. Oakley St. Jackson
Ken Dean, 306 First Federal Bldg., Jackson
Ellen McNamara
Mrs. H. P. Hearn 451 Dunbar Jackson, Miss
Mrs Willie Obed Owlna 2846 Bailey ave Ext Jackson Miss.
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt 955 Pecan Blvd. Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. Robert Jesse, 1945 Ventura Dr Jackson Miss
Mrs Emanuel Crystal 4135 N. Honeysuckle " "
Mrs Jennie Reed Orvey 4801-28th St. Meridian
Mrs. Miriam Spencer 2201-30 Ave. Meridian
Mrs. Jeannette King, Tougaloo College

NAME ADDRESS

MICHAEL HOROWITZ - UNIV LAW SCHOOL OXFORD
Montgomery Annie K. Water Valley, Miss.
Dr & Mrs Beittel -
Mr & Mrs Paul Covington
Mrs. L. B. Jones - 517 N. Farish St. - Jackson
Miss Edlina Rodrigue P.O. Box 2248 Jackson, Miss.
Robert D. Boyd P.O. Box 2435 Jackson
Mrs. Chas. Stewart, 721 N. State Jackson
James N Mays 2243 Whitfield Mills Jackson Miss
Marian E. Wright 538½ N. Farish - Jackson, Miss
Mrs. Clarice Collins Harvey - 415 N. Farish St, Jackson, Miss
Mrs Myra English
Mrs Mary J Houze 2122 -16 ave
Meridian Miss
Mrs. Mary Brooks, 750 Lenox Dr.
Mrs. R. H. Barnes, ~~1787 Chesworth Dr.~~ P.O. Box 153
Mrs. Harry G. Newman, 726 Alvarado St.
Mrs. L. C. Gooch, 1216 Linden Pl., Jackson

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE
**Woman's Society of Christian Service**
THE METHODIST CHURCH

CONFERENCE DIRECTORY
1965-1966

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Elkin, N. C. 28621

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P. O. Box 792
Mount Airy, N. C. 27030

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703 West Avenue
Kannapolis, N. C. 28081

*Spiritual Life Cultivation*
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303 Buncombe Street
Hendersonville, N. C. 28739

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Greensboro, N. C. 27407

*Wesleyan Service Guild*
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Pleasant Garden, N. C. 27313

*Committee on Nominations*
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1323 Aylesford Road
Charlotte, N. C. 28211

*Public Relations and Historian*
Mrs. John Wright
P. O. Box 142
Weaverville, N. C. 28787

*Town and Country Work*
Mrs. Orell Lineberger
P. O. Box 23
Stoneville, N. C. 27048

OFFICERS EMERITUS

*President*
Mrs. C. C. Weaver
220 New Drive
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103

April 14, 1966

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly :

I will be glad to get the information to the local presidents regarding the " project " of women visiting the Courts-to see what is happening there- andin preparation for a proposed state workshop on The Courts.

On May 15th our Conference Newsletter will go to every local president - all 959 of them. this will be the best way I can reach them is to carry the information in the Newsletter. Too, all the district and conference officers will be together on May 24 for a Training Day. This will also be a good place to present the information. These things I will do.

Sincerely yours,

Lurlene Barnhardt
Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF NORTH CAROLINA
1094 HENDERSONVILLE ROAD
ASHEVILLE, N. C. 28803

LOUISE L. PITMAN, PRESIDENT

State

April 18, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have your letter of April 12th regarding the proposed workshops.

I will be glad to send you a list of our local presidents, when it is ready. Being a League member you know that annual meetings are held during April and (sometimes March).

I will try to get the list to you next week for I shall be out of the office from the 29th of this month to the 25th of May.

Sincerely,
Louise L. Pitman
Louise L. Pitman

4-23-66

W. O. C. SYNOD OF APPALACHIA

Dear Mrs. Tilly: I am being informal to save space.
My particular Synod is comprised of parts of
three states, N.C., Virginia and Tenn. - the moun-
tainous parts of these states.

We have just had four good Presbyterial
meetings. I wish we had had your letter
before they met. Now, early in June we shall have
a week of Training at Bristol Tenn. (King College)
attended by about 100 women from the Synod.
We shall announce the pre-plans of attending
the convoc. fully in
court etc. and explain the Chr. Comm. Action. I am also
alerting my four Presbyterial Presidents to put it in
our "How" Groups in a letter to local presidents.

Yours: Becky
(Mrs. F.A.) Plummer

MRS. F. A. PLUMMER, Pres.
25 MINERAL SPRING RD.
ASHEVILLE, N.C. 28805

ASHEVILLE, N.C.
PM
1966

0TH ANNIVERSA

Personal Post Card

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Womens Work
Sow. Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

I hope the dates will be set before our Tr. School meets June 6.-10.

April 28, 1966

Mr. John R. Taylor, Chairman
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
2410 East Bessemer Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Taylor:

At the fall workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, November 3-4, 1965, the women became very much concerned over what was happening in our southern courts and brought in a resolution that we call together presidents of national women's organizations to formulate a plan for women to visit the courts. This we did and on March 24-25 we met in Atlanta for a two-day meeting. Fifteen of the organizations responded to the call. To assure south-wide participation they called for workshops to be held in eleven of our southern states.

At Mr. Stanfield's suggestion, it was decided that state councils on human relations should share in carrying out this directive. We especially want a representative from the council to be present when the workshop is held in their state and we shall ask them to promote the attendance of interested women.

There are two other things I would like you to do for us: 1) please send us a copy now, from the N. C. Constitution, the' criterion for selection of people for jury service, and 2) please find a place to meet in Charlotte when we set the date.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
cc: Miss Roberta Blackwell

Women of the Church
Synod of North Carolina
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

Dear Mrs - Tilley:

Received your letter and forgive delay in answering, but have been attending Presbyterial meetings -

Will have this letter read at our Council Meeting 15 June and ask the Presbyterial Presidents to alert the local presidents to this Matter -

I will be going out of office this summer but will keep this letter in my file for the new president - I also had a letter from Dr Evelyn Green concerning this - You may be assured that I will share this letter with my co-workers -

Sincerely,
Jennie B McLean

3 May, 1966

June 9, 1966

Mr. John R. Taylor, Chairman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I am back in the office again after my stay in the hospital and found your letter of May 2 waiting for me.

Thank you very much for letting us know that Miss Blackwell will find a meeting place for us in Charlotte. The date will depend somewhat on a schedule the State Councils on Human Relations have for their own meetings. If you will think through on this and let us know a suggested date, we can then make further plans for the workshop.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

**NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL**
**ON HUMAN RELATIONS**
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
AREA CODE 704-376-6833

May 2, 1966

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Dr. C. E. Boulware, *Vice Chairman*—Durham
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Mrs. George O. Clifford
Rev. Frederick R. Crownfield
Ruben J. Dailey
Carl J. Dockery
Monsignor Hugh A. Dolan
Thomas G. Donnelly
Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy
Rev. James R. Hampton
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Jr.
Watts Hill, Jr.
Dr. Nell Hirschberg
Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Robert E. Kimzey, Jr.
Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D.
Rev. W. Judson King
Mrs. G. C. Lassiter
Dr. Edward A. McDowell
Dr. Carlyle Marney
Rev. Robert A. Massey
Dr. Howard G. Miller
Mrs. Max I. Miller
Dr. Lionel H. Newsom
William S. Page
Mrs. Mary D. B. T. Semans
Rev. Robert E. Seymour
Dr. Harmon L. Smith
McNeill Smith
Rabbi Leo J. Stillpass
Clifton Stone
Dr. Daniel C. Tosteson
Rev. Vernon C. Tyson
Charles D. Watts, M.D.
John H. Wheeler
Nathaniel B. White
Dr. Robert L. Wilken
T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:
Cecil Butler, *President*
*Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer*
*Youth Educational Services*

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

You have our full cooperation in the planning and carrying out of the proposed workshop calling together presidents of women's organizations to formulate a plan for women to visit the courts.

I shall send you a copy of the criterion for the selection of people for jury service in North Carolina

Miss Blackwell will be happy to find a suitable place in Charlotte for the workshop to be held. However, we need to know the tentative or approximate date of the workshop, the number of days the workshop is to be held, and the approximate number of persons expected to attend. If the workshop is to be held more than one day, should we arrange with a hotel for overnight accommodations (that is, handle reservations)?

We shall await further instructions from you.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Taylor

John R. Taylor
Chairman

JRT/b

*"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."*

August 9, 1966

Mrs. Ira C. Shelly
United Church Women
1339 Seminole Drive
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mrs. Henry Isaacson
National Council of Jewish Women
100 Baltimore Drive
Greensboro, North Carolina

Miss Irene M. Lawrence
A.M.E. Zion Women
1211 Willow Road
Greensboro, North Carolina

Miss Dorothy Heironimus
Greensboro League of Women Voters
307 South Mendenhall
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Friends:

I am so glad you are you and that you live in Greensboro, North Carolina. What marvelous leadership for your state workshop on "Courts!"

I think, perhaps, you know that these workshops are the joint enterprise of the State Councils on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned. Both groups are seriously concerned about dual justice and the unconcern of the community.

What we are asking of you leaders is --

1. help find a date for the workshop,
2. a place to meet--we hope our attendance will be large,
3. we will need two or more lawyers with us in the morning session--lawyers who too are concerned about the travesty of justice,
4. start your own visiting the courts.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P.S. Other participating organizations are:

Christian Women's Fellowship
Disciples of Christ

Council for Lay Life and Workers
United Church of Christ

The Women's Work
Presbyterian Church, U.S.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

B'nai B'rith Women
Anti-Defamation League

Woman's Society Christian Service
The Methodist Church

Women's Missionary Council
C.M.E. Church

Unitarian Universalist Federation of Women

National Council of Catholic Women

**NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS**
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
AREA CODE 704-376-6833

OFFICERS:
John R. Taylor, *Chairman*—Greensboro
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Dr. C. E. Boulware, *Vice Chairman*—Durham
Mrs. Chase H. Benson, *Secretary*—Greensboro
Emery L. Rann, M.D., *Treasurer*—Charlotte
Raymond M. Wheeler, M.D., *Ass't Treasurer*—Charlotte

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Rev. Frederick R. Crownfield
Ruben J. Dailey
Carl J. Dockery
Monsignor Hugh A. Dolan
Thomas G. Donnelly
Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy
Rev. James R. Hampton
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Jr.
Watts Hill, Jr.
Dr. Nell Hirschberg
Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Robert E. Kimzey, Jr.
Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D.
Rev. W. Judson King
Mrs. G. C. Lassiter
Dr. Edward A. McDowell
Dr. Carlyle Marney
Rev. Robert A. Massey
Dr. Howard G. Miller
Mrs. Max I. Miller
Dr. Lionel H. Newsom
William S. Page
Mrs. Mary D. B. T. Semans
Rev. Robert E. Seymour
Dr. Harmon L. Smith
McNeill Smith
Rabbi Leo J. Stillpass
Clifton Stone
Dr. Daniel C. Tosteson
Rev. Vernon C. Tyson
Charles D. Watts, M.D.
John H. Wheeler
Nathaniel B. White
Dr. Robert L. Wilken
T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

STAFF:
William C. Allred, Jr. *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:
Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

August 18, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I received a panic-stricken call from Mrs. Dorothy Heironimus about your letter to her concerning the proposed meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in North Carolina. Mrs. Heironimus stated that she had gotten your letter and was disturbed that she had been put on the committee without first being consulted. She also had been called by Mrs. Shelly, and Mrs. Shelly was concerned about who the Southern Regional Council was and who the Fellowship of the Concerned was, and that Mrs. Shelly was not sure at this point whether she was going to chair the proposed meeting.

I have mailed Mrs. Shelly material about the Southern Regional Council and the Fellowship of the Concerned and explained to her briefly what you had in mind. I trust by this time, Mrs. Shelly has perhaps written you and that you have had time to assist in clearing this up.

It would be helpful that if in the future I would receive copies of correspondence to these ladies so that when they call me in a state of high consternation, I would know what has transpired. I explained to Mrs. Heironimus that the meetings were projected over the next half-year or so, and that she should not be excited because we, in this office, would help her and the committee in every possible way.

I shall be in touch with you if there is further information to be relayed in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCAjr/b

*"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."*

Am mailing material received from you today to our new president of the Women of the Church - Synod of N.C., Presbyterian, U.S. - Mrs. Britt Armfield
510 Country Club Drive
Greensboro, N.C.

Adeline McLean

19 Aug - OK

Please send five (5)

copies of —

Dual Justice in the Courts

unconcerned ~~community~~

Thanks you —

Mrs. J. H. McIlwain
109 Morningside Drive
Brevard, North Carolina

8-22-66 rw

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
[illegible] 2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 23, 1966

Dear Friend:

We have mailed you the plans for visiting your courts in preparation for your state workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts."

IMPORTANT:

Please, as quickly as possible, give us any dates in September and October that would prevent the attendance of your group and we'll do our best to arrange the date when you will be able to be with us. For your convenience we are enclosing a self-addressed postcard for your answer.

Best wishes to you always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

P. S. Attached is a list of the participating organizations. Each person listed will receive a copy of this letter.

## NORTH CAROLINA ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN WORKSHOPS ON "COURTS"

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN:

Mrs. Bernard Goldstein, Ashville Section, 27 Shorewood Dr.
Mrs. Henry Isaacson, Greensboro Section, 100 Batchelor Dr.
Mrs. Marshall Ginsburg, High Point Section, 301 Woodrow Ave.
Mrs. H. Leonard Wolfe, Salisbury Section, 1413 East Colonial Dr.

COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN

N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

Mr. William Allred, 121 E. Third St., Room 301, Charlotte

PRESBYTERIAN WOMEN, U.S.

Mrs. Britt Armfield, 510 Country Club Dr., Greensboro

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN'S FEDERATION

Mrs. Hugh B. Campbell, 26 Hampstead Rd., Ashville 28801
Mrs. Elbert Carter, Route 4, Clinton 28328
Mrs. R. F. Royall, 301 Stewart, Clinton 28328
Mrs. Paul J. Smith, Benvenue County Club Dr., Rocky Mt., 27801
Mrs. W. F. Gurley, 716 Harding Ave., Kinston 28501
Mrs. Margaret Sutton, Route 1, Seven Springs 28578

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST WOMEN

Mrs. W. W. Sloan, Box 397, Elon College 27244 Oct 12 - 13 meetings

UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY - Disciples of Christ

Mrs. Roy Burkhalter, P. O. Box 1107, Black Mountain 28711

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Ira C. Shelley, 1339 Seminole Dr., Greensboro

WOMAN's MISSIONARY COUNCIL - C.M.E. Church

Mrs. H. M. Davis, 1854 East 4th St., Winston-Salem 27101

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE - The Methodist Church

Mrs. Sam Dunn, Enfield 27823
Mrs. Jettie D. Morrison, 204 E. Turner St., Statesville 28677
Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt, 5830 Creola Rd., Charlotte 28211

WOMAN'S HOME & FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY - A.M.E. Zion Church

Mrs. Delacy Grecian-Donawa, 2101 Russell St., Charlotte
Mrs. C. E. Norment, 5539 Old Rural Hall Rd., Winston-Slaem
Mrs. Irene M. Lawrence, 1211 Willow Rd., Greensboro

Dear Mrs. Tilly, Elon College N.C. 8/28/66.

Fall retreat of the ~~three~~ two sections of our N. Carolina Women (United Church of Christ) will be held Oct. 12th – Eastern N. Carolina, Oct. 13th – Western N. Carolina.

However, these meetings might not off too much competition to the planned workshop on courts for N. Carolina. We are looking forward to it with anticipation. Thank you

Mrs. W. W. Sloan

N.C

MRS. MABEL M. JONES
EPISCOPAL SUPERVISOR
WOMEN HOME & FOREIGN
MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE: 916 WEST HORAH ST.
SALISBURY, N. C.

BISHOP R. L. JONES, A.M., D.D.
PRESIDING OVER THE SECOND
EPISCOPAL DISTRICT
OFFICE: 916 WEST HORAH ST.
SALISBURY, N. C.

**GREENSBORO DISTRICT**
West Central North Carolina Conference
Woman's Home & Foreign Missionary Society
Office of District President
Mrs. Irene M. Lawrence
Post Office Box ~~2789~~ 20152
Greensboro, North Carolina 27402

September 3, 1966

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Attention: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In reply to the Circular Letter, which sets forth the purpose and plans of the Organization, this is to say that I regret very much that my present obligations will not allow me to accept this assignment to a worthy cause. I sincerely appreciate the honor of being singled out, along with the other fine leaders, to do a job that is so necessary to be done in a time like this. But my present position takes me away from this area weekly, along with my home duties, to the extent that I will not be able to serve.

With every good wish, I am

Very truly yours,
Irene M. Lawrence
Mrs. Irene M. Lawrence

OR

204 East Turner, St.
Statesville, N. C.
Sept. 6, 1966

TO: Mrs. N. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

FROM: Mrs. Jettie D. Morrison, Conf. President
Carolina-Virginia Conference Woman's
Society of Christian Service, The Methodist
Church, Central Jurisdiction.

SUBJECT: Names and addresses of Conference Secretary of Christian Social Relations and District Presidents:

Mrs. E. C. Mills
1835 Fourth, St. (Conference Secretary of
Winston-Salem, N. C. Christian Social Relations.)

Mrs. Emma M McAdoo
304 E. Whittington, St. ( Central District President
Greensboro, N.C.

Mrs. Mary B. Carroll
P. O. Box 551 (Eastern District President)
Rowland, N. C.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Washington
1711 W. Cary, St.
Richmond, Va. (Virginia District President

Mrs. Arletta Pearson
328 Erwin Avenue. ( Western District President)
Newton, N. C.

I regret I can speak to the question concerning dates .

Very truly yours,

Jettie D. Morrison

Jettie D. Morrison
Conf. President

aR

# Woman's Society of Christian Service

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE
THE METHODIST CHURCH

CONFERENCE OFFICERS

President
MRS. SAM A. DUNN
Enfield, N. C.

Vice-President
MISS CAMILLE STATON
Bethel, N. C.

Recording Secretary
MRS. J. E. DAVIS
528 W. Chisholm St.
Sanford, N. C.

Treasurer
MRS. HAROLD MANN
2219 Lee Ave.
Sanford, N. C.

SECRETARY OF

Children's Work
MRS. JAMES AUMAN
Raleigh, N. C.

✓ Christian Social Relations
MRS. D. K. FRY
2701 Hazelwood Dr.
Raleigh, N. C.

Program Materials
MRS. HAROLD T. DAVIS
102 Robin Place
Goldsboro, N. C.

Missionary Education and Service
MRS. H. C. TURLINGTON
Box 587
Dunn, N. C.

Missionary Personnel
MISS BERNICE BALLANCE
Box 766
Dunn, N. C.

Membership Cultivation
MRS. J. W. BENSON
908 Anderson St.
Wilson, N. C.

Spiritual Life Cultivation
MRS. J. E. SPONENBERG
Box 695
Aberdeen, N. C.

Sec. for Campus Ministry
MRS. EDGAR B. FISHER
605 East 10th St.
Greenville, N. C.

Supply Work
MRS. T. B. UPCHURCH
101 Magnolia St.
Raeford, N. C.

Wesleyan Service Guild
MRS. C. H. BOYD
Rt. 4, Box 58
New Bern, N. C.

Youth Work
MRS. SHELTON B. BOYD
400 W. Main St.
Mount Olive, N. C.

Chairman of Public Relations
and Contributing Editor
N. C. Christian Advocate
MRS. H. W. DOUB
Box 98
Aberdeen, N. C.

Chairman of Committee
On Nominations
MRS. L. C. VEREEN
2513 Colton Place
Raleigh, N. C.

Chairman of Projects
MRS. TAYLOR LONG
Wildwood
Blanch, N. C.

Enfield, N.C.,
Sept. 6, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Our conference secretary of Christian Sociel Relations is Mrs. D. K. Fry, 2701 Hazelwood Drive, Raleigh, N.C.

Our district presidents are:

Mrs. P. F. Newton, Rt. 2, Snow Camp, N.C. 27349
Mrs. J. C. Wingate, 2023 Wilson St., Durham, N.C. 27705
Mrs. Charles Roy Miller, 805 Agawan St., Elizabeth City, N. C.
Mrs. W. F. Scarborough, 1902 Walnut St., Lumberton, N.C.28358
Mrs. L. H. Lane, Rt. 2, Stantonsburg, N.C. 27883
Mrs. D. H. Edman, Rt. 2, Grifton, N.C. 28530
Mrs. H. H. Rhodes, Box 1265, New Bern, N C. 28560
Mrs. W. M. Bryan 3021 Rothgeb Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27609
Mrs. L. G. Hooks, 913 Eastern Ave., Rocky Mt. N. C. 27803
Mrs. J. S. Hiatt, Jr. Southern Pines, N.C. 28387
Mrs. J. C. Murdock, Box 418, Wilmington, N.C. 28401

Our conference executive committee meets Sept. 22.

I am sorry to be late in giving you this information. I was out of town when your letter came.

Sincerely,

Musette K. Dunn
Mrs. Sam A. Dunn

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE
Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH

CONFERENCE DIRECTORY
1966-1967

*President*
Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt
5830 Creola Road
Charlotte, N. C. 28211

*Vice-President*
Mrs. Fletcher Nelson
P. O. Box 1075
Morganton, N. C. 28655

*Recording Secretary*
Mrs. Arthur Williams
4000 Friendly Road
Greensboro, N. C. 27410

*Treasurer*
Mrs. E. D. Chandler
15 Bear Creek Road
Asheville, N. C. 28806

SECRETARIES

*Campus Ministry*
Miss Mary Floyd
Pfeiffer College
Misenheimer, N. C. 28109

*Christian Social Relations*
Mrs. J. Z. Watkins
2124 Beverly Drive
Charlotte, N. C. 28207

*Membership Cultivation*
Mrs. Gilreath Adams, Jr.
67 Ormond Avenue
Asheville, N. C. 28806

*Missionary Education and Service*
Mrs. C. C. Herbert, Jr.
1200 South Street
Gastonia, N. C. 28052

*Missionary Personnel*
Mrs. Robert M. Smith, Sr.
P. O. Box 792
Mount Airy, N. C. 27030

*Program Materials*
Mrs. Howard J. Johnson
Route 1, Box 244
Franklinville, N. C. 27248

*Spiritual Life Cultivation*
Mrs. C. G. Norton
Route 2, Box 259
Hendersonville, N. C. 28739

*Supply Work*
Mrs. Walter Allred
2604 Woodlyn Way
Greensboro, N. C. 27407

*Wesleyan Service Guild*
Mrs. Carl M. Worthy
6716 Ronda Avenue
Charlotte, N. C. 28211

CHAIRMEN

*Committee on Nominations*
Mrs. Hugh W. Wilkin
1323 Aylesford Road
Charlotte, N. C. 28211

*Public Relations and Historian*
Mrs. John Wright
33 Church Street
Weaverville, N. C. 28787

*Town and Country Work*
Mrs. Orell Lineberger
P. O. Box 23
Stoneville, N. C. 27048

OFFICERS EMERITUS

*President*
Mrs. C. C. Weaver
220 New Drive
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103

*Parliamentarian*
Mrs. John Hoyle, Jr.
420 Evergreen Street
Gastonia, N. C. 28052

September 6, 1966

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have been touring abroad .... and attending meetings... therefore this information requested is late. I hope it will still be helpful to the planning for state workshops.

The list of District Presidents and Secretaries of Christian Social Relations is enclosed.

Conference dates already scheduled are:

September 27-28 and October 6 thru 14 ✓

The Conference Secretary of CSR , Mrs. J.Z. Watkins tells me she will be at State or National meetings on Sept. 18-19 and the week of Oct. 17. I,personally , will be out of the state Sept. 15-23. However, this will not effect any of the Dist. Presidents of Sec. CSR.

Sincerely yours,

Lurlene Barnhardt
Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt

encl: list of Dist. officers requested

## WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE - WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

OK

| DISTRICT | PRESIDENT | SEC. CSR |
|---|---|---|
| Albemarle | Mrs. Henry Smith<br>209 S. Church St.<br>Monroe, N.C. 28110 | Mrs. Bobby Jack Love<br>Rt. # 2<br>Stanfield, N.C. |
| Asheville | Mrs. Leo H. Bagwell<br>41 Balsam Avenue<br>Asheville, N.C. 28806 | Mrs. Hal Wells<br>Rt. # 3<br>Leicester, N.C. 28748 |
| Charlotte | Mrs. John F. Ramsey<br>7104 Marley Circle<br>Charlotte, N.C. 28208 | Mrs. C.C. Finley<br>222 Chiswick Road<br>Charlotte, N.C. 28211 |
| Gastonia | Mrs. Ted R. Hosick<br>1051 Paramount Circle<br>Gastonia, N.C. 28052 | Mrs. Hal Hoyle, Jr.<br>Startown Road<br>Lincolnton, N.C. 28092 |
| Greensboro | Mrs. S.S. Clark, Jr.<br>P.O. Box 53<br>Whitsett, N.C. 27377 | Mrs. David Rabin<br>3516 Friendly Rd.<br>Greensboro, N.C. [illegible] |
| High Point | Mrs. W.F. Redding, Jr.<br>358 Hill Street<br>Asheboro, N.C. 27203 | Mrs. Glenn B. Lambert<br>1910 Centennial<br>High Point, N.C. 27262 |
| Marion | Mrs. G.K. Miller<br>Box 97<br>Old Fort, N.C. 28762 | Mrs. Joe Benson<br>22 Duke Village<br>Cliffside, N.C. 28024 |
| North Wilkesboro- | Mrs. John W. White<br>Route 1<br>Moravian Falls, N.C. | Mrs. Jesse Reeves<br>West Jefferson, N.C. |
| Salisbury | Mrs. Ray Simpson, Jr.<br>1639 Eastwood Dr.<br>Kannapolis, N.C. 28081 | Mrs. Craig Hagler, Jr.<br>Rocky River Road<br>Concord, N.C. 28025 |
| Statesville | Mrs. Garland R. Stafford<br>128 Magnolia St.<br>Statesville, N.C. 28677 | Mrs. Paul Hamilton<br>218 N. Academy St.<br>Mooresville, N.C. 28115 |
| Thomasville | Mrs. Paul Freezor<br>Rt. 1<br>Denton, N.C. 27239 | Mrs. Luther Hepler<br>Rt. 3, Box 355<br>Thomasville, N.C. 27360 |
| Waynesville | Mrs. R.K. Butler<br>Box 384<br>Waynesville, N.C. 28786 | Mrs. George Dalton<br>Box 85<br>Hayesville, N.C. 28904 |
| Winston-Salem | Mrs. Frank L. Smith<br>P.O. Box 151<br>Mount Airy, N.C. 27030 | Mrs. David U. Law<br>713 Manly Street<br>Winston- Salem, N.C. 27101 |

CONFERENCE SECRETARY OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS :

Mrs. J.Z. Watkins
2124 Beverly Drive
Charlotte, N.C. 28207

**NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS**
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
AREA CODE 704-376-6833

OFFICERS:
John R. Taylor, *Chairman*—Greensboro
Dr. S. E. Duncan, *Vice Chairman*—Salisbury
Dr. C. E. Boulware, *Vice Chairman*—Durham
Mrs. Chase H. Benson, *Secretary*—Greensboro
Emery L. Rann, M.D., *Treasurer*—Charlotte
Raymond M. Wheeler, M.D., *Ass't Treasurer*—Charlotte

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Mrs. Sylvia X. Allen
Mayor O. O. Allsbrook
William W. Barbee
Rev. Moses S. Belton
Lisbon C. Berry, Jr.
Andrew A. Best, M.D.
Dr. McLeod Bryan
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.
Mrs. George O. Clifford
Rev. Frederick R. Crownfield
Ruben J. Dailey
Carl J. Dockery
Monsignor Hugh A. Dolan
Thomas G. Donnelly
Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy
Rev. James R. Hampton
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Jr.
Watts Hill, Jr.
Dr. Nell Hirschberg
Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Robert E. Kimzey, Jr.
Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D.
Rev. W. Judson King
Mrs. G. C. Lassiter
Dr. Edward A. McDowell
Dr. Carlyle Marney
Rev. Robert A. Massey
Dr. Howard G. Miller
Mrs. Max I. Miller
Dr. Lionel H. Newsom
William S. Page
Mrs. Mary D. B. T. Semans
Rev. Robert E. Seymour
Dr. Harmon L. Smith
McNeill Smith
Rabbi Leo J. Stillpass
Clifton Stone
Dr. Daniel C. Tosteson
Rev. Vernon C. Tyson
Charles D. Watts, M.D.
John H. Wheeler
Nathaniel B. White
Dr. Robert L. Wilken
T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

STAFF:
William C. Allred, Jr. *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:
Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

September 26, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We have reserved the meeting rooms of the Holiday Inn South, Greensboro, North Carolina, I-85, for the Dual Justice in the Courts sessions. They have an excellent buffet which will take care of the luncheon needs.

I am working on the lawyers now and will let you know when we have lined them up.

Sincerely,

Will

Will

*"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."*

September 29, 1966

Mrs. D. K. Fry
2701 Hazelwood
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Fry:

Please send us by return mail, if possible, the list of your District Secretaries of Christian Social Relations. We would like to send them invitations to the workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts" to be held at Holiday Inn, Greensboro, October 20th, 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:[illegible]

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 30, 1966

Dear Friend:

The North Carolina State Workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts" will be held --

PLACE: Holiday Inn South
Greensboro, North Carolina - I-85

DATE: Thursday, October 20th

TIME: 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

In preparation for this meeting, we hope you will have time to visit a court and will share your experience with us. If you have not already received the workbook, "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community," one will be forthcoming.

This will be a most important day. Please come yourself and bring someone else with you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:

Woman's Society of Christian Service
NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE
THE METHODIST CHURCH

OK

CONFERENCE OFFICERS

President
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MRS. HAROLD T. DAVIS
102 Robin Place
Goldsboro, N. C.

Missionary Education and Service
MRS. H. C. TURLINGTON
Box 587
Dunn, N. C.

Missionary Personnel
MISS BERNICE BALLANCE
Box 766
Dunn, N. C.

Membership Cultivation
MRS. J. W. BENSON
908 Anderson St.
Wilson, N. C.

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MRS. J. E. SPONENBERG
Box 695
Aberdeen, N. C.

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605 East 10th St.
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Rt. 4, Box 58
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400 W. Main St.
Mount Olive, N. C.

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and Contributing Editor
N. C. Christian Advocate
MRS. H. W. DOUB
Box 98
Aberdeen, N. C.

Chairman of Committee
On Nominations
MRS. L. C. VEREEN
2513 Colton Place
Raleigh, N. C.

Chairman of Projects
MRS. TAYLOR LONG
Wildwood
Blanch, N. C.

October 1, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

As you requested, I am sending list of District Secretaries of Christian Social Relations. Thank you for inviting them to the workshop in Greensboro October 20th.

CSR Secretaries

Mrs. R. R. Smith, Rt. 2, Graham, N. C.
Mrs. Dan H. Wilkinson, 1810 Roxboro St., Durham, N. C.
Mrs. Kimzey King, Rt. 1, Ahoskie, N. C.
Mrs. Richard R. Allen, 1414 Pine Valley Loop, Fayetteville, N. C. 28305
Mrs. L. A. Dillman, Rt.5, Goldsboro, N. C.
Mrs. Claude T. Smith, Box 85, Robersonville, N. C.
Mrs. W. R. Copeland, Vanceboro, N. C.
Mrs. B. L. Brantley, 1610 Ridge Rd., Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. Earl Richardson, 735 Clark St., Rocky Mount, N. C.
Mrs. J. A. Waugh, 1319 Ann St., Rockingham, N. C.
Mrs. W. L. Hickmen, 22 Bedford Forest Dr., Wilmington, N. C.

I hope the Workshop will be a great success and I surely hope I shall be able to go.

Thank you always for the literature you send and the help you give to all of us in this field.

Sincerely,
Mildred Fry
Mrs. D.K. Fry

October 4, 1966

Mrs. Ira C. Shelly, President
United Church Women of North Carolina
1339 Seminole Drive
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Shelley:

If you will send us the list of the presidents of your local units, we will send them an invitation and the workbook on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community."

We, so far, had had three state workshops on the courts and while they have been good we realize only "top leadership" was present. We must reach more into the communities. This is why we are requesting your list of local presidents. We hope that you will find time to send us these names this week.

Are you going to be in Omaha, Nebraska, next week, if so, I will be glad to talk to you about the Greensboro meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P. S. This is a joint project of the Fellowship of the Concerned and the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

**NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS**
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
AREA CODE 704-376-6833

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Dr. C. E. Boulware, *Vice Chairman*—Durham
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STAFF:
William C. Allred, Jr. *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:
Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

October 5, 1966

Mrs. Ruth Howard
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Howard:

Enclosed are several lists containing names of persons who are to receive invitations to the "Dual Justice" workshop on October 20 -- as discussed in the telephone conversation with Will Allred.

If I can be of further service to you, please don't hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta E. Blackwell
Roberta E. Blackwell
Office Manager

Enclosure

*"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."*

October 5, 1966

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Smith:

On October 20th, beginning at 10:00 A.M., the Fellowship of the Concerned and the North Carolina Council on Human Relations will have a workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community." This will be held at the Holiday Inn on I-85.

We hope you have no conflicting engagement. In the morning session we are asking you to talk on Jury Service--how selected, etc. Also we are concerned about the plight of the misdemeanant who has neither a defender or money for bail.

Under separate cover we are mailing you a copy of the workbook and we hope you can be with us on the 19th.

We are glad that you are on the executive committee of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
cc: Mr. Will Allred

October 6, 1966

Mr. Will C. Allred, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ Green Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Mr. Allred:

Mr. McNeill Smith, an attorney there in Greensboro--is on the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council--for that reason he should be at our workshop. If you have found two other lawyers to be with us, that's fine. You are to be the moderator of this panel. As soon as possible, send us the names of your lawyers and their titles, if they have one.

We are looking forward to our North Carolina workshop.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH CAROLINA
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

October 7, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am sorry but I will be out of town on October 20 so will be unable to attend the North Carolina Workshop to be held in Greensboro. I am sure you will have a fine meeting.

Sincerely yours,

R. P. Woodson III

R. P. Woodson, III

RPW:mct

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 7, 1966

Dear Friend:

A workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community" will be held at the Holiday Inn, I-85, Greensboro on October 19th, 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. We invite you to attend. There will be no registration fee and lunch will be on your own.

In the morning session there will be a panel of lawyers who will give us first-hand information of discrimination in the courts, jury selection, the need for prison reform, etc. The afternoon session will be used for discussion groups.

This workshop is being sponsored by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned of the Southern Regional Council--"A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South."

These state workshops (11 states) was the recommendation from a meeting of the presidents of fourteen national women's organizations.

We hope you will make your plans now to attend this most important meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

**NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS**
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
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Dr. McLeod Bryan
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.
Mrs. George O. Clifford
Rev. Frederick R. Crownfield
Ruben J. Dailey
Carl J. Dockery
Monsignor Hugh A. Dolan
Thomas G. Donnelly
Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy
Rev. James R. Hampton
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Jr.
Watts Hill, Jr.
Dr. Nell Hirschberg
Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Robert E. Kimzey, Jr.
Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D.
Rev. W. Judson King
Mrs. G. C. Lassiter
Dr. Edward A. McDowell
Dr. Carlyle Marney
Rev. Robert A. Massey
Dr. Howard G. Miller
Mrs. Max I. Miller
Dr. Lionel H. Newsom
William S. Page
Mrs. Mary D. B. T. Semans
Rev. Robert E. Seymour
Dr. Harmon L. Smith
McNeill Smith
Rabbi Leo J. Stillpass
Clifton Stone
Dr. Daniel C. Tosteson
Rev. Vernon C. Tyson
Charles D. Watts, M.D.
John H. Wheeler
Nathaniel B. White
Dr. Robert L. Wilken
T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

STAFF:
William C. Allred, Jr. *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:
Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

October 7, 1966

Mrs. Ruth Howard
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Howard:

Please add the names of the following persons to list to receive invitations for the workshop on October 20:

ok

Mr. E. Ray Bryant
P. O. Box 186
Kinston, N. C.

Miss Miriam Maynard
114 E. North St.
Kinston, N. C.

Mrs. James Cogdell
109 N. Secrest St.
Kinston, N. C.

Mr. Sol Schechter
P. O. Box 129
Kinston, N. C.

Mrs. E. H. Smith
P. O. Box 1341
Kinston, N. C.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta E. Blackwell
Roberta E. Blackwell
Office Manager

*"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."*

MRS. WALTER AUBREY DAVIS
1449 QUEENS ROAD, WEST
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28207

October 10, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It was so good to see your name signed to the "North Carolina" meeting letter that I cannot resist writing to you.

I am the Mrs. Davis who was with you at Trinity Church, Charleston, and also at the historic school case there. Was it 1951? Also, with United Church Women we sponsored a meeting with you at an Episcopal church sometime later.

How I wish I could be in the Workshop, "Dual Justice in the Courts," but I leave tomorrow on a two weeks trip.

I shall look forward to the next opportunity to be with you again. I should add that when my husband retired in 1960 we moved back to Charlotte where we formerly lived.

With warm personal regards,

Genevieve L. Davis

**DURHAM COUNCIL**
**On HUMAN RELATIONS**

POST OFFICE BOX 2153
DURHAM, N. C. 27702

October 12, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Many thanks for the announcement of the North Carolina State Workshop scheduled for October 20. The topic is one in which I have special interest, but unhappily I will be out of the state on that date. I hope that the day is a stimulating and useful experience.

Sincerely yours,

Harmon Smith

Harmon L. Smith

HLS:vc

NORTH CAROLINA STATE WORKSHOP

# "DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS -- UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY"

The Fellowship of the Concerned, and

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations

o f

The Southern Regional Council

THE HOLIDAY INN, SOUTH I-85
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

October 20, 1966

10:00 - 4:00 P.M.

# PROGRAM

10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

PRAYER in UNISON -

WELCOME - Mr. Will C. Allred, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

A JOINT PROJECT - Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council

PURPOSE - Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council

A PANEL - (Participants)

Will C. Allred, Jr. - Executive Director, North Carolina Council on Human Relations - Moderator

A. W. Gottschall, Jr. - Carolinas Regional Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews

The Crisis in Law Enforcement Today--
The Peace Officer and Minority Group Relations Today

Herman L. Taylor - Greensboro Attorney, Firm of Lee, High, Taylor and Dansby

The Client and His Attorney -- A Privileged Relationship
The Person Who has Neither a Defender Nor Bail Money

Norman Smith - Greensboro Attorney, Firm of Smith, Moore, Smith, Schell and Hunter

The Courts - Description of State and Federal Court System
Officers of the Court
Methods of Jury Selection in State and Federal Courts in North Carolina

Continued

Responsibility of Jurors
Courtroom Conduct
Variables in Sentences: The Role of the Jury; The Role of the Judge

Charles F. Lambeth, Jr. - North Carolina Chapter, American Civil Liberties Union

Needs of our Judicial System Today: What Can Informed Citizens Do To Improve the Administration of Justice in North Carolina?

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS - Will C. Allred, Jr.

LUNCH

WE HAVE VISITED THE COURTS -

DISCUSSION GROUPS -

SUMMARY - J. Edwin Stanfield

# A WORKSHOP

A Work Shop —
is a place of saw and plane
and saw dust and shavings on the floor,—
the leavings from rough things made smooth;—
of square and rule,
with which things not true to line are tested
and made straight;
and a workman in overalls, not afraid to soil his hands
as he bends to his task to perfect something
beautiful — and useful out of that which may
have been raw and rough and plain . . .
But all done in the service of humanity.

In this spirit, we may have our workshop.
It means hard work, — not afraid to handle sordid things,
to probe deep with chisel and auger to uncover conditions,
to make rough places be saw dust and shavings;
to use the square and rule to straighten conditions,
that we may make something beautiful out of that
which has been sordid and unlovely —
But all done in the service of humanity.

—Dorothy Tilly

# THE PURPOSE OF A WORKSHOP

To throw a searchlight on conditions,
to reveal to the public conditions that need changing,
to formulate plans to change conditions that need changing,
to lead the public to desire conditions changed—
and be willing to accept changes when made.

# DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS-- UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY

O God as Thou art the one true living God,
  give us a sense of oneness in Thee.
Thou who art the Creator of this universe of order and beauty
  recreate us, Thy children of order and corruption.
Let not the sin and selfishness of mankind
  forever mar and blight this otherwise perfect world.
Forgive us our foolish and feverish ways,
  reclothe us in our rightful minds
  that through purer lives Thy service we may find.

May our standards of rightness and wrongness be
  measured and weighed on the absolute and
  eternal scales of heaven.
Etch upon our minds and hearts
  a vision of the Holy City and Thy Kingdom
  of Love and Light, of Peace and Truth.
Then lend to us Thy courage
  and the positive force of Thy sovereign will
  that we may Thy mission fulfill.
In Thy presence may we move forth
  to become the vessels through which
  Thy Holy Spirit might move into this world
  of lossness, chaos and confusion.

We pray that we may be Thy ministering hands,
  that the oppressed might be liberated,
  the blind might see and the lame may walk.
Renew us in Thy image and make us new creatures
  that we may seek and establish a new order
  where man lives at peace with Thee,
  his fellowman, and himself.

For Thy Kingdom's sake we pray. AMEN.

—The Reverend Dwight Nysewander
November 3, 1965, Atlanta, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

# Greensboro Meeting —

A letter to be sent to ~~the~~ Judge Hayward commending his actions re. bail-
Copy to mayor-

that NCCHR act as a Coordinating Committee for guidelines - distribution of information, methods of reporting, organizing, etc.

Resolution on the Bar Ass'n council's action regarding legal aid to poor -

# "DUAL JUSTICE" SEMINAR

October 20, 1966

Greensboro, North Carolina

| NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Niel Armstrong | 808 Bellaire Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mrs. Chester Arnold | 812 Cypress Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mrs. Hilda Mae Baldwin | 515 Ashburn Street<br>High Point, N. C. 27260 |
| Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt | 5830 Creola Road<br>Charlotte, N. C. 28211 |
| Mrs. Chase H. Benson | 505 Woodvale Drive<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mr. Joseph L. Berry | P. O. Box 1111<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mr. L. C. Berry, Jr. | P. O. Box 508<br>Wilmington, N. C. 28401 |
| Mrs. Arthur Bluethenthal | 1001 Dover Road<br>Greensboro, N. C. 27408 |
| Dr. William C. Burris | Guilford College<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Dr. Edward F. Burrows | 5902 Arcadia Lane<br>Greensboro, N. C. 27410 |
| Mrs. Ann A Clegg | 1804 Fleming Road<br>Greensboro, N. C. 27410 |
| Rev. Jesse L. Creel | 305 N. Cherry Street<br>Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101 |
| Mrs. Hallie M. Davis | 1854 East 4th Street<br>Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101 |
| Rev. A. J. Davis | 1854 E. 4th Street<br>Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101 |
| Mr. LeMarquis DeJarmon | N. C. College<br>Durham, N. C. 27707 |
| Msgr. Hugh Dolan | 2210 N. Elm Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Albert N. Douglas | 7224 Country Club Road, SW<br>Winston-Salem, N. C. 27104 |
| Mrs. C. C. Finley | 222 Chiswick Road<br>Charlotte, N. C. |
| Mrs. A. Roger Biggs | 2417 Wright Avenue<br>Greensboro, N. C. 27403 |
| Mrs. William S. Gordon, Jr. | 4009 Henderson Road<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Miss Pat Hall | 500 Forest Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. 27403 |
| Miss Alice G. Hart | 804 Rankin Place<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mrs. F. R. Hayes | 921 Magnolia Avenue<br>Charlotte, N. C. 28203 |
| Mr. W. H. Headen | 1415 Gorrell Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. 27401 |
| Mrs. Dorothy Heironimus | 309 S. Mendenhall Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mrs. Robert H. Hinck | 4100 Dogwood Drive<br>Greensboro, N. C. 27410 |
| Miss Lois Ann Hobbs | 1107 Nathan Hunt Road<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mrs. R. L. Huffman | 1709 Fountain View<br>Charlotte, N. C. 28203 |
| Mrs. Sally Jöbsis | 1542 Hermitage Court<br>Durham, N. C. 27707 |
| Mrs. A. F. Klein | 407 W. Greenway North<br>Greensboro, N. C. 27403 |
| Rev. Jerry C. McCann | 2106 Crestridge Road<br>Greensboro, N. C. 27403 |
| Mrs. W. E. Meares | 206 Tranquil Avenue<br>Charlotte, N. C. 28209 |
| Miss Jeanne Owen | Box 6581 Reynolda Br.<br>Winston-Salem, N. C. 27106 |
| Mrs. J. L. Pickens | 814 Douglas Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. 27406 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. J. L. Pickens | 814 Douglas Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mr. J. Fletcher Rosser | 215 Park Avenue<br>Sanford, N. C.  27330 |
| Rabbi F. I. Rypins | 613 Woodland Drive<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mr. S. J. Shaw | 721 E. Bragg Street<br>Greensboro, N. C.  27406 |
| Mrs. W. W. Sloan | Elon College, N. C. |
| Mrs. Eleanor H. Smith | P. O. Box 1341<br>Kinston, N. C. |
| Mr. S. C. Smith | 914 Ross Avenue<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mr. A. J. Taylor | 1006 S. Benbow Road<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mrs. Bessie M. Taylor | 607 Eldora Street<br>Winston-Salem, N. C. |
| Mr. John Turner | Winston-Salem Police Department<br>Winston-Salem, N. C. |
| Mr. Hubert E. Waddell | P. O. Box 581<br>Sanford, N. C.  27330 |
| Rev. Thomas G. Watts | 313 N. Elm Street<br>Goldsboro, N. C. |
| Mrs. Arthur Williams | 4000 Friendly<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mr. C. O. Williamson | 1012 Ross Avenue<br>Greensboro, N. C.  27406 |

# STAFF

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Will C. Allred, Jr. | North Carolina Council on Human Relations<br>233½ North Greene Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Miss Roberta E. Blackwell | North Carolina Council on Human Relations<br>233½ North Greene Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mr. Moses S. Burt | North Carolina Fund<br>P. O. Box 687<br>Durham, N. C. |
| Mr. A. W. Gottschall | Nat'l Conference of Christians & Jews<br>910 Southeastern Building<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mr. Major S. High | 1204 Julian Street<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mrs. Ruth Howard | Southern Regional Council, Inc.<br>Atlanta, Georgia |
| Mr. Charles Lambeth | 38 Trade Street<br>Thomasville, N. C. |
| Mr. Samuel S. Mitchell | 126½ E. Hargett Street<br>Raleigh, N. C. |
| Mr. Norman B. Smith | 515 Woodlawn Avenue<br>Greensboro, N. C. |
| Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield | Southern Regional Council, Inc.<br>5 Forsyth Street, N. W.<br>Atlanta, Georgia |
| Mrs. M. E. Tilly | Southern Regional Council, Inc.<br>5 Forsyth Street, N. W.<br>Atlanta, Georgia |

# "DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS - UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY" SEMINAR

October 20, 1966
Holiday Inn - South Highway I-85
Greensboro, North Carolina

10:00 A. M.

## Panel Participants

Will C. Allred, Jr. - Executive Director, North Carolina Council on Human Relations - Moderator

A. W. Gottschall, Jr. - Carolinas Regional Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews

The Crisis in Law Enforcement Today--
The Peace Officer and Minority Group Relations Today

Herman L. Taylor - Greensboro Attorney, Firm of Lee, High, Taylor and Dansby

The Client and His Attorney -- A Privileged Relationship
The Person Who Has Neither a Defender Nor Bail Money

Norman Smith - Greensboro Attorney, Firm of Smith, Moore, Smith, Schell and Hunter

The Courts
Description of State and Federal Courts System
Officers of the Court
Methods of Jury Selection in State and Federal Courts in North Carolina
Responsibility of Jurors
Courtroom Conduct
Variables in Sentences: The Role of the Jury; The Role of the Judge

Moses C. Burt, Jr. - [redacted]

Charles F. Lambeth, Jr. - North Carolina Chapter, American Civil Liberties Union

Needs of Our Judicial System Today: What Can Informed Citizens Do To Improve the Administration of Justice in North Carolina?

Will C. Allred, Jr. - Questions from the Assembly

Conference

# DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS

Greensboro, North Carolina
October 20, 1966

Some ~~twenty~~ sixty persons met either as individuals or as representatives of organizations Thursday, October 20th, at the Holiday Inn South in Greensboro, North Carolina, for an all-day discussion of "Dual Justice in the Courts - Unconcerned Community." Sponsoring organizations were the Fellowship of the Concerned and the North Carolina Council on Human Relations of the Southern Regional Council.

After a welcome by Will C. Allred, Executive Director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities of the Southern Regional Council introduced the proposal to work for the end of discrimination in court procedures. He pointed out that with increasing complexity in the problems of American life, it is no longer possible to administer justice at the personal level, as had often been done in the smaller communities of the past. He observed that even well-intentioned judges may show discrimantion without realizing it.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Woman's Work of the Southern Regional Council spoke of the Fellowship of the Concerned, formed to observe court practices and work for the elimination of discrimination against minority groups.

A. W. Gottschall, Jr., Carolinas Regional Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, asserted that the police themselves form a minority group today and as such are subjected to stress. The much-talked-of brutality by the police is a symptom of their trouble, not the trouble itself.

The cure: to improve their public image by elevating the service to professional standards with higher requirements in education and training. The Greensboro police force was pointed out as a leader in this area. Yet today Greensboro is unable to secure even the minimum of qualified personnel required for protection of the public. He felt that most Carolina communities do not recognize the problem and would not vote the required funds.

Major S. High, a Greensboro attorney, discussed the problem of the defendant who has neither a lawyer nor bail money. The Constitution of the United States protects the accused person by requiring due process of law for all and by forbidding excessive bail or unusual punishment. Bail, Mr. High pointed out, is a guarantee of compliance with court requirements rather than a punishment, and the amount should be set according to the character and means of the defendant rather than the magnitude of the offense. A question from the floor asked for information about the action of the Council of the North Carolina Bar in disapproving any plans for legal aid programs in this state under the Office of Economic Opportunity. It was pointed out that this was not an action by the Bar Association and that lawyers in several communities were already working on plans to make use of the help made available.

Norman Smith, also a Greensboro attorney, outlined the system of federal and state courts. He pointed out that there are several women judges, one Indian, but no Negro judges. In certain areas there is a fair showing of Negro employees in lower positions in the courts. In regard to jury selection, he believed that in the state courts as a whole the juries are fairly representative of all groups. However, he felt that the system of jury selection in the federal courts is less representative. Unlike some southern states, North Carolina does not enforce segregation in the courtroom, but it is fairly common practice to address all Negroes by their first names, even in Guilford County.

Samuel S. Mitchell, a Raleigh attorney, discussed specifically the question of discrimination against Negroes in North Carolina courts. Questions from the floor stressed the handicaps suffered by the Negro lawyer. Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the Negro lawyer is limited to Negro clients, whereas the white lawyers have clients of both races, that it is undeniable that the client has a better chance with a white lawyer. In some cases the judge gives sentences that he knows will be overthrown if the case is appealed, thus placing an extra burden on the lawyer and the client. Certain areas of law, such as corporation law, are effectively closed to Negro lawyers. Only one such lawyer was known in North Carolina, although some large national industries employ Negro lawyers, The eighty-six Negro lawyers in North Carolina are concentrated in the larger cities.

Mr. Mitchell warned that as long as discriminatory practices prevail, the Negro will feel ~~no~~ little respect for the courts and may turn elsewhere for the solution to his problems.

Charles F. Lambeth, Jr., of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, stated that many make the false claim that today Negroes are favored in the courts. Mr. Lambeth maintained that this is not true. The Negro does not receive the same sentences as the white man for the same crime. White lawyers, when appointed by the court to defend a Negro, do so in a lukewarm manner. The method of jury selection, based on property ownership, exludes the pporer citizens of all races. In parts of the South there are no Negro court officials or law enforcement officers. There are few Negro lawyers (four in Mississippi) and these must practise before white juries and are subject to harrassment. On the other hand, he pointed to evidence of improvement, such as a study to revamp the jury system by the North Carolina Court Commission and the admission of Negro lawyers to the Bar Association. He pointed out as a definite step forward the steps being taken by Judge Byron Haworth of High Point to improve the system of bail.

Citizens who want to work for the elimination of the dual system of justice in the courts were urged to vote ~~of~~ for candidates who support reforms, to visit the courts and observe the practices, and to subsidize the education of young Negroes who want to study law.

The afternoon session consisted of discussion in two groups. One group showed particular interest in what an individual or an organization can do to abolish the dual system. It was felt that the situation exists because too many citizens are ignorant of or indifferent to it. The work of the Carolina Committee for Law Enforcement under their Social Planning Council was described, with its intensive study of the situation in the community before starting a program of action. Steps taken so far include an institute for community leaders on Community Relations and plans to set up a Department of Human Relations in the Police Department. Those taking part felt the need of a definite organization to study and plan procedures, operating through the office of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. This should include guidance for court visitation, preferably though a coordinating group.

The second group discussed selection of jurors, election of judges as opposed to appointment, and the need to make the police force professional.

In the summarizing period that closed the conference, it was voted to ask Mr. Allred to write a letter of appreciation to Judge Byron Haworth for his work in improving the system of setting bail, with copies to be sent to the High Point City Council and the press.

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Dr. Albert H. Coleman
114 E. Third Street
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101

Dr. Edith J. Hadley
664 N. Spring Street
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101

Rev. David R. Hedgley
901 - 13th Street, N. E.
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27104

Atty. Curtiss Todd
P. O. Box 2242
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27102

Mrs. Augusta M. Cooper
815 North 6th Street
Wilmington, N. C. 28401

Dr. Hubert A. Eaton
411 North Seventh Street
Wilmington, N. C. 28401

Mr. Fred B. Thompson
601 North Channel Drive
Wilmington, N. C. 28403

Mr. William Hines
615 E. Green Street
Wilson, N. C. 27895

Miss Mildred Bingham

Mars Hill, North Carolina 28754

Mrs. Geneva J. Bowe
P. O. Box 293
Murfreesboro, N. C. 27855

Dr. Sara B. Cordery
Barber-Scotia College
Concord, N. C. 28025

Miss Laura R. Hammonds
712 St. John Street
Tarboro, N. C. 27886

Mrs. Betty McAllister
Box 141
Hillsboro, N. C. 27278

Mr. James K. Malone
P. O. Box 145
Mebane, N. C. 27302

Rev. H. C. Mulholland
Box 588
Brevard, N. C. 28712

Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Smith
701 Marion Street
Kings Mountain, N. C. 28086

Mr. M. A. Wright

Linville Falls, N. C. 28647

# NORTH CAROLINA ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN WORKSHOPS ON "COURTS"

## B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN:

Mrs. Bernard Goldstein, Ashville Section, 27 Shorewood Dr.
Mrs. Henry Isaacson, Greensboro Section, 100 Batchelor Dr.
Mrs. Marshall Ginsburg, High Point Section, 301 Woodrow Ave.
Mrs. H. Leonard Wolfe, Salisbury Section, 1413 East Colonial Dr.

## COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN

## N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

Mr. William Allred, 121 E. Third St., Room 301, Charlotte

## PRESBYTERIAN WOMEN, U.S.

Mrs. Britt Armfield, 510 Country Club Dr., Greensboro

## UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN'S FEDERATION

Mrs. Hugh B. Campbell, 26 Hampstead Rd., Ashville 28801
Mrs. Elbert Carter, Route 4, Clinton 28328
Mrs. R. F. Royall, 301 Stewart, Clinton 28328
Mrs. Paul J. Smith, Benvenue County Club Dr., Rocky Mt., 27801
Mrs. W. F. Gurley, 716 Harding Ave., Kinston 28501
Mrs. Margaret Sutton, Route 1, Seven Springs 28578

## UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST WOMEN

Mrs. W. W. Sloan, Box 397, Elon College 27244

## UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY - Disciples of Christ

Mrs. Roy Burkhalter, P. O. Box 1107, Black Mountain 28711

## UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Ira C. Shelley, 1339 Seminole Dr., Greensboro

## WOMAN's MISSIONARY COUNCIL - C.M.E. Church

Mrs. H. M. Davis, 1854 East 4th St., Winston-Salem 27101

## WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE - The Methodist Church

Mrs. Sam Dunn, Enfield 27823
Mrs. Jettie D. Morrison, 204 E. Turner St., Statesville 28677
Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt, 5830 Creola Rd., Charlotte 28211

## WOMAN'S HOME & FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY - A.M.E. Zion Church

Mrs. Delacy Grecian-Donawa, 2101 Russell St., Charlotte
Mrs. C. E. Norment, 5539 Old Rural Hall Rd., Winston-Slaem
Mrs. Irene M. Lawrence, 1211 Willow Rd., Greensboro

# NORTH CAROLINA ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN WORKSHOPS ON "COURTS"

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## WOMAN'S HOME & FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY - A.M.E. Zion Church

Mrs. Delacy Grecian-Donawa, 2101 Russell St., Charlotte
Mrs. C. E. Norment, 5539 Old Rural Hall Rd., Winston-Slaem
Mrs. Irene M. Lawrence, 1211 Willow Rd., Greensboro 27402
P.O. Box 20152

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF N. C.
1094 HENDERSONVILLE ROAD
ASHEVILLE, N. C. 28803

OK

Those ✓ continue another year.

# LOCAL PRESIDENTS LIST -- 1965-66

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASHEVILLE | | Mrs. P. D. Karsten (Dot)<br>125 Lookout Dr., 28804 | ✓ |
| BOONE | | Mrs. Earl Petry (Ruth)<br>105 Spruce St. 28607 | ✓ |
| BREVARD | | Mrs. J. H. McIlwain (Betty)<br>109 Morningside Drive 28712 | ✓ |
| BURLINGTON | | ~~Mrs. W. H. Skeels~~<br>~~323 Tryon St. 27218~~ | ? |
| CATAWBA COUNTY | Mrs. Robert Gaither<br>Box 71<br>Newton, N.C. 28658 | ~~Mrs. David Bissette~~ (Peggy)<br>~~318 - 3rd St., N.W., Hickory, 28601~~ | |
| CHAPEL HILL | | Mrs. Robert Wettach (Alpha)<br>615 Greenwood Rd. 27514 | ✓ |
| CHARLOTTE | | Mrs. C. T. Wanzer (Ruth)<br>(office) 1820 E. 8th St., 28204 | ✓ |
| DURHAM | | Mrs. George Williams (Harriet)<br>6 Sylvan Road, 27701 | ✓ |
| ✓ GREENSBORO | | Miss Dorothy Heironimus<br>307 So. Mendenhall 27403 | ✓ |
| HENDERSON COUNTY | Box 68 B | Mrs. Kenneth Cosgrove<br>Rt. #3, Hendersonville, 28739 | ✓ |
| ~~HIGH POINT~~ | | | |
| JACKSON COUNTY | Mrs. Peter Lowe<br>Dillsboro, N.C.<br>28725 | ~~Mrs. Hilton Seals (Marjorie)~~<br>~~Eastgate, Sylva, N.C. 28779~~ | |
| LOUISBURG | | Mrs. James B. Clayton (Mamie)<br>203 Williamson St., 27549 | ✓ |
| NEW HANOVER COUNTY | Mrs. Esso Clemmons<br>Rt #1, Box 199A Wilmington 28403 | ~~Mrs. W. G. Broadfoot, Jr., (Mary)~~<br>~~2804 Wayne Drive, Wilmington, 28403~~ | |
| RALEIGH | | Mrs. Richard S. Ruby (Sylvia)<br>1718 Canterbury Rd., 27608 | ✓ |
| SANFORD | Mrs. Paul Howard<br>1020 Carthage St.<br>27330 | ~~Mrs. Lewis McBryde (Lu Anne)~~<br>~~509 Wetherspoon St~~. 27330 | |
| TRYON | | Mrs. Rosetta S. French<br>Box 1094, Tryon, 28782 | ✓ |
| WINSTON-SALEM | | Mrs. William B. James (Bette)<br>1600 Princeton ~~Rd.~~, ~~27104~~<br>St. 27103 | |

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF NORTH CAROLINA
1094 HENDERSONVILLE ROAD
ASHEVILLE, N. C. 28803

LOUISE L. PITMAN, PRESIDENT

April 28, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

As yet our new list of local Presidents has not been run off - we are waiting for our Burlington League to find one!

However, the enclosed is correct for the other Leagues, so I am not waiting longer.

Sincerely,
Louise L. Pitman
Louise L. Pitman

North Carolina

PANEL - Mr. Andrew Gollchalk, Carolina Director - Co-Moderator
National Conference of Christians & Jews

Mr. Charles Lambeth, State Chairman
American Civil Liberties Union

Mr. Moses Burt, Legal Counsel
The North Carolina Fund

Mr. Norman Smith, Atty.
Smith, Moore, Smith, Schell, and Hunter

Mr. Herman L. Taylor, Atty
Greensboro, N. C.

## NORTH CAROLINA

## LOCAL GOOD NEIGHBOR OR HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCILS CHAIRMEN

✓ Rev. Coy Bovender, Chairman
Alamance County Human Relations Comm.
2634 Alamance Road
Burlington, North Carolina

Mr. Henry L. Harris, Chairman
Albemarle Good Neighbor Council
Home Savings & Loan Association
Albemarle, North Carolina

✓ Rev. Zachary T. Piephoff
Asheboro Human Relations Committee
804 Part Street
Asheboro, North Carolina

✓ Mr. William E. Greene, President
Asheville Area Council on Human Relations
Box 7562, Court House Station
Asheville, North Carolina

Mayor Ross S. Persinger
Ayden Good Neighbor Council
Ayden, North Carolina

Mr. Robert Spivey, Chairman
Bertie County Good Neighbor Council
311 S. Queen Street
Windsor, North Carolina

Mr. Charles G. Johnson, Chairman
Brevard Good Neighbor Council
220 South Board Street
Brevard, North Carolina

Dr. Warner Hall, Chairman
Community Relations Committee
Covenant Presbyterian Church
1000 E. Morehead Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

✓ Mr. Kermit Austin, Chairman
Clinton Bi-Racial Committee
Clinton, North Carolina

Rev. E. C. Sharp, Co-Chairman
Craven County Good Neighbor Council
Christ Episcopal Church
New Bern, North Carolina

Rev. A. F. Fisher, Co-Chairman
Craven County Good Neighbor Council
Centenary Methodist Church

New Bern, North Carolina

✓ Rev. Thomas M. Freeman, Chairman
Dunn Bi-Racial Committee
First Baptist Church
Dunn, North Carolina

Mr. A. Q. Brinson, Chairman
Duplin County Good Neighbor Council
Kenansville, North Carolina

✓ Dr. Harmon L. Smith, Chairman
Durham Council on Human Relations
The Divinity School, Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Johnny Horton, Acting Chairman
Edenton-Chowan Good Neighbor Council
Edenton, North Carolina

✓ Dr. W. N. Ridley, Chairman
Elizabeth City Human Relations Committee
Elizabeth City State College
Elizabeth City, North Carolina

Mr. R. O. McCoy, Jr., Chairman
Fayetteville Good Neighbor Council
P. O. Box 1170
Fayetteville, North Carolina

✓ Mr. Marshall A. Rauch, Chairman
Gastonia Human Relations Commission
1121 Scotch Drive
Gastonia, North Carolina

✓ Mr. Hugh H. Alexander
Goldsboro Bi-Racial Council
1309 E. Beech Street
Goldsboro, North Carolina

✓ Mr. A. S. Webb
Greensboro Human Relations Commission
American Federal Savings & Loan Assoc.
Greensboro, N. C.

Rev. W. J. Hadden
Greenville Good Neighbor Council
1042 Rock Spring Road
Greenville, North Carolina

Mr. A. C. Cofield
Halifax County Good Neighbor Council
Weldon, North Carolina

Mr. J. W.Jenkins, Jr., Chairman
Henderson Good Neighbor Council
Henderson, North Carolina

Mr. L. M. Brinkley
Hertford County Good Neighbor Council
Ahoskie, North Carolina

✓ Dr. Irving Hamilton
High Point Human Relations Commission
Wachovia Bank & Trust Company
High Point, North Carolina

Mr. H. C. Suddreth
Kinston Good Neighbor Council
Box 391
Kinston, North Carolina

Mr. J. Fletcher Rosser
Lee County Good Neighbor Council
223 Carthage Street
Sanford, North Carolina

Mr. Earl Kinsey
Lenoir County Good Neighbor Council
La Grange, North Carolina

✓ Rev. Marlin T. Schaeffer
Lexington Human Relations Committee
141 W. First Street
Lexington, North Carolina

Mr. J. C. Jackson
Lumberton Good Neighbor Council
Hedgpeth's Pharmacy
Lumberton, North Carolina

Dr. Boyce A. Brawley
Mooresville Good Neighbor Council
P. O. Box 394
Mooresville, North Carolina

✓ Mr. John E. Woltz
Mt. Airy Industrial Relations Council
Franklin Street
Mount Airy, North Carolina

Mrs. Floy Garner
Newport Good Neighbor Council
Newport, North Carolina

✓ Mr. Paul Parker
324 Huerth Street
Jacksonville, North Carolina
(Jacksonville Human Relations Committee)

Mr. Hugh M. Currin, Chairman
Oxford-Granville Co. Good Neighbor Coun.
Oxford, North Carolina

Mr. Julian A. White, Chairman
Perquimans County Good Neighbor Council
Hertford, North Carolina

✓ Rev. Robert Holt, Chairman
Plymouth-Washington County Human
Relations Council
Plymouth, North Carolina

✓ Mr. R. Peyton Woodson, III
Raleigh Human Relations Commission
Occidental Life Insurance Company
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Radford Powell
Rockingham County Good Neighbor Council
Wolf Island Road
Reidsville, North Carolina

Mr. J. B. Brewer, Sr.
Good Neighbor Committee
102 S. Raleigh Street
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

✓ Mr. W. Worth Morris
Shelby Human Relations Council
Shelby, North Carolina

Rev. John Ryberg
Smithfield Good Neighbor Council
First Baptist Church
Smithfield, North Carolina

✓ Dr. H. S. Hussey
Mayor's Community Relations Committee
P. O. Box 1111
Tarboro, North Carolina

✓ Mr. Joseph D. Wheliss
Thomasville Bi-Racial Committee
4 Elliott Drive

Thomasville, North Carolina

✓ Reverend Harley Dixon
Wadesboro-Anson County Human Relations Council
Wadesboro, North Carolina

✓ Rev. James M. Stoney, Jr.
Warrenton Bi-Racial Committee
Emmanuel Episcopal Church
Warrenton, North Carolina

✓ Mr. Ashley B. Futrell
Washington Bi-Racial Committee
Summit Avenue
Washington, North Carolina

Mr. Tommy Strickland
Wayne County Good Neighbor Council
Route 2
Goldsboro, North Carolina

Mr. Hilton Everett
Martin County Good Neighbor Council
Hamilton, North Carolina

Mr. Kelly Jewell
Wilmington-New Hanover Good Neighbor Council
Wilmington, North Carolina

Mr. Charles Hubbard
Wilson Good Neighbor Council
First Methodist Church
Wilson, North Carolina

✓ Mr. Tully Blair
Mayor's Good Will Committee
1917 West First Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Rev. Merrill W. Winslow
Yadkin County Good Neighbor Council
Yadkinville, North Carolina

April 13, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Driector
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

We are enclosing a letter that is self-explanatory. We are starting on a crusade against injustices in the courts and as far as possible we are coordinating it with the state councils. Mr. Stanfield will be with us in each of our eleven state meetings.

While this is a movement of women, we hope each council will have many women to attend. We are certainly counting on you.

We must have from the Constitutions of each state a copy of the Code on the selection of people for jury service. Can you get this for us?

No dates for state workshops have been set so far -- we are waiting for material to be prepared.

We want these workshops to be held in the State Capitols. Do you know of some good lawyers who would help us? Also be thinking of a place where the workshop could be held.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

August 1, 1966

Mrs. Joseph P. Moore, President
League of Women Voters of South Carolina
109 Whispering Pine Circle
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. N. A. Turner, President
Woman's Society of Christian Service of South Carolina
221 Hardin Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Corine G. Ward, President
Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
2517 Cypress Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Arthur Wilds, President
Congaree Presbyterial Women's Work
1930 Koulter Drive
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Friends:

I am so glad you are you and that you live in Columbia, South Carolina. What marvelous leadership for your state workshop on "Courts!"

I think perhaps you know that these workshops are the joint enterprise of the State Council on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned. Both groups are seriously concerned about dual justice and the unconcern of the community.

What we are asking offyou leaders is --

1. help find a date for the workshop,
2. a place to meet (we hope our attendance will be large),
3. we need two or more lawyers with us in the morning session--lawyers who are concerned too, about the travesty of justice,
4. start your own visiting the courts.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P.S. Following is a list of the other organizations involved.

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN - District #5
Mrs. Melvin Siegel, 218 Groveland Cir., Savannah, Ga.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN
Mrs. Lewis D. Jones, Route 2, Box 619, John's Island, S. C.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP - DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
Mrs. Charles W. Shearman, Box 8084, Greenville, S. 6.

✓ NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
Mrs. J. R. Harpring, 136 Palmetto, Belvedere, S. C.

✓ UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST WOMEN
Mrs. P. J. Kingston, 2194 Parkway, Charleston, S. C.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
Mrs. Morton Needle, 783 Woodward Road, Charleston, S.C.

C.M.E. CHURCH WOMEN
Mrs. Linda Ingram, P. O. Box 116, Leesville, S. C.

Aug. 13, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Early in September each of our Deanery Organizations (these are divisions of our Diocesan group) will be having their quarterly meetings. There will be a meeting of our Diocesan Board of the S.C. Council of Catholic Women on Aug. 24th, then not again until November. I should think that the last two weeks of Sept. and nearly all of Oct. would be fairly free, although of course there may be personal reasons why some could not attend.

Sincerely,
Jo Ann Clarpring
(Mrs. J. Robt.)

Walhalla, S. C.
August 15, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

All information from the Southern Regional Council, Inc. regarding "Dual Justice in the Courts", et cetera has been turned over by me to our new President of the Women of the Synod of South Carolina. She is Mrs. W. Tobin Cassels, 835 Kilbourne Road, Columbia, South Carolina. I felt that this is what you wished me to do!

Among the names listed with mine is Mrs. ~~W. L. Ellison. Mrs. Ellison is now living in~~ Texas. The information sent her from the Southern Regional Council, Inc. may have been turned over to her successor. I am not definite about the name of the successor!

I send you my very best wishes in this very important work you are doing.

Sincerely,
Lucile Moore
(Mrs. Walter S. Moor

Dear Mrs Tilley

I see nothing that is planned for Sept. or Oct. that would prevent women from the United Church of Christ in Charleston from attending a workshop on Equal Justice in the Courts on any particular date, but the women in the white church will be difficult to arouse & most of the women in the Negro church work. I will do my best to find participants for any day you set, however.

Sincerely,
Mrs P. J. Kingston

---

Aug. 28, 1966

Dear Sir:

Please send me eight more packets of the material prepared for the state workshops on "Equal Justice in the Courts".

Thank you,
Barbara Kingston
(Mrs. P. J.)

OK -
8-29-66

---

Sorry, but I will be unable to participate in your meetings.

Sincerely
Mrs. Charles Shearman
President
Christian Womens Fellowship

Env. addressed

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS - South Carolina

United Church Women
Mrs. Earl Greenlaw, 3 Lamboll St., Charleston

Council for Lay Life and Work
United Church of Christ
Mrs. P. J. Kingston, 2194 Parkway, Charleston

Christian Women's Fellowship
Disciples of Christ
Mrs. Charles W. Shearman, Box 8084, Greenville 29605

Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
Mrs. N. A. Turner, 221 Harden St., Columbia 29205
Mrs. J. W. Robinson, P. O. Box 236, St. George

The Women's Work - Mrs. W. Tobin Cassels. 835 Kilbourne Rd Columbia, S.C.
Presbyterian Church, U. S.
Mrs. Walter S. Moore, 120 Lovinggood Ave., Walhalla 29691
Mrs. Hubert C. Wardlaw, Live Oak Ave., Kingstree 29556
Mrs. Maurice Carmichael, Box 187, Dillon
Mrs. Oswell M. Rogers, 1500 Rosemary Cir., Anderson
~~Mrs. W.L. Ellison, Box 183,, Due West~~ moved out of state

2nd mailing 8-31

National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Morton Needle, 783 Woodward Rd., Charleston

Woman's Missionary Council
C.M.E. Church
Mrs. Linda Ingram, P. O. Box 116, Leesville

Unitarian Universalist Women
Mrs. Lewis D. Jones, Route 2, Box 219, John's Island

National Council of Catholic Women
Mrs. J. R. Harpring, 136 Palmetto, Belvedere

Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
AM.E. Zion Church
Mrs. S. V. Moreland, Clinton College, Rock Hill,
Mrs. Corrine Ward, 2517 Cypress St., Columbia
Mrs. L. M. Greenwood, P. O. Box, Richburg
Mrs. Leola Boyce, 479 Freidheim Rd., Rock Hill
Mrs. C. M. Boulware, Box 76, Richburg

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Mrs. Alice Spearman, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia

August 31, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human
  Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Well, we will be able to have Marion Wright for the South Carolina workshop on Courts and there is a lawyer in Columbia who is on the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council. You may know him, Mr. Matthew J. Perry, P. O. Box 838, Columbia, He ought to be good. You also have Mr. W. E. Solomon, Executive Secretary, Palmetto, State Teachers' Association.

Now about the date of your meeting. All of our affiliated organizations have been circularized as to their own dates already scheduled. See attached letter.

Georgia's workshop is next Wednesday.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

September 9, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Please let me know if Tuesday, September 27 or Wednesday, September 28 would be a good date for the workshop on the Courts. Also, can you find a hotel that would take us. We will not have lunch together--each person is on his own.

Please give us a list of 50 people to invite. Also suggest some who would be good discussion leaders.

You sit at the speakers table, you lead the unison prayer to begin the program, you will introduce the speakers.

Let me hear from you soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

OR

9-14-66

SCCHR List Submitted to Mrs. M. E. Tilly for South Carolina Meeting, Sept. 27, 1966
(These are all in Columbia, S.C)

Mrs Donald [illegible] Wesley Foundation
U of S.C. - exec. sec.

Allison, Mrs. J. Richard (Sue)
1537 Haynesworth Road 29205
Anderson, Mrs. C. E. (Lutitia)
Rt. #4, Box 372 29209
Bacoats, Mrs. J. A. (Inez)
Benedict College 29204
Bailey, Mrs. C. B. (Blackie)
1628 McFadden St. 29204
Baker, Mrs. Lee (Pat)
1610 Wyndham Road 29204
Barbare, Miss Lois
1614 Senate St. 29201
Bass, Mrs. Jack (Caroline)
3508 Fox Hall Road 29204
Battle, Miss Sally
1015 Henderson St. 29201
Belser, Mrs. C. Heyward (Betty)
811 Albion Road 29205
Belser, Mrs. Irvine (Caroline)
3913 Kilbourne Road 29205
Belt, Mrs. Donald R. (Lonnie)
4655 Norwood Road 29206
Bernstein, Mrs. Isadore (Carol)
6031 Cedaridge Road 29206
Betts, Miss Mary Lucy, c/o Mrs. M.B.Jones,
630 Pickens St. 29201
Borasio, Mrs. Guido (Ann)
1310 Idalia Road 29206
Borgstedt, Mrs. M. E. (Lenore)
3500 Devine St. 29205
Bradley, Mrs. John L. (Elizabeth)
Kirkland Apts., Univ.of S.C. 29208
Bryan, Mrs. Leon (Mary)
1514 Wyndham Road 29205
Bumgardner, Mrs. Sherrod (Keller)
311 Spring Lake Road 29206
Burg, Mrs. H. R. (Claire)
1420 Adger Road 29205
Butler, Miss Ellen
Rt. #3, Box 271 29206

Callcott, Mrs. Wilfrid (Rebecca)
1718 College St. 29201
Chappelle, Mrs. L. P. (Tots)
3841 Clement Road 29203
Cunningham, Mrs. R. B. (Louise)
27 Heathwood Court 29205
Day, Miss Nancy Jane
3210 Duncan Street 29205
Derieux, Mrs. Thomas (Aegina)
2508 Wheat St. 29205
Dickson, Mrs. J. E. (Anna)
1516 McDuffie Ave. 29202
Egleston, Mrs. DuBose (Gene)
10 Heathwood Circle 29205
Farmer, Mrs. R. M. (Frances)
1513 Tanglewood Road 29205

Figg, Mrs. Robert M. (Sallie)
1522 Deans Lane 29205
Foster, Mrs. Robert W. (Marjorie)
1509 Milford Road 29206
Fujishiro, Miss Motoko
3718 Wheat St. 29205
Funderburk, Mrs. June
600 Waccamaw Ave. 29205
Gambrell, Miss Lula
Benedict College 29204
George, Miss Dimitra
1509 Brennan Road 29206
Gilbert, Mrs. Jerry P. (Margaret)
77 King Charles Road 29209
Gordon, Mrs. Maxie (Ethel)
2221 Marguerett St. 29204
Gray, Dr. Wil Lou
1815 Devine St. 29201
Gustafson, Mrs. R. O. (Betty)
118 S. Harden St. 29205
Haimbaugh, Mrs. George (Kay)
812 Barnwell St. 29201
Hardwicke, Mrs. James E. (Annette)
805 Kilbourne Road 29205
Harris, Mrs. Ruby R.
1431 Brentwood Drive 29206
Harrison, Mrs. J. Smith (Hattie)
325 Spring Lake Road 29206
Hart, Miss Mildred
Rt. 2, Box 328, Columbia 29210
Herndon, Mrs. J. M.
525 N. Trenholm Road 29206
Heyward, Miss Katherine
Rt. 2, Box 328, Columbia 29210
Hudson, Mrs. R. T. (Vivian)
3532 Linbrook Drive 29204
Hunt, Miss Lillian
2620 Lee Street 29205
Ingram, Mrs. Blanche J.
5315 Two Notch Road 29204
Jensen, Mrs. Nelson (Edith)
6411 Yorkshire Drive 29209
Jones, Mrs. T. B. (Vivian)
1811 McAlister 29204
Joyner, Dr. Judith
57 Churchill Circle 29206
Karesh, Mrs. Coleman (Alice)
3000 Amherst Ave. 29205
Ledeen, Mrs. T. J. (Libby)
1529 Pendleton St. 29201
Leonard, Mrs. Edwin W. (Sue Reiss)
657 Amberly Road 29203
Leverette, Miss Sarah, 1041 Marion St.
2-E Claire Towers Apts. 29201
Levine, Mrs. Alvin (Ruth)
1040 Brentwood Drive 29206

Lindau, Mrs. Jules (Beatrice)
445 Saluda Ave. 29203
Mazer, Mrs. Sanford (Barbara)
6444 Bridgewood Road 29206
Meriwether, Mrs. R. L. (Margaret)
1410 Devonshire Drive 29204
Miller, Mrs. Harold (Meta)
4530 Reamer Ave. 29206
Mizell, Mrs. M. Hayes (Patricia)
1105 Barton St. 29203
Moore, Mrs. Raymond (Ruth)
6354 Eastshore Drive 29206
Moorhead, Miss Dorian
11-B Cornell Arms Apts. 29201
Moxon, Mrs. Robert K. (Barbara)
315 Laurel Springs Road 29206
Nelson, Mrs. Thomas B. (Odessa)
2238 Marguerett St. 29204
Paul, Mrs. R. H. (Marian)
2324 Washington St. 29204
Perry, Mrs. Matthew (Hallie)
2222 Marguerett St. 29204
Randall, Mrs. Charles H., Jr. (Claire)
6439 Briarwood Road 29206
Robinson, Mrs. W. Frederic (Francena)
3019 Schoolhouse Road 29204
Ross, Mrs. Harriet
510 Amherst Ave. 29205
Rubin, Mrs. Hyman (Rose)
306 Saluda Ave. 29205
Smith, Mrs. Alfred G. (Catherine)
1816 Enoree Ave. 29205
Spearman, Mrs. E. H. (Alice)
3401 Brookwood Court 29204
Stackhouse, Mrs. T. B.
1513 Laurel St. 29201
Walsh, Mrs. Kershaw (Genevieve)
1719 Green St. 29201
Weimer, Mrs. Samuel F. (Estelle)
F-1 Colonial Village 29203
Weston, Dr. Anna B.
2439 Millwood Ave. 29205
Wilson, Mrs. Roscoe (Ethel)
1604 Craven St. 29203
Wolford, Mrs. Helen G.
1702 Maplewood Drive 29205
Yaghjian, Mrs. Edmund (Dot)
1730 College St. 29201

begin—

# SCCHR List Submitted to Mrs. M.E. Tilly for South Carolina Meeting, Sept. 27, '66

## AIKEN, S.C.

Mrs. John Twombley
827 Legare St.

Mrs. Leila A. Bradley
710 Barnwell Ave., N.E. 29801

Mrs. Robert G. Garvin,
507 Coker Springs Road, 29801

Mrs. E. B. Weller,
815 Alfred St., N.E.

## CHARLESTON, S.C.

Mrs. Gedney Howe
554 Huger St. 29403

Mrs. Thomas Tobias
20 South Battery

Mrs. Cheves M. Smythe
5 Gibbes St.

Mrs. Lucille Whipper, Guidance Counselor
Burlr High School

## CHERAW, S.C.

Mrs. Josephine Hyatt
109 Christian St.

Mrs. John S. Cole
1540 West Market St. 29520

## SENECA, S.C.

Mrs. H. E. Hill
306 S. Oak St.

## north NORTH AUGUSTA, S.C.

Mrs. Betty Timmerman
1002 Fairfield Ave.

Mrs. Louise Frasier
620 Alta Vista Ave., 29847

~~Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Poteat,~~
~~535 Tanager Road 29841~~

## AIKEN, S.C.

Mrs. Virginia Lyons
1246 Dibble Rd., S.W.

Mrs. George McMillan
Box 299

Mrs. Paul Moore
818 Boardman Rd.

## CHARLESTON, S.C.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Edwards
51 Poinsett St.

Mrs. Wiley E. Hodges,
The Citadel

Mrs. Albert Simons
1 Tradd St.

## SPARTANBURG, S.C.

Mrs. Joseph S. Taylor
101 Windsor Ave.

Dr. Rosamond Boyd,
Converse College

Mrs. Herbert McAbee
509 Pennwood Drive

Mrs. Verona Thomas, Public Library
129 Franklin Village

## NORTH AUGUSTA, S.C.

Mrs. Emily D. Schwab
P. O. Box 6441 29841

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Poteat
535 Tanager Road 29841

SCCHR List Submitted to Mrs. M.E. Tilly for
South Carolina meeting, Sept. 27, 1966 --- Page 4

### BENNETTSVILLE, S.C.

Mrs. J. T. Kennedy,
Kennedy Turkey Farm,
P. O. Box 19

### SENECA, S.C.

Mrs. H.E. Hill,
306 S. Oak St.

### BARNWELL, S.C.

Mrs. Virginia Dixon,
P. O. Box 277 - 29812

Mrs. Cornelia Green
P. O. Box 82    29812

Mrs. J. O'Bertha Barfield
2237 Calhoun St. - 29812

### BLACKVILLE, S.C.

Mrs. Morris Hughes,
Box 247

Mrs. Henry Williams,
Blackville, S.C.

Mrs. E. O. Williams,
Blackville, S.C.

Mrs. Kathleen P. Williams,
P. O. Box 221

### SUMTER, S.C.

Mrs. Odell Reuben, ✓
Morris College

Mrs. T. P. Palmer
Morris College

### ORANGEBURG, S.C.

Mrs. Sumter Williams,
P. O. Box 684

Mrs. W. McLeod Frampton
First Presbyterian Church

Mrs. S. S. Worthy
Claflin College

### GREENVILLE, S.C

Mrs. Marnitha Coke Smith
22-A E. Coffee St.

Mrs. W. F. Gibson
c/o Dr. W. F. Gibson,
McBee St.
Miss Sara Lowrey,
23 W. Hillcrest Drive

### CLEMSON, S.C.

Mrs. Albert Holt
206 Strawberry Lane

Mrs. Everett Laitala
112 Keowee Trail    29631

### ROCK HILL, S.C.

Mrs. William Barron
689 Sedgewood Drive  29730

Miss Christine White
414 Saluda St.

Mrs. T. G. Toatley
927 Crawford Road

Mrs. Wm. M. Jones
Rt. 2, Box 49

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

September 14, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe St. N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Mrs. Spearman has asked me to forward to you the enclosed list of women's names in South Carolina, as you requested.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) E. L. McKinsey

September 15, 1966

Mrs. Niles C. Clark
Box 21
Waterloo, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Clark:

The South Carolina State Workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts" will be held in Columbia at the Wade Hampton Hotel, Moultrie Room, on September 27, 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

We begin the same way as we did in our national leadership group when you were here. We need you just before noon to give us a challenge and the seriousness of our ignorance about what happens in the courts.

Here is hoping that you may find it possible to do this for us.

I certainly do appreciate your understanding and support you give to me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

September 15, 1966

Mrs. P. J. Kingston
2194 Parkway Drive
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Kingston

Thank you very much for your interest and work on "Dual Justice in the Courts."

You will receive an announcement of your state workshop to be held on September 27, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M., in the Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia.

We hope you can be there, and as many others as you can enlist, and tell us how you are stirring up interest in Charleston.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

2194 Parkway Drive
Riverland Terrace
Charleston, S.C.
September 9, 1966

Mrs M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs Tilly:

I am looking for some guidance as to what should be my next step regarding this "Dual Justice in the Courts" project. Hoping that we could work together, I called the other women in the Charleston area. Mrs Greenlaw is out of town and will be until the end of this year or the first of next year. Mrs Jones feels that she does not have the time to give to this project now. Mrs Needle referred me to a Mrs M. Krawchek, the new president of the National Council of Jewish women. She expects to be able to interest a few women, and we plan to work together.

From the two United Church of Christ churches I have been able to enlist the help of about four women. My question now is how many women had you hoped to be able to interest in the Charleston area. If you had hoped for more than eight I feel certain that about as many more again could be enrolled if I were to speak to a few key persons with whom I am acquainted in the other churches. I could also talk with our local United Church Women president; Mrs Greenlaw is our state president. I won't do anything about any of this until I hear from you, however.

We are also anxious to know when and where our state workshop on the question of dual justice will be held. Knowing the date would help us to schedule our court visits better.

Thank you for your help and for the opportunity to work in this area.

Sincerely,

Barbara Kingston

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 16, 1966

Dear Friend:

The South Carolina State Workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts" will be held --

PLACE: Wade Hampton Hotel
(Moultrie Room)
Columbia, South Carolina

DATE: Tuesday, September 27th

TIME: 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

In preparation for this meeting, we hope you will have time to visit a court and will share your experience with us. If you have not already received the workbook, "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community," one will be forthcoming.

This is a most important day. Please come yourself and bring someone else with you.

Looking forward to seeing you in Columbia.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

At the council meeting of the women of the Church, Synod of South Carolina. it was decided that each member of the Group from South Carolina would let you know if they could participate in the workshop this fall. There are many meetings at this time.

Rosalie A. Cassels.
(Mrs. W. T.)

*United Church Women*

*of South Carolina*

Spartanburg, S. C.,
Sept. 19, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am terribly distressed that I did not know about the workshop to be held in Columbia, Sept. 27. Had I known, I most assuredly would have kept the date open. I am teaching a course on "Races and Reconcillation" that week. However, to keep up with materials you have prepared for the workshop, I will appreciate your sending me the workbook, "Dual Justice in the Courts, Unconcerned Community." I will call several of our women and see if I can get a car to go down.

As you know I was elected to the National Board of UCW as a member of the Program Committee. This mean't we would have to elect someone to take my place as state president. We were very fortunate to be able to get Mrs. Earle Greenlaw of Charleston. Her husband is a chaplain in Viet Nam. I sent her your letter concerning the workshop held in Atlanta and all information I had. However, this is what I personally have done following your fine workshop:

Took the information into twenty-six groups, including church, club, and community groups:
Held conversations groups:
Pass information on at every opportunity:

It is always good to hear from you, and sincerely hope you are enjoying good health. My very best wishes,

Sincerely,

Effie H. McAbee
Mrs. Herbert McAbee
National Board Member

September 21, 1966

AIR MAIL

Mr. Ellis MacDougall
State Director
Department of Corrections
South Carolina State Penitentary
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. MacDougall:

On September 27th, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M., at the Wade Hampton Hotel two departments of the Southern Regional Council--The Fellowship of the Concerned (concerned women about their South) and The South Carolina Council on Human Relations will have a workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts."

At the morning session we are asking you to be on a panel. Your part will be to tell us of your work as state director of the Department of Corrections.

Under separate cover we are mailing you a copy of the workbook. A postal card is enclosed for your reply. We hope your reply will be favorable to this request.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director
Women's Work

MET:rh
cc: Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations

September 21, 1966

Mr. Matthew J. Perry, Attorney
P. O. Box 838
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Perry:

We are delighted that you will be with us on September 27th, 10:00 A.M., at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia.

We would like for you to talk to us on Jury Service -- how jurors are selected, etc.

Our group is the Fellowship of the Concerned and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
cc: Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations

September 22, 1966

**AIR MAIL**

Mrs. Donald Bundy
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Bundy:

On Tuesday, September 27, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P. M., at the Wade Hampton Hotel, there will be a workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community."

The sponsors are the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned, both of the Southern Regional Council.

We are asking you to lead a discussion group in the afternoon and we are enclosing the guidelines. This is short notice and I apologize. Mrs. Spearman may also contact you. We hope you will do this for us.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

September 22, 1966

AIR MAIL

Dr. Francis Cunningham
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201

Dear Dr. Cunningham:

We are so fortunate that you will be with us in our workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community," Tuesday, September 27, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

We want you to give us a challenge to Care and to Act. Your time on the program will be 12 - 12:30 P.M.

We have mailed you the workbook on "Dual Justice..." and enclosed in it some sheets on Race Related Deaths from 1955 - June 1966. These workshops will be held in eleven southern states and are the joint project of the Fellowship of the Concerned-- Southern women concerned about their South-- and the state councils on human relations.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

September 22, 1966

Mrs. Edmund Yaghjian
1730 College Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Yaghjian:

You have already received the notice of the workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community," to be held at the Wade Hampton Hotel, September 27, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

We are asking you to be a discussion leader at the afternoon session and we are enclosing the guidelines. Mrs. Alice Spearman may also contact you.

If possible, it would help to visit a court yourself beforehand. We hope you will render this valuable service.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

September 22, 1966

Mrs. Anna D. Reuben
Morris College
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Reuben:

You have already received the notice of the workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community," to be held at the Wade Hampton Hotel, September 27th, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

We are asking you to be a discussion leader at the afternoon session and we are enclosing the suggested guidelines. Mrs. Alice Spearman may also contact you.

If possible, it would be helpful it you could visit a court yourself. We hope you will accept and render this valuable service.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

September 22, 1966

Mrs. T. J. Ledeen
1529 Pendleton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mrs. Ledeen:

You have already received the notice of the workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community," to be held at the Wade Hampton Hotel, September 27th, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

We are asking you to be a discussion leader at the afternoon session and we are enclosing the guidelines. Mrs. Alice Spearman may also contact you.

If possible, it would be helpful if you could visit a court yourself. We hope you will accept and render this valuable service.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

South Carolina
Department of Corrections
P. O. Box 766
Columbia, S. C. 29202

ELLIS C. MacDOUGALL, Director
Department of Corrections

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
RICHARD A. PALMER - Chairman
Florence
THOMAS P. STONEY - Vice-Chairman
Charleston
NORMAN KIRKLAND - Secretary
Bamberg
GOV. ROBERT E. McNAIR
Columbia
T.K. McDONALD
Winnsboro
EUGENE E. STONE, III
Greenville
W.M. CROMLEY, JR.
Saluda, S.C.

September 23, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director
Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I certainly appreciate your recent letter and very kind invitation requesting me to appear at the Southern Regional Council meeting on September 27, 1966.

I regret that I have previous commitments on this day, and I will be unable to participate.

If I can be of any assistance to you in any other way, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Ellis C. MacDougall/sw

Ellis C. MacDougall

ECM:sw

Sept. 23

Dear Mrs. Tilly:-

I'm terribly sorry that I will be unable to attend the conference on Tuesday because of a prior committment and will therefore not be able to lead a discussion group. The material is great and I wish you success in the conference.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Yaghjian

# SOUTH CAROLINA STATE WORKSHOP

# "DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS -- UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY"

The Fellowship of the Concerned and

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

O F

The Southern Regional Council

WADE HAMPTON HOTEL (MOULTRIE ROOM)

September 27, 1966

10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

# PROGRAM

September 27, 1966

10:00 A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| PRAYER in UNISON - | Led by Mrs. Alice Spearman<br>Executive Director<br>South Carolina Council on Human Relations |
| WELCOME - | Mrs. Fred Reese |
| PROJECT of - | The Fellowship of the Concerned and<br>The South Carolina Council on Human Relations<br>of<br>The Southern Regional Council |
| PURPOSE - | Mrs. M. E. Tilly |
| PANEL - | Mr. Matthew J. Perry, Attorney<br>Board of Directors<br>Southern Regional Council<br>(Jury Service) |
| | Mr. John Boone, Director<br>Crime Delinquency and Correctional Administration Project<br>Southern Regional Council<br>(Prison Reform) |
| THE CHALLENGE - | Dr. Francis Cunningham, District Superintendent<br>Columbia District<br>The Methodist Church |
| LUNCH - | |

1:45 P. M.

SITTING in COURTS -

DISCUSSION -

o Howard
Tilley
Boone.

September 27, 1966

NAME & ADDRESS

Mrs. T. J. Ledeen 1330 Laurel St. ~~Atlanta~~ Columbia, ~~Ga.~~ S.C.
[illegible] 1420 Lady St Columbia S.C.
Paul Clancy – State Newspaper, Columbia.
Alice Spearman
Mrs T. B. Stackhouse 1673 Laurel St. Cola.
Barbara R. Kingston 2194 Parkway Dr. Charleston SC.
Ruby B. Hutchison The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.
Mrs W. T. Cassels 835 Kilbourne Rd Cola, S C
Mrs. J. H. Dickson 119 Grace circle Aiken, S.C
Mrs. John Lyon 1246 Dibble Rd. Aiken, S.C.
Mrs Ethel Celeste Nelson 1604 Craven St. Cola, S.C.
Miss Lula J. Gambrell Benedict College Cola,
Mrs. Paralee G. Dupree Benedict College Cola.
Matthew J Perry Columbia, S.C.
Odessa S. Nelson 2238 Marguerette St, Cola, S.C.

Waterloo, S.C.
Sept. 29, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

When I arrived I had your letter telling about the S.C. Workshop and your request that I take part. I hope you learned in time that was in Africa. I am so sorry that I was not here but I really have had a wonderful experience as I participated in The World Understanding Workshop sponsored by the Section

Mrs. Niles C. Clark
Waterloo, S.C.

4¢
U.S. POSTAGE

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta
Georgia

of Christian Social
Relations under approval
of the Woman's Division
I hope you had a
wonderful Workshop. I
am anxious to know
about it. Lovingly,
Agnes A. Clark

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

Dictated: October 26, 1966
Transcribed: October 27, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilley,
Director of Womans Work,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street, N. W. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Pardon our delay in thanking you for coming to South Carolina recently. I had understood that all we were to do was to provide you with a list of fifty names and that your office was getting out invitations to a list of church women and others, which list you would provide us with at a later date. We would never have set the date as early as you suggested if we had known that as an intensive promotion of the meeting was needed or expected. Our apology to you for the small crowd. Perhaps you and I look at these things alike and somewhat philosophically. It was good to have this springboard and the sincere interest of the small group. Next time, hopefully, we will have a long enough notice from you, indicating that you want us to take the leadership to get out the crowd that your qualitative program deserves.

I am looking forward to seeing you at the SRC annual meeting and hope that you, Mr. Boone and/or his new staff member, Mr. William Farmar, may be available to work with us in preparation for a workshop to be held on the morning of December 6th at the Wade Hampton Hotel.

I hope you will give us any suggestions which you may have for the follow-up of the Workshop you conducted. It would be helpful, of course, to have from you the list, giving names and addresses of the persons who attended. Most of them were our members but I believe there were at least two women from Charleston whom we had not known previously.

I shall greatly appreciate it if your lovely secretary can send to me the mailing list which was used by your office in extending invitations to the Workshop. The time chosen by us was the most unfortunate one, due to the many, many conflicts and I am sure the attendance in no way reflected a lack of interest. Also,

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

we gave people almost too short a notice, didn't we?

I can't begin to thank you for all that you are doing and have done through the years. We are most appreciative of it all, but especially, of you, yourself.

Sincerely,

Alice Spearman
Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS.em

Central Conf. S.C.

Dear Mrs. Tilly of

Sept. 17 1966 has been set aside for Self Study. Oct. 8, Finance Comm. meeting. I have no knowledge of further meetings.

Sincerely
Mrs J. W. Robinson

---

Dear Mrs. Tilley

I shall be in Calif. the months of Sept. and October. I believe Mrs. P. J. Kingston of Charleston will attend and can bring all necessary information.

Thank you -

U. C. W.

Sincerely
Mrs. E. O. Greenlaw
3 Lamboll St
Charleston, S.C.

S.C.

Mrs Ralph O. Bates
309 East Main St. - Lexington

Mrs Elgin Cox
324 High St. - Cheraw

Mrs Herbert McAbee
509 Pennwood Dr. - Spartanburg.

Mrs Ida Moore
128 Fletcher St. - Spartanburg.

✓ Mrs Miles C. Clark -
Box
Waterloo, S.C.

Mrs R. B. Ingram
P.O. Box 116
Leesville, S.C.

Env. addressed.

# Woman's Society of Christian Service

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

THE METHODIST CHURCH

✓ **MRS. N. A. TURNER**
President
221 Harden Street
Columbia, S. C.

✓ **MRS. W. W. HYATT**
Recording Secretary
120 Ella Street
Chester, S. C.

✓ **MRS. DWIGHT F. PATTERSON**
Vice-President
701 W. Main Street
Laurens, S. C.

✓ **MRS. W. E. LEIBBRANDT**
846 Columbia College Drive
Columbia, S. C.

S. C. Conference Christian Social Relations
Secretary - Mrs. H. L. Patterson,
Rt. 2, Box 514, Fort Mill, S. C.

| District Presidents | Secys. Ch. Social Relations |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Leon B. Summer,<br>Mountain Rest, S. C. | Mrs. Roy Barrett,<br>Pendleton, S. C. |
| Mrs. John Orvin,<br>164 Maple St.,<br>Charleston, S. C. | Mrs. Thomas Young,<br>Pinopolis, S. C. |
| Mrs. W. A. Brooks,<br>2408 Craig Road,<br>Columbia, S. C. 29204 | Mrs. Alan Cromer,<br>1501 12th St.,<br>Cayce, S. C. 29033 |
| Mrs. Johnson S. Daniel,<br>12 E. Tallulah Dr.,<br>Greenville, S. C. 29605 | Mrs. W. A. Ivester,<br>218 Pine Forest Dr.,<br>Greenville, . S.C. 29601 |
| Mrs. Harold Timmerman,<br>1008 Fairfield Ave.,<br>North Augusta, S. C. 29841 | Mrs. Ted Morton,<br>Jackson, S. C. 29831 |
| Mrs. E. T. Bowen,<br>Elgin, S. C. 29045 | Mrs. O. R. Fields,<br>408 Sheffield Dr.,<br>Darlington, S. C. 29532 |
| Mrs. R. C. Ramsey,<br>Withers at 27th N.,<br>Myrtle Beach, S. C. | Mrs. Q. H. bagnal, Sr.,<br>Aynor, S. C. |
| Mrs. T. J. Etheredge, Jr.,<br>Box 97,<br>North, S. C. 29112 | Mrs. G. T. Dukes, Jr.,<br>Vance, S. C. 29163 |
| Mrs. Ernest Crawford,<br>100 High St.,<br>Winnsboro, S.C. | Mrs. Mary Brown,<br>Columbia Road,<br>Winnsboro, S. C. |
| Mrs. Melvin Chastain,<br>Box 162,<br>Inman, S. C. | Miss Juanita Pearson,<br>192 W. Hampton Ave.,<br>Spartanburg, S. C. |
| Mrs. A. C. Davis,<br>306 Parkview Circle,<br>Florence, S. C. 29501 | Mrs. L. P. Rogers,<br>Andrews, S. C. |

Cannot give you any of the calendar dates of the 11 districts, except these are both busy months in their church calendar. On the conference level, September 12 and 13 are marked for the state-wide spiritual life retreat at Mrytle Beach where 550 or more women will be gathering.

Lucile Turner
Mrs. N. A. Turner, President,
S. C. Conference WSCS.

Charleston District Ok – negro

I Mrs. Marcella Hannah, 909 Wilkinson St., Kingstree S. C.
Mrs. Laura Williams, 39 Wolf Street, Charleston S. C.

II Orangeburg District
Mrs. M. H. Lawrence, 753 Hoff Ave Orangeburg, S. C.
Mrs. A. Z. McPherson, 496 Middleton St. " "

III Florence District
Mrs. Essie Harllee, 122 Chalmers St. Darlington S. C.
Mrs. Annie Mae Cooper, 505 Johns St. Florence, S. C.

IV Walterboro District
Mrs. Bernice R. Waring, 110 Springwood Drive Walterboro S. C.
Mrs. Odessa W. Stephens, Stephens Cross Road, Ruffins S. C.

V Sumter District
Mrs. Lellorine M. Miller P. O. Box 84 Jefferson, S. C.

Peidmont District.

VI Mrs. Sara W. Fair 110 Prospect Street Spartanburg S. C
Mrs. Bertha R. Dale 291 N. Dean St. " "

P. O. Box 236
St. George, S. C
Sept 9, 1966

My Dear Mrs Tilly

I regret so very much the delay in answering your last letter. I have been away and on my return I received it. I trust this will not be too late for your plans and scheduled meeting.

I do trust you are well today, and if I can be of further service, please call on me. I am,

Very truly yours
Ernestine W. Robinson

SOUTH CAROLINA - workshop attendance

Mrs. T. J. Ledeen
SCCHR
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia

Mrs. T. B. Stodhouse
1573 Laurel St.
Columbia

Mrs. Barbara R. Kingston
2194 Parkway Dr.
Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Ruby B. Hutchison
The Citadel
Charleston

Mrs. W. T. Cassels
835 Kilbourne Rd.
Columbia

Mrs. J. H. Dickson
119 Grace Circle
Aiken

Mrs. John [illegible] Lyan
1246 Dibble Rd.
Aiken

Mrs. Ethel C. Wilson
1604 Craven St.
Columbia

Miss Lula J. Gambrell
Benedict College
Columbia

Mrs. Paralee G. Dupree
Benedict College

Mrs. Odessa S. Nelson
2238 Marguerette St.
Columbia,

(OTHERS)

Mrs. Ralph O. Bates
309 East Main St.
Lexington

Mrs. Eliza Cox
324 High St.
Cheraw

Mrs. Herbert McAbee
509 Pennwood Dr.
Spartanburg

Mrs. Ida Moore
128 Fletcher St.
Spartanburg

Mrs. Miles C. Clark
Box 21
Waterloo, S. C.

Mrs. R. B. Ingram
P.O. Box 116
Leesville

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS - South Carolina

Mrs Gedney M. Howe, Jr. 554 Huger St. Charleston 29403

**United Church Women**
yes ~~Mrs. Earl Greenlaw, 3 Lamboll~~ St., Charleston she will be out of the State
Mrs James M. Dabbs, Mayesville 29104
**Council for Lay Life and Work**
**United Church of Christ**
Y Mrs. P. J. Kingston, 2194 Parkway, Charleston

**Christian Women's Fellowship**
**Disciples of Christ**
No - Mrs. Charles W. Shearman, Box 8084, Greenville 29605 will not participate

**Woman's Society of Christian Service**
**The Methodist Church**
Mrs. N. A. Turner, 221 Harden St., Columbia 29205 have not heard from her
yes Mrs. J. W. Robinson, P. O. Box 236, St. George

**The Women's Work**
**Presbyterian Church, U. S.** Mrs Tobin Cassels, 835 Kilbourne Rd Columbia
~~Mrs. Walter S. Moore, 120 Lovinggood Ave., Walhalla 29691~~
Mrs. Hubert C. Wardlaw, Live Oak Ave., Kingstree 29556
no Mrs. Maurice Carmichael, Box 187, Dillon
Mrs. Oswell M. Rogers, 1500 Rosemary Cir., Anderson
~~Mrs. W.L. Ellison, Box 183, Due West~~ moved out of state

**National Council of Jewish Women**
Mrs. Morton Needle, 783 Woodward Rd., Charleston Have not heard from her

**Woman's Missionary Council**
**C.M.E. Church**
Mrs. Linda Ingram, P. O. Box 116, Leesville have not heard from her

**Unitarian Universalist Women**
Mrs. Lewis D. Jones, Route 2, Box 219, John's Island have not heard from her

**National Council of Catholic Women**
yes Mrs. J. R. Harpring, 136 Palmetto, Belvedere

**Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society**
**AM.E. Zion Church**
yes Mrs. S. V. Moreland, Clinton College, Rock Hill,
Mrs. Corrine Ward, 2517 Cypress St., Columbia Have not heard from her
y Mrs. L. M. Greenwood, P. O. Box, Richburg
Mrs. Leola Boyce, 479 Freidheim Rd., Rock Hill
Mrs. C. M. Boulware, Box 76, Richburg

**South Carolina Council on Human Relations**
Mrs. Alice Spearman, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia

## SOUTH CAROLINA WOMEN

Mrs. David Maybank
78 Murray Blvd.
Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Robert McKellar
1429 Lyon St.
Aiken, S. C.

Mrs. A. M. Roberts
Route 2, Box 102
Pineville, S. C.

Mrs. Lillian Jennings
436½ Huger St.
Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. J. P. Reeder
1328 Gadsden St.
Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. W. R. Feagle
1911 Harper
Newberry, S. C.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Mrs. N. A. Turner
221 Harden St.
Columbia, S. C. 29205

Mrs. Thelma Farmer
620 Green Swamp Rd.
Sumter, S. C.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson
P. O. Box 236
St. George, S. C.

Mrs. Carina Fountain
1034 Roosevelt Drive
Sumter, S. C.

Mrs. E. L. Brooks
130 Elliott St.
Beaufort, S. C.

Mrs. W. C. Polk
Islandton, S. C.

Mrs. Walter Moore
Walhalla, S. C.

Mrs. Ralph O. Bates
309 East Main St.
Lexington, S. C.

Mrs. Eliza Cox
324 High St.
Cheraw, S. C.

Mrs. Herbert McAbee
509 Pennwood Dr.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Mrs. Ida Moore
128 Fletcher St.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Mrs. Niles C. Clark
Box 26
Waterloo, S. C.

Mrs. R. B. Ingram
P. O. Box 116
Leesville, S. C.

Mrs. Marcella Hannah
909 Wilkinson St.
Kingstree, S. C.

Mrs. Laura Williams
39 Wolf St.
Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. M. H. Lawrence
753 Goff Ave.
Orangeburg

Mrs. A. B. McPherson
496 Middleton St.
Orangeburg

Mrs. Essie Harlee
122 Chalmers St.
Darlington

Mrs. Annie Mae Cooper
505 Johns St.
Florence

Mrs. Bernice R. Waring
110 Springwood Dr.
Walterboro,

Mrs. Odessa W. Stephens
Stephens Cross Road
Ruffins

Mrs. Lallorine M. Miller
P. O. Box 84
Jefferson

Mrs. Sara W. Fair
110 Prospect St.
Spartanburg

Mrs. Bertha R. Dale
291 N. Dean St.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Mrs. Leon B. Summer
Mountain Rest, S.C.

Mrs. John Orvin
164 Maple St.
Charleston

Mrs. W. A. Brooks
2408 Craig Rd.
Columbia, 29204

Mrs. Johnson S. Daniel
12 E. Tallulah Dr.
Greenville 29605

Mrs. Harold Timmerman
1008 Fairfield Ave.
North Augusta 29841

Mrs. E. T. Bowen
Elgin, 29045

Mrs. R. C. Ramsey
Withers at 27th N.
Myrtle Beach

Mrs. Tm J. Etheredge, Jr.
Box 97
North, S.C. 29112

## South Carolina Women

Mrs. Charles Coleman
Livingstone College
Salisbury,

Mrs. Ernest Crawford
100 High St.
Winnsboro,

Mrs. Melvin Chastain
Box 162
Inman

Mrs. A. C. Davis
306 Parkview Cir.
Florence 29501

Mrs. Roy Barrett
Pendleton

Mrs. Thomas Young
Pinopolis

Mrs. Alan Cromer
1501 12th St.
Cayce, 29033

Mrs. W. A. Ivester
218 Pine Forest Dr.
Greenville, 29601

Mrs. Ted Morton
Jackson 29831

Mrs. O. R. Fields
408 Sheffield Dr.
Darlington 29532

Mrs. Q. H. Bagnal, Sr.
Aynor

Mrs. G. T. Dukes, Jr.
Vance, S. C. 29163

Mrs. Mary Brown
Columbia, Rd.
Winnsboro

Miss Juanita Pearson
192 W. Hampton Ave.
Spartanburg

Mrs. L. P. Rogers
Andrews

Mrs. W. Tobin Cassels
835 Kilbourne Rd.
Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. Joseph Harold Dickson
119 Grace Circle
Aiken

Mrs. Barbara R. Kingston
2194 Parkway Dr.
Charleston

Mrs. Ruby Hutchison
The Citadel
Charleston

MxxxxMxxTx

Mrs. John Lyon
1246 Dibble Rd.
Aiken,

Mrs. Ethel Celeste Wilson
1604 Craven St.
Columbia

Miss Lula G. Gambrell
Benedict College
Columbia

Mrs. Paralee G. Dupree
Benedict College
Columbia

Odessa S. Nelson
2238 Marguerette St.
Columbia, S. C.

Miss Beulah Allen
1404 South Fant St.
Anderson

Mrs. W. H. Baltzegar
Estill, S.C.

Mrs. P. G. Barnett, Sr.
Box 2086
Aiken

Mrs. Hattie G. Barksdale
Route 4, Box 135
Spartanburg

Mrs. H. A. Beagle
727 Prince St.
Georgetown

Mrs. S. W. Breeland
Holly Hill, S.C.

Mrs. Sadie Burroughs
62 Hanover St.
Charleston

Mrs. Henry Busch
1029 Pendleton St.
Aiken

Miss Florence Cargill
1708 Jessamine
Charleston

Mrs. John W. Curry
401 N. Coit St.
Florence

Mrs. Sarah P. Daniels
P. O. Box 1507
Sumter

Mrs. LeRoy Epps
Kingstree

Mrs. Johanna Hoffmeyer
108 Fourth St.
N. Charleston

Mrs. H. S. Howie
110 Argonne Dr.
Greenville

Mrs. Martha Hubbard
Box 754
Anderson

Mrs. T. L. Illery
Route 5, Box 111
Sumter

Mrs. H. B. Jackson
176 Amos St.
Spartanburg

Mrs. Spencer Lavan
4 Archdale St.
Charleston

Mrs. Alvin Levine
1040 Brentwood Dr.
Columbia

Mrs. J. Aaron Levy
32 Frank Clarke St.
Sumter

Mrs. Geo. W. Marshall
3701 Devereaux Rd.
Columbia,

Mrs. Sallie Moreland
Clinton Jr. College
Rock Hill

Mrs. Pat Muskin
1520 Butler
Columbia

Mrs. Mitchell Needle
271 Grove St.
Charleston

Miss Virginia Morris
605 Pendleton St.
Greenville, S.C.

Mrs. Mary H. Pharr
P. O. Box 819
Charleston

Mrs. Arthur J. Russell
P. O. Box 164
Columbia

Miss Priscilla Shaw
5 Folsom St.
Sumter'

Mrs. N. A. Turner
221 Harden St.
Columbia

Mrs. T. Elliott Wannamaka
190 Elliott St., S.E.
Organgeburg

Mrs. H. K. Williamson
300 E. Barr St.
Lancaster

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Sr.
402 Forrest Dr.
Laurens

April 28, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Bryant:

At the fall workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, November 3-4, 1965, the women became very much concerned over what was happening in our southern courts and brought in a resolution that we call together presidents of national women's organizations to formulate a plan for women to visit the courts. This we did and on March 24-25 we met in Atlanta for a two-day meeting. Fifteen of the organizations responded to the call. To initiate south-wide participation they called for workshops to be held in eleven of our southern states.

At Mr. Stanfield's suggestion, it was decided that state councils on Human relations should share in carrying out the directive. We especially want the Executive Director of each council to be present when the workshop is held in their state and we shall ask them to promote the attendance of interested women.

There are two other things I would like for you to do for us yourself: 1) please send us a copy now, from the Tennessee Constitution, the criterion for selection of people for jury service, and 2) please find a place to meet in Nashville when we set the date.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

July 28, 1966

Mrs. H. M. Russell
P. O. Box 1592
Morristown, Tennessee 37813

Dear Mrs. Russell:

We are setting up the state workshops on "Dual Justice In the Courts..." and we need your help. Most of the workshops will be in the State Capitols. We hope you will be able to give the closing message at the Nashville and Atlanta meetings. We will give you the dates later. Your message was splendid at our North Georgia Annual Meeting.

I think you may have gotten a copy of the booklet "Dual Justice In the Courts -- Unconcerned Community," while you were at Junaluska but we have sent another one.

Did you ever receive my letter telling you whey you never heard from me while you were in Portland? I most certainly wanted to be there and I felt so honored that you would be my hostess.

Some days before the Assembly began, I went out in my backyard and in some way I had a fall that broke my right wrist where the arem and hand are joined together. I went to the hospital and had it set and felt sure I could go on to Portland--but complications set in and it was found that two verterbras were broken also--fever was high and I was too ill to think of the Assembly.

The Fellowship of the Concerned is very grateful to you for your interest and financial help.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

August 8, 1966

Mrs. Lawrence Hay
Christian Women's Fellowship
Disciples of Christ
1802 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Mrs. Joseph J. Lutin
National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Joseph J. Lutin
702 Westview Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Ellen Rosser
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
805 Lischey Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37207

Mrs. Harry A. Lawson
Presbyterian Church, U.S.
209 Mayfair Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

Dear Friends:

I am so glad you are you and that you live in Nashville, Tennessee. What marvelous leadership for your state workshop on "Courts!"

I think perhaps you know that these workshops are the joint enterprise of the State Councils on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned. Both groups are seriously concerned about dual justice and the unconcern of the community.

What we are asking of you leaders is --

1. Help find a date for the workshop,
2. A place to meet--we hope our attendance will be large.
3. We need two or more lawyers with us in the morning session -- lawyers who too are concerned about the travesty of justice.
4. Start your own visiting the courts.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P. S. Attached is a list of the participating organizations.

August 8, 1966

Mrs. Lawrence Hay
Christian Women's Fellowship
1802 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Mrs. Joseph J. Lutin
National Council of Jewish Women
702 Westview Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Ellen Rosser
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
805 Lischey Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37207

Mrs. Harry A. Lawson
Presbyterian Church, U. S.
209 Mayfair Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

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4. start your own visiting the courts.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P. S. Attached is a list of the participating prganizations.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
[illegible] 2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 23, 1966

Dear Friend:

We have mailed you the plans for visiting your courts in preparation for your state workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts."

IMPORTANT:

Please, as quickly as possible, give us any dates in September and October that would prevent the attendance of your group and we'll do our best to arrange the date when you will be able to be with us. For your convenience we are enclosing a self-addressed postcard for your answer.

Best wishes to you always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

P. S. Attached is a list of the participating organizations. Each person listed will receive a copy of this letter.

## TENNESSEE ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN WORKSHOP ON "COURTS"

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE

Mrs. C. W. Dunlap, 380 Holmes Circle, Memphis 38111

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST WOMEN

Mrs. William Winterbottom, Crossville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mr. Baxton Bryant, 1106 - 19th Ave., South, Nashville

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN:

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN:

Mrs. J. R. Krenson, 208 Union St., Nashville 37201

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST - Christian Women's Fellowship

Mrs. Lawrence Hay, 1802 Grand Avenue, Nashville 37212

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN:

Mrs. Conrad Wagner, 3829 Woodmont Lane, Nashville 37215

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Mrs. Joseph J. Lutin, 702 Westview Ave., Nashville

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WOMEN, U.S.

Mrs. Harry A. Lawson, 209 Mayfair Rd., Nashville 37205

C.M.E. CHURCH WOMEN

Mrs. Glayds Norris, 2611 Jefferson St., Nashville

THE METHODIST CHURCH - Woman's Society of Christian Service

Mrs. Ellen Rosser, 805 Lischey Avenue, Nashville 37207

A.M.E. CHURCH WOMEN

**UNION AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH** 43,040F

2117 Union Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

is located at the center of the city; has modern facilities for all ages in Sunday School, and a complete nursery open for all services. The church is air-conditioned. The sanctuary will seat approximately 1,000 people. It has served the people in Memphis for 65 years and has a good, strong membership at the present.

Pub. by Advertisers Products Co., Inc., 2719 Union Ave., Extd., Memphis 3, Tenn.

MEMPHIS
PM
29 AUG
1966

NAVAL AIR
50TH ANNIVERSARY
1916

4¢ U.S. POSTAGE LINCOLN

Post Card

Dear Mrs. Tilly, Due to death of my husband and my going back to work, I have re-signed as pres. of U.C.W. of Tenn. - Mrs. A. E. Cameron 114 W. Malta Rd, Oak Ridge Tenn. 37830, has been forwarded the material + all future correspondence should go to her -

Best wishes
(Mrs. C.W.) Louise Dunlap
P.O. Box 908 HO, M.S.U. Memphis, Tenn 38111

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Altanta, Ga
30303

Sept 20th thru Oct 6th are unacceptable dates for the "Workshop on Courts"

Please send me 10 additional copies of 'Dual Justice in the Courts'

Ethel H. Lutin
702 Westview Ave
Nashville, Tenn.

OR
8-31-60

September 2, 1966

Mrs. J. R. Krenson, President
Nashville Diocesan Council of the
National Council of Catholic Women
208 Union Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

Dear Mrs. Krenson:

You will be participating by your presence and in the discussions, I hope, for your organization has much to contribute.

The National Council of Catholic Women, as well as leaders of twelve other national women's organizations, proposed the state workshops when they met here in Atlanta, March 24-25. Of course, we will need help -- leaders for discussion groups, etc. but we will mostly ask the presidents to find someone.

The Catholic Women all through the years have been a great help to the Fellowship of the Concerned.

Thank you for your good wishes and we will not set the date that will conflict with your dates. We need you and we want you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:sh

**Nashville Diocesan Council**
OF THE
**National Council of Catholic Women**

DIOCESAN PRESIDENT
MRS. J. R. KRENSON
208 UNION STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37201

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. DAVID FONSECA
555 NOTRE DAME AVENUE
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 37412

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. EARLE J. CARPENTER, JR.
P. O. BOX 11343
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38111

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. ROBERT C. HARTMANN
6315 BROWNLEE DRIVE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37205

THE MOST REVEREND WILLIAM L. ADRIAN, D. D.
BISHOP OF NASHVILLE

THE MOST REVEREND JOSEPH A. DURICK, D. D.
APOSTOLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF THE DIOCESE OF NASHVILLE

THE REVEREND PAUL W. CLUNAN, SPIRITUAL MODERATOR
203 SOUTH WHITE STATION ROAD,
MEMPHIS, TENN. 38117

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. EDWARD A. RENZ
1809 MOORE AVENUE
GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE 37743

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. T. R. SANDERS
HILL ROAD
BRENTWOOD, TENNESSEE 37027

TREASURER
MRS. A. M. SOMMERS
111 EASTLAND DRIVE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38111

NATIONAL DIRECTOR
PROVINCE OF LOUISVILLE
MRS. F. J. STRATEGIER
272 BLUE GRASS AVENUE
SOUTHGATE, NEWPORT, KY.

August 30, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
#5 Forsyth St., N.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have your letter of August 23rd in regard to a proposed workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts."

I note you show our Nashville Diocesan Council of Catholic Women as an organization participating in the workshop. If this means attendance at the workshop or a visit to the court, I am sure some of our members will find it interesting and be glad to attend. As to any active "participating" in the program of the workshop, this would have to be cleared through our Diocesan Moderator.

As to a date for the workshop both September and October are pretty full months. As far as I am personally concerned I could not possibly attend during the week of September 15th. The week of October 4th - 8th will see many of our members attending the National Council of Catholic Women convention in Miami Beach, and our Diocesan and Deanery Board meetings are scheduled for the week of October 17th.

Please send copies of your literature on this workshop to our Legislative chairman:

Miss Margaret Wilkinson,
387 N. Avalon,
Memphis, Tenn.

Very truly yours, and with best wishes,

Mittie L Krenson
Diocesan President.

**Woman's Society of Christian Service**
The Methodist Church, Memphis Conference

MRS. JAMES B. GREEN
PRESIDENT
1004 SOUTH PERKINS ROAD
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38117

September 5, 1966

To: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

ok

From: Mrs. James B. Green, President Woman's Society of Christian Service of The Memphis Conference.

Secretary of Christian Social Relations: Mrs. L. P. Beaver, Jr. / ask her for Dister CSR
4258 Old Brownsville Road,
Memphis, Tennessee 38128

** District Presidents **

Mrs. Aubrey B. Foote Box 143 Whiteville, Tennessee 38075

Mrs E. B. Spence Rt. 2 Newbern, Tennessee 38059

Mrs. Dennis Page 507 So. High St. Trenton, Tennessee 38382

Mrs. Fred Long 20 Whitthorne Drive Lavinia, Tennessee 38343

Mrs. W. W. Hackleman 707 No. McLean Blvd. Memphis, Tenn. 38107

Mrs. Luthur Underhill 1619 Vance Ave. Memphis, Tennessee 38104

Mrs. Frank Rein 250 Atlanta Ave. Paducah, Kentucky 42001

Mrs. Aaron Steele 322 Jackson, Street, Paris, Tennessee 38242

The different districts have Fall Missionary Conferences set up in September, and on different dates some of the dates are: Sept. 9th, 15th. , 16th and 23rd. October dates that are filled: October 7th. (Conference wide Mission Convocation) and Fall Executive Committee Meeting: Oct. 19-20.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE

**Woman's Society of Christian Service**

**The Methodist Church**

PRESIDENT
MRS. MOODY DUNBAR
Box 68
Limestone, Tennessee 37681

September 8, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Due to delay in my getting your letter since it was sent to my predecessor, Mrs. Robert W. Flegal, I have just now realized that you wanted this information. I am enclosing a list of district presidents of Holston Conference and following is name of our Conference Secretary of Christian Social Relations:

Ok ✓ Mrs. K. Deane Stout
256 Chamberlain Boulevard
Knoxville, Tennessee 37920

The following dates would prevent the attendance of any from our group since they are filled:

September 20-22

October 4, ~~5~~

October 11-13

October 17-19 and October 24-26

We trust that this information will be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Edith W Dunbar

Mrs. Moody Dunbar

September 8, 1966

Mrs. Conrad Wagner
3829 Woodmont Lane
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

Dear Mrs. Wagner:

For some reason, you must not have received the workbook "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community." If you had received it you would have seen how your name was given to us.

Because of what had happened in many of our southern courts--over a hundred people had met with violent death between the races. Many times no one was brought to trial, if they were the trial was a mockery.

Disturbed by all of this, I, who happen to be the Director of Woman's Work for the Southern Regional Council, called together the national presidents of women's organizations (see attached list) and among them was Mrs. George E. Kimball, Vice President of your national organization.

She was vivacious, deep in her thinking and clear in what she said -- we all appreciated her.

Later on, from your national office came the list of the presidents in the southern states.

We are mailing you a workbook so that you will have a background on the workshops and we hope you will be with us in the Tennessee meeting.

We appreciate you writing to us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

3829 Woodmont Lane
Nashville, Tenn, 37215
September 5, 1966

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303
Attn. Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Dear Mrs. Tilly

Your letter of August 23, 1966 in which you included a list of Tennessee Organizations participating in a workshop on courts was somewhat presumptous.

I should like to inform you that The Unitarian Universalist Women of Nashville, Tennessee will *not* be represented at the state workshop by Mrs. Conrad Wagner. I no longer hold the office of president of this organization and wish my name to be *removed* from your mailing list.

I might add that *I* was somewhat surprised to see my name included on your list since we had no contact or discussion concerning the participation of our church group or commitment of my attendance at this workshop to be held "this" Fall. In future may I request that my name not be used by your organization without written approval or endorsement.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Conrad Wagner.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

As of Oct. 1, Mrs. W.B.Davis, Mason, Tenn. will be president of the women of Tennessee of the Presbyterian church. Any future information should be addressed to her. I would appreciate it if you would send me another copy of Dual Justice in the Courts as I am giving mine to her.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs., Paul Fulton
Route 1
Columbia, Tenn.

ok

D. Pres. Mrs Audrey Murdock 9-9-66
3662 Faulkner Rd.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs Tilly,

Sorry I was on vacation, and found your letters on my return. My Conference Secy. of C.S.R. is Mrs Sara Rucker - 202 Myrtle St. Nashville, Tenn. Dist. Pres. Miss Lillian Norris 127 S. William St. Louisville, Ky. Mrs Maggie Fleshman - 1124 Greenbrier, Bluefield, W. Va. No dates in Sept or Oct. would prevent our meeting the workshop. Mrs Ellen Rosser

September 23, 1966

Mrs. H. M. Russell
Morristown, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Russell:

You letter came today -- I wish I was blessed with your graciousness.

I found that you were in Europe when I called your Church after not hearing from you. I think that is wonderful that you had that trip.

The Tennessee State Workshop on Courts will be in Nashville on October 27th, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. The place not yet decided.

This is a joint project of the Fellowship of the Concerned and the State Councils on Human Relations-- both are agencies of the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Baxton Bryant, Executive Director of the Tennessee Council, was here yesterday and he said he would write where we will meet -- I will let you know.

We are sending you a copy of the workbook, "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community."

We have had two of the state workshops -- Georgia and Florida. Next week we go to South Carolina. We will be busy until November 15.

We will not have the Fellowship of the Concerned Workshop this fall -- but we are planning to have it early next year to check on our "Courts' study". I am rejoicing that you will be with us on the 27th of October.

Sincerely,

September 23, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on
Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37312

Dear Mr. Bryant:

Have you thought of the possibility of our workshop being held in one of the Methodist Buildings? They are beautiful and would be conducive to serious contemplation.

You possibly know of them -- The Board of Education, 1001 - 19th Avenue, South, and Board of Evangelism, 1908 Grand Avenue. You would have better judgement than I -- it is just a suggestion.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

September 24, 1966

This is the Chapel at The Interchurch Center, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York. The Chi Rho in the center is one of the most ancient Christian symbols, combining the first two letters of the Greek word for Christ.

SEP
1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

To confirm the date of October 24th in Nashville, Tennessee, let me say that I have placed this on my calendar.

I shall need to know the place, time:

Congratulations on the workshops you have had already.

Thank you for your beautiful understanding of my correspondence dilemma.

Sincerely,
(Mrs H. M.) Frankie Russell

80434-B

Color by Dexter Color New York, Inc., 274 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

4c
UNITED STATES

Post Card

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

**Nashville Diocesan Council**
OF THE
**National Council of Catholic Women**

DIOCESAN PRESIDENT
MRS. J. R. KRENSON
208 UNION STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37201

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. DAVID FONSECA
555 NOTRE DAME AVENUE
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 37412

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. EARLE J. CARPENTER, JR.
P. O. BOX 11343
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38111

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. ROBERT C. HARTMANN
6315 BROWNLEE DRIVE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37205

THE MOST REVEREND WILLIAM L. ADRIAN, D. D.
BISHOP OF NASHVILLE

THE MOST REVEREND JOSEPH A. DURICK, D. D.
APOSTOLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF THE DIOCESE OF NASHVILLE

THE REVEREND PAUL W. CLUNAN, SPIRITUAL MODERATOR
203 SOUTH WHITE STATION ROAD,
MEMPHIS, TENN. 38117

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. EDWARD A. RENZ
1809 MOORE AVENUE
GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE 37743

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. T. R. SANDERS
HILL ROAD
BRENTWOOD, TENNESSEE 37027

TREASURER
MRS. A. M. SOMMERS
111 EASTLAND DRIVE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38111

NATIONAL DIRECTOR
PROVINCE OF LOUISVILLE
MRS. F. J. STRATEGIER
272 BLUE GRASS AVENUE
SOUTHGATE, NEWPORT, KY.

October 15, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
c/o Southern Regional Council,
#5 Forsyth St., N.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

At the request of your office, following are addresses of our Social Action and Civic Activities chairmen, as well as our Legislative chairmen:

Mrs. Ray Morton,
168 So. Dille Place, Memphis 38112
Mrs. Newton B. Dicks,
1321 Avonmouth Road, Knoxville 37914
Mrs. Jos. C. Wagner, 122 Signal Point Rd,
Signal Mountain, Tenn. 37377
Miss Margaret Wilkinson,
385 N. Avalon, Memphis, 38112

The address of our officers are shown on our stationery above. Our first vice president is president of East Tennessee Deanery; second vice president president of West Tennessee Deanery and third vice president is president of Middle Tennessee Deanery. I am sure they will all be interested in receiving material on your proposed workshop.

Very truly yours,

Mittie Krenson
Diocesan president.

OP

United Church Women

of Tennessee

4045 Goodlett Cove
Memphis, Tenn. 38111

October 17, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Enclosed is a copy of the list of concerned officers and chairmen of the United Church Women of Tennessee which you requested.

We will so appreciate your sending these people an invitation to the state workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts". This subject is to be one of our emphases at our Annual Meeting in March.

We have not yet heard the date and place of this workshop. We sincerely hope that it does conflict with our Board meeting, November 9 - 11.

We shall eagerly await the details of the meeting, and hope to be with you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Betty W. Patten

Mrs. J. M. Patten, Jr.
CSR Chairman

Christian Women . . . United and Dedicated . . . Change The World

State and Area Officers - United Church Women: Tennessee

President - Mrs. A. E. Cameron, 114 West Malta Rd., Oak Ridge, Tenn.
37830

Secretary - Mrs. Matthew Walker, 1709 Windover Dr., Nashville, 37218

East - Mrs. James E. Seier, 313 Forest Park Blvd., Knoxville, 37919

Middle - Mrs. John T. McCall, 3728 West End Ave., Nshville, 37205

West - Mrs. J. W. Ennis, 3206 Tutwiler, Memphis, 38112

Christian Social Relations - Mrs. J. M. Patten, Jr., 4045 Goodlett Cove,
Memphis, 38111

Assignment:Race chairmen - Mrs. J. H. Daves, 1805 Brandau, N.W.,
Knoxville, 37921
Mrs. Joe D. Beals, 3604 Circle Lake Lane,
Knoxville, 37920

Incoming CSR Chairman - Mrs. Broughton Hutchins, 1502 Watauga Ave.,
Kingsport

October 18, 1966

Mrs. H. M. Russell
918 West First North Street
Morristown, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Russell:

The Tennessee State Workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community" will be held in the Methodist Board of Evangelism Building, Nashville, October 27, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

We are asking you to give us a Challenge just before lunch -- 11:45 - 12:15. We know this will be something to stir us to action as you always do.

I am so grateful that you did save the date for us. Just to write your name helps me.

Looking forward to seeing you in Nashville on October 27.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 18, 1966

Dear Friend:

A workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community" will be held at the Methodist Board of Evangelism Building, 1908 Grand Avenue (enter on 20th Avenue side), Nashville, October 27, 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. There will be no registration fee and lunch will be on your own.

In the morning session there will be a panel of lawyers who will give us first-hand information on courts, jury selection, the need for prison reform, etc. The afternoon session will be used for discussion groups.

This workshop is being sponsored by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned of the Southern Regional Council. Eleven of these workshops will be held in the Southern States after the recommendation of leaders of fourteen national women's organizations.

Come, bring a friend or neighbor, to this most important meeting.

If you have not received the workbook, "Dual Justice in the Courts...," one will be forthcoming.

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

OR

208 N. Main St.
Springfield, Tennessee
October 18, 1966.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I have been delayed in answering your request because of a death in my family and failing to be able to contact the Conference President.

We are not sure we should send the names and addresses of Officers because the Division says not to send them to organizations outside our own work. But I am sending District Presidents and Secretaries of C.S.R. also Conference Pres., Vice Pres., Treasurer, Secretaries Missionary Education, Membership Cultivation, Wesleyan Service Guild and Spiritual Life. As you know I am Secretary of Christian Social Relations

Phone - 269 64 79

## Conference Officers

President: Mrs. Raymond Waller - 4025 Franklin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Vice Pres. Mrs. Fenton Warren - Box 328 Franklin, Tenn.

Treasurer - Mrs. Wm. T. Roberts Jr. 491 Brentview Hills Dr.
Nashville, Tennessee

C. S. R. - Mrs. Grady Wall - 208 N. Main St. Springfield
Tennessee

Membership Cultivation - Mrs. Harold Funk
Rte. 3, Box 1, Cookeville, Tennessee

Missionary Education - Mrs. John T. Hicks, 135 Keyway Dr
Nashville, Tennessee

Spiritual Life - Mrs. Jeff Fryer - 2013 Hickory Hills Lane
Hermitage, Tennessee

Wesleyan Service Guild - - Mrs. J. B. Holshuser - 415 Battle Ave.
Franklin, Tennessee

## District Presidents and C. S. R. Secretaries.

Clarksville District Pres. Mrs. Robert Alley, Rte. 1, Adams, Tennessee
C.S.R. - - Mrs. Marvin Byrd - - Black Patch Drive
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

(over)

Columbia District

President--Mrs. Robert White--Kittrell Rd. Franklin, Tenn.

C.S.R.--Mrs. Fred Faircloth--Berry Chapel Rd. Franklin, Tenn.

Cookeville District

President--Mrs. Henry Smith--122 Maple St. Sparta, Tenn.

C.S.R.--Mrs. Norvell Webb--Smithville, Tennessee 37166

Cumberland District

President--Mrs. V. E. Riggan--Rte. 5, Lebanon, Tenn. 37087

C.S.R.--Mrs. Charles Stanley, New Middleton, Tennessee

Mount Pleasant District

President--Mrs. J. B. Beale--109 Arnold St. Centerville, Tenn.

C.S.R.--Mrs. John Meadors Jr. 105 College St.
Centerville, Tennessee 37033

Murfreesboro, District

President--Mrs. Henry Custer--307--5th Ave. Winchester, Tenn. 37398

C.S.R.--Mrs. Charles May--Liberty Road, Winchester, Tennessee

Nashville District

President--Mrs. William H. Fitts 4209 Sneed Ave.
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

C.S.R.--Mrs. H. James Crecraft 2301 Hampton Ave.
Nashville, Tennessee 37215.

The Conference cannot pay the expense of these people to attend the workshop but they can attend at their own expense which I am sure some will be glad to do.

I hope you are well.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Grady Wall

Please send me a copy of the communications sent to these people. Thanks.

OR

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN
DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN

October 19, 1967

DISTRICT OFFICE
278 BELLAIRE BLDG.
4189 BELLAIRE BLVD.
HOUSTON, TEXAS
77025

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of October 11, has just reached me and I hasten to respond to your request for the names of state, district and conference officers, etc, in the state of Tennessee. You will want to know that Kentucky is a part of District #5, B'nai B'rith Women.

We are pleased to give you the names of the following:

District Officers:
Mrs. A. H. Freedman, 57 N. Somerville #505, Memphis, Tennessee 38104
Mrs. Lyman Kasselberg, 5521 Shady Grove Rd., Memphis, Tennessee
Mrs. Gary Saripkin, 3406 Sophia, Memphis, Tennessee 38118
Miss Miriam Weiss, 2153 Washington #15, Memphis, Tennessee 38104

Chapter & Council Presidents and Anti-Defamation League Chairmen:
Mrs. Joe Edelson, 51 W. Carlos Rd., Memphis, Tennessee 38117 Council Chairman
Mrs. Robert Gold, 3408 Highway 51 So., Memphis, Tennessee, Chapter President
Mrs. Sam Levin, 320 Belhaven, Memphis, Tennessee 38117, Chapter President
Mrs. Julius Glassman, 3200 Northwood, Memphis, Tennessee 38111, Chapter President
Mrs. Emanuel Taylor, P.O. Box 1327, Morristown, Tennessee, Chapter President
Anti-Defamation League Chairmen:
Mrs. Herbert Lefkowitz, 4722 Lorece Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38117
Mrs. Jake Weisberger, 1570 Vance, Memphis, Tenn. 38104
Mrs. Bernie Segal, 5646 Shady Glen, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. Bernard Danzig, 5127 Peg Lane, Memphis, Tenn. 38117

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Cordially,

Mrs Marvin Green

Mrs. Marvin Green, Director
B'nai B'rith Women District #7

cc: Mrs. Sam H. Robinson (4)
Miss Etta Brand

HOLSTON CONFERENCE

**Woman's Society of Christian Service**

The Methodist Church

SECRETARY OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
MRS. K. DEANE STOUT
256 Chamberlain Boulevard
Knoxville, Tennessee 37920

Oct. 21, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Your request of names and addresses of interested persons on the Executive Committee of Holston Conference from the Woman's Society of Christian Service will be fullfilled when the Recording Secretary sends your office a copy of our 1966 Conference Annual. I would like to add to the list, the names and addresses of District Secretaries of Christian Social Relations. I have had a copy of the workbook, "Dual Justice in the Courts . . ." since the Regional Conference of Christian Social Concerns at Lake Junaluska last July, and have had the page on the Observer Program copied and sent to the district secretaries for their use in contacting the local secretaries. It would be most helpful if each of the District Secretaries could have a copy of the workbook.

Mrs. Ed. Anderson Sr., Route # 2, Bristol, Va., 24201
Mrs. Alvin P. Carter, 541 Oake Ave., Norton Va., 24273
Mrs. Martin Fry, 811 Woodward Ave., Chattanooga Tenn., 37404
Mrs. E.G. Farris, Fairhill Ave., Calhoun, Tenn., 37309
Mrs. A.J. Michaels, Park Road, Caryville, Tenn., 37714
Mrs. W.L. Corbett, 1210 Thomas Blvd., Elizabathton, Tenn., 37643
Mrs. G.G. Hall, 1346 Catawba St., Kingsport, Tenn., 37660
Mrs. E.T. Henson Jr., 3119 Silverwood Road, Knoxville Tenn., 37921
Mrs. A.T. Crumley Route # 1, Rockford Tenn., 37853
Mrs. Charles A. Hutchins, Box 188, Greeneville, Tenn., 37743
Mrs. Paul Wiseman, Route # 2, Box 402, Cedar Bluff, Va., 24609
Mrs. D.D. McMullin, 77 Monroe Terrace, Radford, Va., 24141

I'm sorry that none of us will be attending the workshop next week in Nashville, but we are interested in the project, and plan to promote the visitation of courts throughout Holston Conference.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Deane Stout
Mrs. K. Deane Stout
Conference Secretary, Christian Social Relations

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1207 18th Avenue South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • Phone 297-6568

October 31, 1966

Dear Friend:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, we want to thank you for your attendance at the workshop entitled "Dual Justice in the Courts--Unconcerned Community," which was held October 27 at the Methodist Board of Evangelism in Nashville.

Below are listed the names, addresses, and organizations of those who signed the registration sheet.

Let's hope the information and inspiration we received at the workshop will lead all of our groups into more active participation for human rights.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant
Baxton Bryant
Executive Director

BB:jw

PARTICIPANTS IN WORKSHOP

Mrs. Joe D. Anderson, 211 7th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee, 37219 - YWCA

Mrs. L.P. Beaver, Jr., 4258 Old Brownsville Road, Memphis, Tennessee, 38128 - Secretary, CSR, Memphis Conference

Mrs. Sallie Mae Blackman, 932 30th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee - Bethlehem Center

Mrs. M.G. Blakemore, 1404 South Street, Nashville, Tennessee - Tennessee Council on Human Relations

William H. Davenport, 620 Oakley Drive, Nashville, Tennessee, 37220 - Crievewood Methodist Church

Miss Rhoda C. Edmeston, 3616 Meadow Drive, Nashville, Tennessee, 37215 - President, United Church Women

Mrs. Carl L. Goldstein, 415 Ellendale, Nashville, Tennessee - Nashville Section, National Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. R.C. Hartmann, 6315 Brownlee Drive, Nashville, Tennessee, 37205 - Middle Tennessee Deanery Division, Council of Catholic Women

Mrs. John T. Hicks, 135 Keyway Drive, Nashville, Tennessee - Missionary Education and Service, Tennessee Conference Women's Society of Christian, Service, The Methodist Church

Mrs. J.R. Koinson, 3013 Oakland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212 - President, Dioceson Council of Catholic Women

Mrs. H.A. Lawson, Jr., 209 Mayfair Road, Nashville, Tennessee, 37205 - President, Nashville Presbytery of U.S. Presbyterian Church

Mrs. Joseph J. Lutin, 702 Westview Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee - National Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. C.E. McGruder, 908 32nd Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee - NAACP

Mrs. J.J. McIntosh, 3030 23rd Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee, 37215 - Public Affairs Commission, YWCA

Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, 3415 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, 37203 - Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Joel Morris, Chickering Lane, Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Dorothy Murphy, 1501 Clifton Lane, Nashville, Tennessee, 37215 - Public Relations Chairman, Dioceson Council of Catholic Women

Mrs. Gladys N. Norris, 2611 Jefferson Street, Nashville, Tennessee, - Women's Missionary Society, Tennessee Annual Conference, CME Church

Mrs. Tom Ragland, 3821 Abbott Martin Road, Nashville, Tennessee, 37215 - Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mrs. H.M. Russell, Box 1592, Morristown, Tennessee, 37814 - Woman's Society of Christian Service, The Methodist Church

Mrs. William Scott, East Brookfield, Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Nola Smee, 614 Monroe, Nashville, Tennessee, 37208 = Centenary Methodist Community Center

Mrs. James M. Todd, Clairmont Place, Nashville, Tennessee - United Church Women

Mrs. Grady L. Wall, 208 N. Main Street, Springfield, Tennessee - Secretary Christian Social Relations, Tennessee Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service, The Methodist Church

Mrs. Raymond Waller, Franklin Road, Nashville, Tennessee - President, Tennessee Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service of The Methodist Church

Women of the Church

Synod of Tennessee

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

listed

Mason, Tennessee 38049
January 24, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Director Woman's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Your recent letter was relayed to me from Mrs. Fulton, former president of Synodical, and I just received it yesterday.

The dates of various meetings I must attend are as follows: March 1, March 15-17, March 28 and 29, April 12 and 13. Any dates other than these in March and April will be agreeable with me.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Davis

(Mrs. W. B.) Nancy Davis

ND/ew

## OFFICERS - TENNESSEE CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP CABINET
## 1966-67

| Officers | | | Dist. | Term Expires |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| President | Mrs. Henry C. Phillips, Jr.<br>Box 397, Waynesboro, Tn. 38485 | Ph. 615-722-3433 | 4 | 1967 |
| Vice Pres. | Mrs. James A. Beene<br>4704 Maywood Lane, Chattanooga, Tn. 37416 | Ph. 615-892-3946 | 7 | 1967 |
| Recorder | Mrs. Risley P. Lawrence<br>919 Van Leer Drive, Nashville, Tn. 37220 | Ph. 615-292-2807 | 3 | 1967 |
| Financial Sec. | Mrs. John Woodfin<br>1417 E. Main St., Murfreesboro, Tn. 37130 | Ph. 615-893-9168 | 4 | 1966 |
| BWG Chairman | Miss Beulah Owen<br>4816 Parva Road, Knoxville, Tn. 37914 | Ph. 615-523-2305 | 1 | 1967 |
| Directors of Worship. | Mrs. Thomas Hart<br>429 Mockingbird Lane, Collierville, Tn. 38017 | Ph. 901-853-2391 | 6 | 1968 |
| Study | Mrs. James Nelson<br>301 Whittington Dr., Knoxville, Tn. 37919 | Ph. 615-525-0369 | 1 | 1967 |
| Service | Mrs. Cliff Garrard<br>327 Park Avenue, Jackson, Tn. 38301 | Ph. 901-427-5119 | 5 | 1968 |

### District Secretaries

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mrs. E. R. Snyder<br>210 Maple Loop Road, Knoxville, Tn., 37920 | Ph. 615-577-6395 | 1 | 1966 |
| | Mrs. Ralph Prather<br>Midway Parsonage, Monroe, Tn., 38573 | Ph. 615-823-7586 | 2 | 1966 |
| | Mrs. William T. Chandler<br>713 Greymont Drive, Nashville, Tn. 37217 | Ph. 615-832-6114 | 3 | 1968 |
| | Mrs. Vance Kohl<br>Route #2, Tullahoma, Tn. 37388 | Ph. 615-455-0791 | 4 | 1967 |
| | Mrs. Ernest Dike<br>165 Oakmont Place, Jackson, Tn., 38303 | Ph. 901-427-1698 | 5 | 1968 |
| | Mrs. Harold Goodwin<br>990 Frankfort, Memphis, Tn., 38122 | Ph. 901-683-6571 | 6 | 1967 |
| | Mrs. Dora McCullough<br>513 Sterling Ave., Chattanooga, Tn., 37405 | Ph. 615-265-3033 | 7 | 1968 |

### Members-at-large

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mrs. Jack Hopper<br>4450 Princeton Road, Memphis, Tn. 38117 | Ph. 901-683-9928 | 6 | 1968 |
| | Mrs. Ethel Walker<br>2004 Jefferson Street, Nashville, Tn. 37208 | Ph. 615-256-7883 | 3 | 1968 |

Dates to present attendance workshop -

Sept. 14

Sept. 19

Sept. 28 - 29

Oct. 6

Oct. 12

Oct. 19

Mrs. H. A. Lawson Jr.

Presbyterial President - Nashville ~~Presbyt~~ Presbytery

Presbyterian Church U.S

Dr. & Mrs. Horace N. Frazier
641 Nocturne Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37207

Dr. & Mrs. E. Perry Crump
2501 Shreeve Lane
Nashville, Tenn. 37207

Mrs. Gladys N. Sherrill
613 Malta Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37207

Mrs. John J. Love
2425 Gardner Lane
Nashville, Tenn. 37207

Dr. & Mrs. Robert S. Anderson
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Dr. & Mrs. Sherman [illegible]
2604 Shreeve Lane
Nashville, Tenn. 3720[illegible]

---

Mr. & Mrs. Marshall McGee, Jr.
1112 Sigler Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Dr. & Mrs. R. Grann Lloyd
2013 Murphy Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Miss Bland Morrow
3104 West End Avenue, Apt. 5
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan
3415 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mr. John Petry
Box 190, Peabody College
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Miss Claire L. Peterson
3301 Orleans Drive
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

---

Miss Alice Cobb
Scarritt College
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Miss Jean Cleveland
Scarritt College
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Miss Roma Cupp
Scarritt College
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mrs. M. B. Crooks
Tenn. A&I State University
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Miss Bettye Jeanne Forrester
1518 Hawking Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mrs. Carrie N. Denney
Tenn. A&I State University
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mrs. Mafaldu S. Davidson
2302 St. Louis
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Mr. & Mrs. A.A. Birch, Jr.
939 Jefferson Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Mr. & Mrs. Alfred C. Galloway
1812 Morena Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Mr. & Mrs. Nelson Fuson
911 - 18th Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Mr. & Mrs. W.D. Hawkins, Jr.
1712 - 18th Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Miss Betty Ruth Goode
614½ Monroe
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

---

Miss Judith Phillips
Box 151 DARCEE Peabody [illegible]
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Phi Delta Kappa
c/o Mrs. Jennie L. Perry
329 21st Avenue, N.
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mr. & Mrs. Albert Roberts
1402 Hawkins Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Miss Linda Quinn
Box 93, Scarritt College
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mr. & Mrs. James E. Sellers
The Divinity School
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Dr. & Mrs. Daniel Thomas Rolfe
2007 Murphy Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

---

Mrs. S.H. Freeman
503 - 20th Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Dr. & Mrs.J.L. B. Forrester, Jr.
1518 Hawkins Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mr. & Mrs. Henry G. Hart
324 - 29th Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Dr. & Mrs. Morris B. Haddox
1514 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Miss Mary Alice Jones
Continental Apartments
3415 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Miss Julia M. Johnson
Tenn. A&I State University
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mrs. Marion Banks
228 Ensworth Ave.
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Dr. & Mrs. Stanley I. Alprin
2005 Linden Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mr. & Mrs. George E. Barrett
2000 Cedar Lane
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Rev. & Mrs. William L. Barnes
1802 E. Belmont Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

---

Dr. Rhoda C. Edmeston
3616 Meadow Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. Alex Dragnich
400 Fairfax Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Mary Joan Finger
505 Sterling Court Apartments
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Edith B. Elmore
2817 Hillside Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mr. & Mrs. Dewey Grantham
1900 Blair Blvd.
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Ruth Emory
2600 Hillsboro Road, Apt. [illegible]
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

---

Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Harshman
2612 Hillside Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mr. & Mrs. Isaac Harris
1907 Belmont Blvd.
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Pitts Hughes
Baptist Student Union
1917 Adelicia Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Julia Hereford
4018 Vailwood Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Helen L. Jordan
907 Villa Place
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. Hellyn B. Johns
917 - 15th Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. Ingram Bloch
926 Cantrell Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mr. & Mrs. M.G. Blakemore
1404 South Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Willie V. Bratton
3717 Brighton Road
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. Jesse Boyd
1801 - 14th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Mrs. Mary C. Bruce
3603 Richards Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Dr. Ina C. Brown
1509 - 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mr. & Mrs. A. Kent Clement
2511 Barton Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. Frances K. Casparis
2000 - 24th Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Sue Couch
2609 Woodlawn Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Col. & Mrs. Wibb E. Cooper
1503 Acklen Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mr. & Mrs. Walter H. Dabney
1505 Ashwood Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Mary Crenshaw
2249 Castleman Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Rev. & Mrs. W.D. Lester
1411 Villa Place
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Dr. & Mrs. A.F. Kuhlman
1908 Blakemore Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Catherine Mims
2611 Blair Blvd.
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mr. & Mrs. E. Charles Merritt
3200-A Overlook Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. Oscar G. Nelson
3601 Hampton Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Mrs. T. Clay Moore
1303 Tremont Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Dr. & Mrs. John L. Norris
2407 Fairfax Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Jane Newlin
3004 Brightwood Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Bernice Orchard
4008 Auburn Lane
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Mary R. Norris
1908 - 24th Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mr. & Mrs. Paul M. Pettit
2602 West Linden Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. Richard Peterson
2505 - 21st Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

---

Mrs. W.C. Hurley
2212 Albion Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Mrs. C.H. Hayes
519 Heiman Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Dr. & Mrs. Edwin H. Mitchell
2403 Underwood Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Mrs. Georgia Ella Marshall
707 - 28th Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Mrs. Flem B. Otey, Jr.
2223 Morena Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

National Assn. of Social Workers
c/o Miss Wilhelmina Bradford
1411 Meharry Blvd.
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

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Mr. & Mrs. R.A. Wilson
1534 Q 14th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Smee
Miss Nola [redacted]
614 Monroe [redacted]
Nashville, [redacted]

Dr. & Mrs. S.J. Wright
1604 Jackson
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Miss Nona Work
[illegible] Jefferson Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

Mrs. Walter A. Flowers
1035 - 31st Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37209

Mrs. Lois Berrygill
4010 Dakota Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37209

Mr. & Mrs. Wallace J. Frenzel
2009 - 24th Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. Robert L. Post
2012 - 25th Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. J.Q. Schisler
1707 Acklen Avenue, A-1
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. Adeline B. Robinson
1217 15th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Mrs. Catherine L. Smith
1412 Villa Place
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mr. & Mrs. Kelly Miller Smith
1229 Caldwell Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

---

Mr. & Mrs. David Price
904 Carolyn Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37216

Mr. Joseph J. Zinnman
607 McDonald Court
Nashville, Tenn. 37211

Dr. & Mrs. G.J. Tarleton
1714 Windover Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37218

Dr. & Mrs. D.V. Bradley
2025 Jordan Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mr. & Mrs. Hibbard Thatcher
1012 Battery Lane
Nashville, Tenn. 37220

Dr. & Mrs. David Rogers
1169 Gateway Lane
Nashville, Tenn. 37220

Mrs. [illegible]
3949 [illegible]
Nashvi

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Mrs. E.W. Lytle, Jr.
3503 Albion Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37209

Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert Fox, Jr.
409 Powder Mill Road
Nashville, Tenn. 37209

Dr. & Mrs. Earl L. Sasser
1041 - 31st Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37209

Mrs. C.E. McGruder
908 - 32nd Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37209

Mr. & Mrs. James R. Thornton, Sr.
02 - 40th Avenue, N., Apt. #5
Nashville, Tenn. 37209

Mrs. J.E. Suggs
3105 Albion Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37209

~~Mrs. Ray Allen~~
~~359 North McLean~~
~~Memphis, Tenn. 38104~~

~~Mrs. Garland P. Fisher~~
~~222 Park Street~~
~~Bristol, Tenn. 37622~~

~~Mrs. Lawrence Coe~~
~~3530 Watauga Avenue~~
~~Memphis, Tenn. 38111~~

Mrs. John C.Hull
1616 - 17th Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37208

~~Mrs. W.B. Hembree~~
~~1417 Clinch Avenue, SW~~
~~Knoxville, Tennessee 37902~~

Miss Emaline Crane
P.O. Box 871
Nashville, Tenn. 37202

Miss LaDonna Bogardus
P.O. Box 871
Nashville, Tenn. 37202

Miss Doris Dennison
P.O. Box 871
Nashville, Tenn. 37202

Mrs. C.A. Logan
Box 330
Nashville, Tenn. 37202

Miss Virginia Stafford
Box 871
Nashville, Tenn. 37202

Miss Mary Calhoun
Box 871
Nashville, Tenn. 37202

Mrs. Bernard Schweid
3902 Wayland Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37215

~~Mrs. Lee Spalding~~
~~10[illegible] Rosalind Lane~~
~~Tullahoma, Tenn. 37388~~

Mrs. Earl Sasser
1041 - 31st Avenue, North
Nashville, Tenn. 37209

Mrs. Martha Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

Mrs. Phillip Sottong
Wilsons Avenue
Signal Mountain, Tenn. 37377

Mrs. Ernest Silver
107 Lehigh Lane
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Miss Louise Young
602 Bowling Avenue
Nashville, Tenn.

~~Miss Marie[illegible]~~
~~1738 Glenview Avenue~~
~~Memphis, Tennessee 38106~~

Mrs. James M. Todd
1439 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tenn. 37215

Miss Betty Jo Taylor
Apr. B, 2117 Westwood Avenue
ashville, Tenn. 37212

Dr. & Mrs. Alonzo T. Stephens
1721 - 14th Avenue South
ashville, Tenn. 37212

Miss Martha Wagner
2048 Bernard Circle, #3
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

iss May L. Titus
09 Chesterfield Avenue
ashville, Tenn. 37212

~~Mr. & Mrs. N.H. [illegible]iams, Jr.~~
~~1719 - 15th Av[illegible] South~~
~~Nashville, Tenn. 37212~~

Mr. & Mrs. A. Pilsk
212 Broad Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37201

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Rev. & Mrs. J.F. Grimmett
841 Acklen Avenue
ashville, Tenn. 37204

Miss Lurelia H. Freeman
503 - 20th Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37204

Mrs. Frances C. McLester
1006 Tower Place
Nashville, Tenn. 37204

Miss Sophie Lowe
105 Woodvale Drive
ashville, Tenn. 37204

Dr. & Mrs. Hubert B. Crouch
2516 Shreeve Lane
Nashville, Tenn. 37207

Mrs. T. Acklen
820 Youngs Lane
Nashville, Tenn. 37207

Mrs. Margaret Simms
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Rev. William J. Simmons
Tenn. A&I State University
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Dr. & Mrs. Carr A. Tesherne
333 Arena Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mrs. Alice W. Thomas
Nat'l. Council of Negro Women
1509 Hawkins
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Mr. & Mrs. Paul B. Anderson
4305 Lealand Lane
Nashville, Tennessee 37204

Dr. & Mrs. McDonald Williams
Tenn. A&I State University
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

---

~~Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore~~
~~1505 East Watauga Avenue~~
~~Johnson City, Tennessee 37601~~

Miss Katherine Jones
3610 Brighton Road
Nashville, Tenn. 37205

Mrs. Rilla Moran
2004 - 20th Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Mrs. Phillip H. Livingston
1718 Minnekahda Road
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37405

Mrs. Fred Muhleman
3011 Rivermont Road
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37415

Mrs. Hugh Morgan
3415 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Woman's Society of Christian Service
and Wesleyan Service Guild

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE THE METHODIST CHURCH

Conference Secretary of Christian Social Relations:

Mrs. Grady Wall
208 North Main Street
Springfield, Tennessee

Please confer with Mrs. Wall concerning all activities planned with participation of the Tennessee Conference officers involved.

# PRESIDENTS

ABINGDON
Mrs. Martin Hassinger (Caroline)
911 Prospect Street
Bristol, Va. 24201 Nov. 13

BIG STONE GAP
Mrs. Vernoy Tate (Alpha)
Box 248
Wise, Va. 24293 October 4

CHATTANOOGA
Mrs. Fred W. Thomason (Helen)
7017 Genoa Drive
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37421 Nov. 30

CLEVELAND
Mrs. Lamar Weaver (Rae)
Smelter Hill
Copperhill, Tenn. 37317 Nov. 25

CLINTON
Mrs. E. J. Stimpson (Kathy)
117 Newberry Circle
Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37830 April 3

JOHNSON CITY
Mrs. A. P. Brinkley (Deborah)
211 Hillside Road
Johnson City, Tenn. 37601 Sept. 21

KINGSPORT
Mrs. P. A. Hoge (Lucille)
211 Hawkins Street
Rogersville, Tenn. 37857 April 4

KNOXVILLE
Mrs. Dwight Patterson (Reva)
4405 Deerfield Road, N W
Knoxville, Tenn. 37921 June 27

MARYVILLE
Mrs. Owen Sample (Bea)
1333 Tapoca Avenue
Maryville, Tenn. 37801 June 15

MORRISTOWN
Mrs. Howard S. Spoone (Irene)
Route 1
Morristown, Tenn. 37814 Nov. 12

TAZEWELL
Mrs. Charles W. Porterfield (Miriam)
Pocahontas
Virginia 24635

WYTHEVILLE
Mrs. L. J. Crowgey (Anne)
Route 1, Box 58
Wytheville, Va. 24382 March 28

✓ WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD
Miss Betty Mason
1201 Anderson Street
Bristol, Tenn. 37620

---

✓ SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION
Mrs. H. M. Russell
Box 1592
Morristown, Tenn. 37814

✓ HOLSTON CONFERENCE
Mrs. Moody Dunbar (Edith)
P. O. Box 68
Limestone, Tenn. 37681 Jan. 21

## TENNESSEE ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN WORKSHOP ON "COURTS"

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE
Mrs. A.E. Cameron, 114 W. Malta Rd., Oak Ridge, 37830
~~Mrs. C. W. Dunlap, 380 Holmes Circle, Memphis 38111~~ } see card from Mrs Dunlap

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST WOMEN

Mrs. William Winterbottom, Crossville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mr. Baxton Bryant, 1106 - 19th Ave., South, Nashville

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN:

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN:

Mrs. J. R. Krenson, 208 Union St., Nashville 37201

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST - Christian Women's Fellowship

Mrs. Lawrence Hay, 1802 Grand Avenue, Nashville 37212

~~UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN:~~

~~Mrs. Conrad Wagner, 3829 Woodmont Lane, Nashville 37215~~

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Mrs. Joseph J. Lutin, 702 Westview Ave., Nashville

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WOMEN, U.S.
Mrs. W. B Davis, Mason, Tenn
~~Mrs. Harry A. Lawson, 209 Mayfair Rd., Nashville~~ 37205

C.M.E. CHURCH WOMEN

Mrs. Glayds Norris, 2611 Jefferson St., Nashville

THE METHODIST CHURCH - Woman's Society of Christian Service
Mrs Grady Wall, 208 N. Main St., Springfield, Tenn
(Mrs. Ellen Rosser, 805 Lischey Avenue, Nashville 37207

~~A.M.E. CHURCH WOMEN~~
Mrs. James B. Green 1004 S. Perkins Rd
Memphis, Tenn 38117

See page 2

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF VIRGINIA

Box 964
Lexington, Va. 24450
February 25, 1966

TO: State Board Members, Local League Presidents

FROM: Marjorie F. Fletcher, State President

PRESIDENT'S LETTER - POST BOARD MEETING NOTES

## ADD ZIP CODES TO YOUR BOARD LISTS, PLEASE

State Board would like to have all of you take to heart the urgent request from the National Board that Zip Codes be included on all Board and Membership lists. Check yours, we have checked ours. (See Memo from National Office--January 31, 1966)

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## INTERIM-LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

There is an interim committee functioning during the periods between Board meetings, in case you wondered. It is composed of the state President, the Legislative Chairman, Legislative Lil Throckmorton, and the state Item chairmen, Bornn and Cohen. Until we have a new Education Chairman, we all will have to fill in for that Mrs. "X" that we seek.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

## KATE KESSLER AND CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEWS

Our Voters Service Chairman, Kate Kessler, responsive to the difficulties that local Leagues have found in arranging for Congressional interviews, recommended to State Board at the February meeting that local Leagues try to conduct the interviews before Christmas in the future.

On Congressional Questionnaires: The State Board does NOT recommend the addition of a question and suggests that each question be answered in not more than 200 words by the Congressman or Senator.

Be on the alert for information from Kate Kessler on the "ABC" Key Precinct Project. Did you realize that Virginia is a "key precinct" area? ABC has proposed that we help with reporting on election nights, and there are some fiscal advantages that may accrue to local Leagues who help.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

## LEGISLATIVE OFFICE FOR LWV OF VIRGINIA

After one day of following Lillian Throckmorton around while the General Assembly is in session, I came back convinced that what we need MOST is a legislative center for League work at the Hotel Richmond. There the legislative chairman can have all her materials in one place, there is a place for her or visiting ladies from the provinces to gather, to rest, chat, wash their faces and compose their souls when they come to visit the session. Aside from a caddy to carry the load of bills, documents, etc. that she collects every day, and which are mailed to many of you, Lillian writes and mails the Legislative letters, speaks and very ably for all of us and visits with groups when they come to Richmond, too. I took this up with State Board and what do you know? They are in hearty agreement --so in another year we may have a Legislative Center. I facetiously suggested that we buy Lillian saddlebags to help tote our load, but the Board failed to act on this one!

## STATE BOARD REPORT #3

Hopefully this report will be in your hands by May 15th--with the Outlook for Work on State Program for 1966-67 lined out for you as you direct it from Council discussion. Good and relevant discussion should make this easier for the item chairmen, you know.

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## ANNUAL REPORTS FROM LOCAL LEAGUES TO STATE BOARD BY FEBRUARY FIRST????

Well, almost--but weather and more weather and mail problems may have held them up a bit. On the whole they are well done, in two sets, and all in but four on the 18th--a real achievement. Thanks.

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## VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR OBSERVER POSTS AT COURTROOM TRIALS

Under the sponsorship of the Fellowship of the Concerned, a committee of the Southern Regional Council, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, has asked us through National to contact women who might be willing to act as observers in court rooms during trials--with special attention given to the handling of persons unable to pay for counsel. There will be no publicity about this; National tells us that we may be asked to provide names of women, not necessarily Leaguers, who might be interested. National office noted that this is not a matter that could be undertaken at the national level; the decision to cooperate would have to be made at the state and/or local level.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

## PROGRAM--SECOND ROUND

Annual Reports and Minutes from local Leagues as well as Bulletins and the chats we have had with Board members, local and state, have almost to a man one theme--TOO MUCH PROGRAM--"we are programming our Leagues to death, no one can handle it all, etc." And along comes the National Board Report and BOING! The Report is Due on April 11th and what are You going to say? You can register a complaint, if you have one, and there will be some who will. If you don't talk about Program and at ALL levels in your units and Board meetings you all know what will happen--it always does. Back home come the happy delegates with a Dandy Program and then you will have to find the Time and Womanpower to set it in motion. Look it over well.

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## TFA'S --- THEY MAY COME IN BATCHES

State Board suggests that when two TFA'S come from State at once the President of the local League call the Resource chairman, and have her call her committee and interested members to action. This is regarded as minimum action that a League should take.

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## MORE COUNCIL NOTES--AND CORRECTIONS

The Monticello Hotel asks that local Leagues make room reservations before the deadline of April 1, 1966. Each local League makes reservations directly with the hotel--for lodging only. The "free parking" is for those Leaguers who are registered guests of the hotel.

April 28, 1966

Mr. Robert L. Combs, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
4500 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

Dear Mr. Combs:

At the fall workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, November 3-4, 1965, the women became very much concerned over what was happening in our southern courts and brought in a resolution that we call together presidents of national women's organizations to formulate a plan for women to visit the courts. This we did and on March 24-25 we met in Atlantaffor a two-day meeting. Fifteen of the organizations responded to the call. To initiate south-wide participation they called for workshops to be held in eleven of our southern states.

At Mr. Stanfield's suggestion, it was decided that state councils on human relations should share in carrying out the directive. We especially want the Executive Director of each council to be present when the workshop is held in their state and we shall ask them to promote the attendance of interested women.

There are two other things I would like for you to do for us yourself: 1) please send us a copy now, from the Virginia Constitution, the criterion for selection of people for jury service, and 2) please find a place to meet in Richmond when we set the date.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF VIRGINIA
Box 964
Lexington, Virginia

April 28, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Our local leagues are in the process of changing leadership at this time; we will have rosters complete by mid-May. When they are ready, I will send you a copy so that you office may notify the local league presidents of the location and date of any state workshop that is planned.

National League has indicated approval but not sponsorship of these workshops and my letter to local league presidents contained a memo about the project, following a letter from Mrs. Wood.

Cordially yours,

Marjorie F. Fletcher

Marjorie F. Fletcher, State President
(Mrs. Richard R.)

MFF:fbb

Encl. Copy - President's Letter of Feb. 25, 1966

Cc: National Office League of Women Voters of U. S.
1200 - 11th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Mrs. J. A. Throckmorton

May 24, 1966

Mr. Leon Shull, National Director
Americans for Democratic Action
1223 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Shull:

Thank you very much for your gracious letter of May 11.

I suppose Dr. Kenyon told you something of the meeting we had here in Atlanta with the presidents of national women's organizations -- building a program for women to sit in the courts. We are to have eleven state workshops and I'm wondering if, when we go to Richmond, Virginia, it would be possible for you to be with us in that meeting. No dates have been set so far as we are getting printed material ready that gives a picture of what is happening in our Southern Courts.

I am enclosing copies of the material that came out of the presidents meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

**Americans for Democratic Action**

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
1947-1962

REINHOLD NIEBUHR
Honorary Chairman

DON EDWARDS
National Chairman

EDMOND F. ROVNER
Chairman, Executive Committee

REGINALD H. ZALLES
Treasurer

LEON SHULL
National Director

MRS. JANE J. BUCHENHOLZ
Secretary

Vice Chairmen
EMILE BENOIT
J. KENNETH GALBRAITH
EDWARD D. HOLLANDER
LEON H. KEYSERLING
WAYNE MORSE
ROBERT R. NATHAN
JAMES G. PATTON
JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.
WALTER P. REUTHER
JOHN P. ROCHE
MARVIN ROSENBERG
ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.

1223 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, Tel. 628-2545

May 11, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am delighted that you have agreed to serve again on ADA's National Board for the next year. Since you have been on the Board you already know a great deal about ADA. We show growth and strength. We have integrity and purpose. We are working hard and I believe effectively for liberal causes. But I am under no illusions. We need to strengthen ADA immeasurably, and with your help we can do it.

I hope that you will not hesitate to forward your ideas, advice and criticism. We need to know what you think. We need your thoughts on how to strengthen our work. We need your help in every possible way.

From time to time I will call upon you, but don't wait for me. If you have an idea, comment or suggestion, just send it along.

Sincerely,

Leon Shull

Leon Shull
National Director

LS/lhk

## NATIONAL BOARD

I. W. ABEL
SAMUEL H. BEER
JOSEPH A. BEIRNE
ROBERT BENDINER
ROY BENNETT
DANIEL M. BERGER
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MELVIN L. BERGHEIM
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ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
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FRANK E. KARELSEN
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DOROTHY KENYON
MRS. JEAN KRAMPNER
MRS. PHILIP M. LeCOMPTE
MRS. IRVING LEV
MRS. NEWMAN LEVY
STANLEY H. LOWELL
LOUIS LUBIN
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HENRY MEIGS
STANLEY MICHAELS
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ALBERT REINER
MRS. BELLE ROSENBERG
IRVING J. ROSENBLOOM
MRS. CLARA ROVNER
MORRIS RUBIN
BAYARD RUSTIN
RICHARD C. SACHS
HOWARD J. SAMUELS
HENRY W. SAWYER, III
LEON B. SCHACHTER
MRS. DOROTHY SCHANKLER
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R. PETER STRAUS
MRS. SAMUEL SWADESH
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MRS. M. E. TILLY
HENRY B. WASKOW
MARK WEINHEIMER
SIDNEY WEINHEIMER
SIDNEY M. WEINSTEIN
DAVID C. WILLIAMS
ARNOLD S. ZANDER
BEN D. ZEVIN

Env

May 1966

# LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF VIRGINIA

## LOCAL LEAGUE PRESIDENTS

Alexandria
Mrs. John H. Beidler
403 Jackson Place
Alexandria, Va., 22302

Alleghany County (Provisional)
Mrs. E. W. Caton
201 Alleghany Street
Clifton Forge

Arlington
Mrs. Lyle T. Bryant
4009 23rd Street N.
Arlington 22207

Charlottesville-Albemarle
Mrs. Merrill D. Peterson
1817 Yorktown Drive
Charlottesville 22901

Danville
Mrs. Donald R. Aichner
141 Marshall Terrace
Danville 24541

Fairfax Area
Mrs. C. L. Karr, Jr.
3211 Traveler Road
Fairfax 22030

Falls Church
Mrs. Eric W. Wolf
6300 Waterway Drive
Falls Church 22046

Fredericksburg
Mrs. Samuel H. Phillips
1412 Dandridge Street
Fredericksburg 22401

Hampton-Newport News
Mrs. Russell N. Hopke
Four Chance Drive
Newport News 23606

Loudoun County
Mrs. S. F. Stowe
Box 341, Round Hill 22141

Lynchburg
Mrs. Robert I. Lee
4112 Williams Road
Lynchburg 24503

Norfolk-Virginia Beach
Mrs. Robert C. Nusbaum
211 Oxford Street
Norfolk 23505

Richmond Area
Mrs. Jules Arginteanu
3004 Kensington Avenue
Richmond 23221

Roanoke Area
Mrs. Robert M. Stone, Jr.
2715 Tillet Road S.W.
Roanoke 24015

Rockbridge County
Mrs. Russell Cummings
22 Maple Lane
Lexington 22450

Staunton
Mrs. H. G. Hanson
743 Opie Street
Staunton 24401

Waynesboro
Mrs. Albert Dolbee
1917 Forest Drive
Waynesboro 22980

Washington County (Provisional)
Mrs. Bob Raines
Route 1, Bristol, Va. 24201

Williamsburg-James City County
Mrs. E. Blythe Stason, Jr.
Rte 3, Box 424
Williamsburg 23185

August 8, 1966

Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman
United Church Women
7626 Sweet Briar
Richmond, Virginia 23229

Mrs. Janet Hanson
Unitarian Universalist Women
1001-B Floyd Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Marshall Lowenstein
National Council of Jewish Women
1909 Murdock Road
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Charles P. Wilson
Presbyterian Church, U. S.
Mrs. Charles P. Wilson
2109 Hanover Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Dear Friends:

I am so glad you are you and that you live in Richmond, Virginia. What marvelous leadership for your state workshop on "Courts!"

I think, perhaps, you know that these workshops are the joint enterprise of the State Councils on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned. Both groups are seriously concerned about dual justice and the unconcern of the community.

What we are asking of you leaders is --

1. help find a date for the workshop,
2. a place to meet--we hope our attendance will be large,
3. we will need two or more lawyers with us in the morning session--lawyers who too are concerned about the travesty of justice,
4. start your own visiting the courts.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P. S. Attached is a list of the participating organizations.

It sounds interesting —
where will it be held?
I will try to attend.

Mrs. Morris Lake

---

September 1, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I have checked my calendar and all of September seems to be out as far as meetings for Presbyterian U. S. women are concerned. October looks almost as bad so I will just say to plan the best you can we do not have any state-wide meetings in October.

Sincerely,

Louise Robinson

Louise Robinson
(Mrs. Raymond C.)
4457 Blackbeard Road
Virginia Beach, Va. 23455

DATES ALREADY FILLED
BY RICHMOND DIOC, COUNCIL OF
CATHOLIC WOMEN:

SEPTEMBER 17, 18, 24, 25
OCTOBER 1 thru 9, 16

Ann Burns

THE Executive MOTOR HOTEL
"Richmond's Finest"
5215 WEST BROAD STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23230 TEL. AT 8-4011

September 12, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

During a recent conversation with Mrs. Combs, we have learned of your interest in planning and promoting a conference in Richmond for approximately 150 people concerning Court Procedures in the south and THE EXECUTIVE MOTOR HOTEL wishes to take this opportunity to cordially invite you to arrange this meeting at our facilities.

Mr. Combs' wife is familiar with the facilities we have to offer and we will be glad to supply you with any information you may need from someone not on our hotel staff; however, this letterhead brochure and the enclosed information will perhaps answer any questions you may have.

THE EXECUTIVE is modern in design, attractively decorated providing ample free parking, two public dining areas open from 6:30 a.m. until 11:00 p.m., airport limousine service, meeting and banquet areas which will accommodate groups up to 200. Our property is adjacent to a large shopping center in which your guests will find a variety of shops open each evening until 9:00 p.m. and included is a theatre and bowling alley.

Should you be in our area at anytime, it will be a pleasure to have you visit our facilities, meet our staff and personally discuss with us the needs of your group.

Sincerely,

Nancy H. Gillespie

(Mrs.) Nancy H. Gillespie
Sales and Promotion Manager

NHG:prb
enclosures

*President*
Mrs. Richard H. Owen, III
204 Banbury Road
Richmond, Virginia, 23221

*Vice-President*
Mrs. T. A. Jackson
2228 Westmoreland Street
Falls Church, Virginia, 22043

*Recording Secretary*
Mrs. Herman A. Williams
1518 Claremont Avenue
Richmond, Virginia, 23227

*Treasurer*
Mrs. L. J. Jefferson
453 Howard Drive
Salem, Virginia, 24153

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE
**Woman's Society of Christian Service**
THE METHODIST CHURCH

September 14, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I received today your letter sent to Mrs. Tyrrell which she forwarded to me. Mrs. Tyrrell is now Regional Secretary for the Woman's Division with her office in Washington, and I took office as president of the Virginia Conference in June. Mrs. Tyrrell's absence from her office plus the slowness of the mail will explain the delay in your hearing from me.

I am indeed sorry that I did not have the information about the workshop on "Courts" in time to include it in our fall schedule. The districts are busy during September and October with their fall convocations which present the study theme for the year. There is not an open day for the rest of the month of September. You request my listing the dates that would prevent the attendance of my group. Since these are so numerous I am listing the open dates for October. The following dates in October are open on the calendar: Oct. 5, 20, 21.

Both your letter of August 23, and August 31 arrived today. Since most of the district dates were scheduled in July, we needed earlier notification.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Ellen Owen

Mrs. Richard H. Owen 111

*President*
Mrs. Richard H. Owen, III
204 Banbury Road
Richmond, Virginia, 23221

*Vice-President*
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Salem, Virginia, 24153

# VIRGINIA CONFERENCE
# Woman's Society of Christian Service
# THE METHODIST CHURCH

Env. Sobels

Secretary of Christian Social Relations..........Mrs. Harry F. Sommardahl
2657 Cornwallis Ave., S.E.
Roanoke, Va. 24014

OK

District Presidents

Alexandria--Mrs. Eugene L. Cave...3750 Prosperity Ave., Fairfax, Va. 22030
Arlington--Mrs. Joseph Copley...2333 Highland Ave., Falls Church, Va. 22046
Charlottesville--Mrs. Hugh J. Winston, Jr. ..1068 Oaklawn Drive, Culpeper, Va. 22701
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Farmville--Mrs. Waverly Manson, Jr. .... Kenbridge, Va. 23944
Lynchburg--Mrs. C. P. Frazier...315 Myrtle Lane, Altavista, Va. 24517
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Peninsula--Mrs. J. L. Tysinger...306 Tysinger Drive, Hampton, Va. 23366
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Rappahannock--Mrs. Roscoe C. Bangs...Rt. 1, Kilmarnock, Va. 22482
Richmond--Mrs. R. W. Winfree...4520 Riverside Drive, Richmond, Va. 23225
Roanoke--Mrs. A. G. Thornton...2046 Westover, Ave., SW, Roanoke, Va. 24015
Staunton--Mrs. E. D. Flory... F.R.D. #4, Staunton, Va. 24401
Winchester--Mrs. A. Harold Rowe...Gainsboro, Va. 22636

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Dear Mrs Tilly,

As public affairs chairman of Richmond Section I would appreciate your sending me some information on "Dual Justice in the Courts." We would like some background, what steps you are planning to take in this matter and what our role is supposed to be. Our section does not have too much information on your project. Thank you.

Mrs Sam Meyer
7901 Lycoming Rd.
Richmond, Virginia
23229

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: 648 - 4444

# MEMORANDUM

**To:** Mrs. M.E. Tilly

**From:** Robert L. Combs

**Date:** Sept. 27, 1966

**Subject:** Conference on Courts

Enclosed you will find 2 copies of the Newsletter we printed which is being mailed this week to our members.

Wished I had the date and place for our meeting we we had the type set for the newsletter.

You will receive a separate box...which has all of the names of attorneys who participated in our Lawyers Conference several years ago. I did not have time to go through them and organize in an orderly manner. Please forgive me. Maybe you will have a secretary who can do this for you. PLEASE--- return the material in the box to me when finished.

Please inform me what esle you need....

Will you inform Mrs. Nancy Gillispie, Executive Motel, Broad St., Richmond about the time, date, etc.????

Remember we will attempt to assist you in the coordination.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
EQUALITY

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

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Volume II September, 1966 Number 7

# PROJECT

# DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS--UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY

## *FOREWORD*

"Dual justice takes many forms, some merely disgusting and others so quietly terrifying that they balk the scrutiny of rational men."

The answer — A concerned community

The ultimate responsibility is with the people.

Prepared By
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

From the discussion groups of the 1965 workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, came an urgent request that the Fellowship of the Concerned launch a campaign of women visiting the courts -- showing their interest and concern in what is happening.

What has been done thus far:

1. The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council gave the program their hearty approval.

2. The State Councils on Human Relations will be partners with us in this program.

3. A call went out to the presidents of national women's organizations asking them to come to Atlanta for two day's of discussion. The response was most gratifying.

The morning session of the first day was spent listening to a group of lawyers discussing for us the problems we had to meet and answering their questions. The remainder of the time was in the hands of these national women who divided themselves into several committees.

Mrs. Stuart Sinclair, president, United Church Women, National Council of Churches.

Miss Dorothy Height, president, National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. Max Goldstein, National Board, National Council of Jewish Women.

Mrs. George Gunning, National Board, National Council of Catholic Women.

Mrs. A. L. Cram Jr., vice president, National Board Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Michael Shapiro, first vice president, B'nai B'rith Women.

Mrs. George E. Kimball, vice president, Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation.

Mrs. Benjamin Mays, representing Woman's Missionary Council, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, president, International Christian Women's Fellowship, Disciples of Christ.

Mrs. Rose Anna Nelson, first vice president, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Miss Evelyn Green, executive secretary, Board of Woman's work, The Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Mrs. Niles C. Clark, representing Woman's Society of Christian Service, Board of Missions, The Methodist Church.

Mrs. Edward M. Brown, representing Council of Lay Life and Work, United Church of Christ.

The following is their report:

A. Issued the following statement.

"We, as members of national women's organizations, believe that the freedom, dignity, and security of the individual are basic to American democracy.

"Since it is the nature of women to be a civilizing influence we are particularly concerned about the treatment of people in our democracy today.

"As women citizens of this nation we feel a moral responsibility for the administration of justice in the courts.

"This requires knowledge, personal commitment, and united action."

B. Directed the Southern Re-

(Continued on Page 4)

# SOUTHERN JUSTICE

## *THE VARIOUS COURTS*

Normally one thinks of only two types of courts -- state and federal. While this is, of course, basically the case, state courts are broken down into many categories.

Descriptive names vary from state to state but basically a state court system works this way. Superior courts (or district courts, circuit courts -- depending on the title used within the states) normally will have original and concurrent jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes-- with the exception of administration of estates which would be under the jurisdiction of probate or ordinary courts. In some states superior courts also have jurisdiction in equity cases (those where injunctive relief is sought) while other states have separate equity (or chancery) courts. Divorce cases and cases involving titles to real estate will also normally fall under the jurisdiction of probate or ordinary courts. In some states superior courts also have jurisdiction in equity cases (those where injunctive relief is sought) while other states have separate equity (or chancery) courts. Divorce cases and cases involving titles to real estate will also normally fall under the jurisdiction of superior courts -- though some states again have separate court divisions for handling such cases.

Subordinate to the superior courts are the various municipal and county courts which have been created to take the heavy burden of minor civil and criminal cases from the higher court. Some of these include: police or recorder's courts used primarily for the disposition of minor offenses -- such as traffic violations -- and the binding over of greater offenders to higher courts; criminal courts which will handle misdemeanors; county civil courts which will have jurisdiction over civil cases where the sum involved is comparatively small. This sum may vary from state to state, but rarely is over $500.

COURTS OF VIRGINIA

"Circuit courts, Corporation courts, and certain other city courts created under the authority of the Constitution of Virginia by the General Assembly are courts of record. Most of the courts of record have appellate jurisdiction. . . .Also, courts of record are depositories of official records and such records as deeds, mortgages, marriages, and other records kept in the public interest."

Local courts such as courts presided over by police judges and traffic court judges are designated County Courts and Municipal Courts. These local courts are not courts of record. While many local courts have jurisdiction over all kinds of crimes and civil controversies, as a matter of practice, usually they hear and determine cases involving only minor crimes or relatively small amounts of money."

Virginia City Courts of Record. Circuit Courts of Cities (Circuit indicated by numeral)

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexandria | 16 |
| Bristol | 23 |
| Buena Vista | 18 |
| Charlottesville | 8 |
| Chesapeake | 1 |
| Clifton Forge | 19 |
| Colonial Heights | 37 |
| Fredericksburg | 39 |
| Hampton | 11 |
| Hopewell | 3 |
| Lynchburg | 6 |
| Martinsville | 7 |
| Newport News | 40 |
| Norfolk | 32 |
| Petersburg | 4 |
| Portsmouth | 38 |
| Radford | 36 |
| Richmond | 10 |
| Roanoke | 20 |
| Staunton | 18 |
| Suffolk | 2 |
| Virginia Beach | 28 |
| Waynesboro | 29 |
| Williamsburg | 14 |

City, Corporation or Hustings Courts:

Alexandria Corporation
Bristol Corporation
Charlottesville Corporation
Chesapeake Corporation
Danville Corporation
Lynchburg Corporation
Newport News Corporation
Newport News Hustings
Norfolk Corporation
Norfolk Corporation Part II
Norfolk Law and Chancery
Petersburg Hustings
Portsmouth Hustings
Richmond Chancery
Richmond Hustings
Richmond Hustings Part II
Richmond Law and Equity
Roanoke Hustings
Roanoke Law and Chancery
Winchester Corporation

Supreme Court of Appeals is Virginia's highest court. The primary purpose. . .is to review decisions of lower courts in which appeals have been allowed.

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court: This court has jurisdiction over cases involving dependent, neglected and delinquent children. Also, it has jurisdiction over cases involving a crime, except manslaughter or murder, of one member of a family against another. In addition, the court has jurisdiction of offenses committed against children." (Virginia's Government, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Va. 1964, pp. 81-86)

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## *The Rights Of Individuals In The Hands Of Police*

Negro distrust of white policemen is widespread both in rural areas and in the cities; both North and South. Such suspicion is not unjustified. For too long the white policeman has been the secular arm of segregation and racial discrimination and his methods have been no credit to his community or to his profession. Despite efforts of progressive city and county administrations in recent years to eliminate not only police brutality but police violation of individual and human rights, a great deal more effort needs to be made. Citizens groups thus should familiarize themselves with the rights of individuals in the hands of police. The following is a summation of those rights: (Source: "Criminal Law and Punishment," J. J. Fitzgerald, Oxford University Press, 1962; pp 175-180).

1. Search and entry -- no one must submit to being searched unless he is a suspect who has been arrested.
2. Arrest -- police cannot detain a subject for questioning without a warrant;

Police cannot make an arrest without a warrant unless he reasonably suspects a felony having been committed;

Arresting officer must bring an accused person (if arrested without a warrant) before a judge as soon as possible. Superior officer in charge must inquire into case and may release the accused on bail if the case is not serious. He

A decision of the U. S. Supreme Court handed down June 13, 1966, directly affects the rights of individuals in the hands of police. The ruling holds:

1. that an individual must be warned prior to questioning that he has the right to remain silent;
2. that he must be warned that any statement he makes may be used against him in court;
3. that officials must inform him of his right to have legal counsel present at the time he is questioned;
4. that he must be told by authorities that if he does not have money enough to employ an attorney, he has the right to have one appointed by the court to represent him; to consult with him before making any statement; and to have him present while he is making a statement;
5. that if an accused person requests legal representation no questions will be asked him until an attorney is present.

must release him if accused does not come before a judge within 24 hours;

When brought before a judge, the prisoner has the right to demand bail; if refused, he can appeal to higher court. Bail must not be excessive;

The remedy for a person wrongfully detained is to apply for a writ of Habeus Corpus to a judge, requiring accuser and accused to go before a judge where cause of arrest is to be stated. If court is not satisfied that a valid reason exists for detaining the accused, the prisoner is to be released.

# SOUTHERN JUSTICE

## *JURY SELECTION*

In a suit attacking the jury system of Jefferson County, Alabama, Charles Morgan, attorney-at-law, noted that selection techniques "differ from state to state and within states from court to court. The federal system differs from state systems. Qualifications differ from state to state. Federal qualifications differ from state qualifications." Some jury commissioners, Morgan pointed out, compile jury lists from telephone books; others use city directories, voter registration lists, the rolls of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, church membership lists, lists of school teachers, automobile owners, American Legion members, property tax payers. The result of such methods is that no real balance of the population is achieved. Jury lists become heavily laden with middle and upper class citizens. The poor, both Negro and white, are automatically excluded and since residential segregation is a fact of life in the South, jury commissioners can even effectively screen out middle class Negroes by close scrutiny of their addresses.

The first step in a program of reform should be for local groups to determine how jury panels are chosen in their particular localities. But it isn't enough simply to pressure for change. An alternative should be presented. How can a true cross-section of the population be achieved, as called for in the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966? Mr. Morgan advances a surer means than is currently in practice. This is the so-called Kraft method and is, in effect, the methods of opinion research analysts. (John F. Kraft, from whom the name is taken, is president of an opinion and market research firm. He has worked for many years both in the Elmo Roper firm and in the Lou Harris firm). To select jury panels under this system would be a simple matter of choosing at random a specified number of residential blocks in a given city and from every fifth household making a random selection of citizens eligible to serve on juries -- men and women over 21, upper income and lower income people, white and Negroes. The whole focus of the approach, Mr. Kraft explains, "would be to remove human discretion from scientific sampling, to remove the possibility of bias in selecting the sample."

---

## *THE PROBLEM*

Much has been written on the South's dual system of justice -- one brand for the white man -- yet another for the Negro. Legislation is even now being debated which hopefully will bring about change. But it will take more than new laws to rectify the abuses of generations. The vigilance of dedicated citizens willing to spend time and patience sitting in courtrooms and observing, willing to inquire, to ask the hard questions about long established procedures can be quietly effective. A coalition of women's organizations acting on local levels can fill this need. When lynch law was prevalent in the South, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching was formed and over the years contributed hugely toward eliminating mob rule in the South. The same spirit of that earlier organization is now needed as the South faces up to the new challenge of Jim Crow justice.

Let's look just briefly at the overall situation, for basic to any meaningful action is an understanding of the directions one is trying to move.

The double standard of justice in the South is most obvious in the record on civil rights cases.

From 1960 through mid-1965 at least twenty-six Negro and white civil rights workers were slain. Only one assailant was sentenced -- to ten years in prison.

Toward the end of 1965, however, the three men accused of murdering Mrs. Viola Liuzzo were convicted of "conspiracy to violate her civil rights" and were sentenced. This was after one of them had been acquitted of the charge of murder. The next day Damon Strange was convicted of manslaughter in a night-rider slaying in Anniston, Alabama.

If the double standard of justice were limited to civil rights cases, one might find reason for optimism -- however slight -- in these recent convictions. BUT THE PROBLEM GOES MUCH DEEPER.

The double standard of justice looms constantly over the daily life of every Negro in the South. In ordinary contacts with police, in traffic courts, in civil procedures, and in criminal cases the dual standard is a standing abuse to all Negroes.

### CAPITAL CASES

Despite the fact that more than half of all convicted rapists are white, 87 per cent of all the persons executed for rape between 1930 and 1963 were Negroes convicted and sentenced by southern courts.

Between 1930 and 1961, 34 people were executed for the capital offense of night-time burglary. Twenty-nine of them were Negroes and all but one were put to death in a southern or border state.

Studies have shown that a Negro murderer is likely to get the maximum penalty if his victim is a white person, while southern courts are inclined to be lenient if the victim is another Negro. A white person is more likely to receive the maximum penalty for killing another white person than for killing a Negro.

### MINOR OFFENSES

Negroes suffer from what has been described as "cash register justice." Suppose a judge gives two men, one a Negro and one white, the same sentence for drunk driving: $150 fine or twelve months in jail. If the Negro is a laborer at $1.25 per hour (when he can find work) and the white man earns $250 a week, the sentence is not really the same because a fine of three days' pay for the white man is an impossible sum for the Negro.

To be sure, "cash register justice" victimizes the poor of both races, but the Negro, being poorest, suffers most frequently. In a 12-month period ending in June of 1962, 2,341 persons served terms in Georgia's state prison system for their inability to pay small fines. Seventy-five per cent of these were Negroes.

The same result is obtained in the setting of bail: the impoverished sometimes must await trail in jail because they cannot raise the amount which allows the well-off offender to be free.

Experts in criminal correction have long argued that an effort should be made to determine the offender's ability to pay before imposing the penalty. So far the argument has had little effect in the South.

### LEGAL COUNSEL

An indigent Negro accused of a major crime often must accept a court-appointed white attorney who has little enthusiasm for his case. But even if they have money, Negroes may find it difficult to get an attorney, and in the Deep South, white attorneys are reluctant to accept controversial cases. To do so can cost an attorney his practice and may even result in ostracism by his community. There have been several examples of this in recent years.

### JURY SELECTION

A southern Negro charged with a crime has little chance of being tried by "a jury of his peers." Actually, methods of jury selection work against poor whites as much as against Negroes, and they are unjust in other parts of the United States as in the South. But the record of southern juries in racial cases is a striking and depressing result of the pre-judicial systems of jury selection which prevail.

### ALL-WHITE JUSTICE

Exclusion from juries is not the only way in which Negroes are denied participation in the administration of justice. Only recently have southern cities and states hired a token number of Negro police officers; often their duties are almost entirely confined to Negro neighborhoods.

Very few officers of the southern courts are Negroes. This is as true of southern FEDERAL courts as of state and municipal courts. A recent report of the Southern

(Continued on Page 4)

# SOUTHERN JUSTICE

## The Problem

(Continued from Page 3)

Regional Council included the following statistics:

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL IN SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

| | TOTAL | WHITE | NEGRO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Circuit Court Judges | 12* | 12 | 0 |
| District Court Judges | 65 | 65 | 0 |
| Referees in Bankruptcy | 55 | 55 | 0 |
| U. S. Commissioners | 253 | 253 | 0 |
| U. S. Clerks | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| Deputy U. S. Clerks | 321 | 321 | 0 |
| U. S. Attorneys | 29 | 29 | 0 |
| Assistant U. S. Attorneys | 158 | 153 | 5 |
| Jury Commissioners | 109 | 109 | 0 |
| U. S. Marshals | 29 | 29 | 0 |
| Deputy U. S. Marshals | 165 | 156 | 9 |
| Secretarial and Clerical | 364 | ** | ** |

*This is the number of judges of southern residence now serving on the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Circuits. The numbers respectively are three, seven, one, and one.

**Exact number of Negroes not ascertainable. The number from observation is quite small.

## Courtroom Practice What Can Be Done

The county courthouse in the South is the last remaining stronghold of publicly sanctioned segregation. Not even the federal government has yet penetrated it. Beyond calling for elimination of discriminatory jury selection methods in state courts, the proposed Civil Rights Bill will not greatly affect accepted practices and procedures at the county courthouse. It will, apparently, be only through local citizen action that change can be brought about. This could be a long and frustrating process. The South has demonstrated its unwillingness to abandon segregation voluntarily and those who take upon themselves the task of reform should be prepared to face a good deal of resistance -- as well as local hostility directed against them. Yet the effort must be made. And it may well be that church women can here be more effective than the more direct action groups. Courts are peculiarly sensitive to any act that might remotely be interpreted as contemptuous. The authority of county judges in contempt cases is very broad. However, local women's organizations, sitting quietly in a courtroom, observing what goes on and later working for reform through community action could hardly be felonious.

Points that observers should be alert for are, of course, evidence of segregation. Such evidence probably won't be hard to find. Negroes may, as a matter of course, automatically sit on the back row or in the gallery or they may be directed to sit in segregated seats by the court. Water fountains in some county courthouses may still be segregated as may restrooms.

Negroes in southern courts traditionally have been denied normal courtesy titles. Few southern judges or lawyers address Negro witnesses by any other than first names. Listings of witnesses in records of trial sometimes do not include "Mr." or "Mrs." titles for Negroes. Negro attorneys are frequently addressed as "Colonel," "Captain," "Preacher," by the court to avoid the use of "Mister."

Another project of the group could be analysis of cases where a Negro and a white man are accused of comparable crimes. The group could sit in on the entire proceedings first of one and then the other. Notes could be kept on how both proceedings were handled, with special attention to the court's attitude toward the defendant, the comparative energies of white defense attorneys on their client's behalf, interrogation of Negro and white witnesses -- and jury panel selection. If both defendants were convicted, a comparison could also be made of the sentences given; follow-through could be made of jail and prison conditions.

## Workshop On Courts

Prepared by Mrs. Wm. Wood, Vice President, League of Women Voters of the United States

OBSERVERS PROGRAM

Some selective process should be used in recruiting observers. Personal appearance and demeanor are important. Those willing to participate should:

1. Conduct themselves in a polite, well-mannered way.
2. Be willing to sit through proceedings and refrain from making remarks or engaging in conversation with those nearby while the Court is in session.
3. Act like a fair-minded person.

It is wise for observers to work in teams of two. This makes it possible to check with one another when any report is written.

When observing in the Courts the following should be kept in mind:

1. Trials are open. However, any judge has power to exclude the public and to have part of the hearing in private.
2. Know the procedures in the Court to be visited. Attorneys can be helpful in briefing on this.
3. Know the Court schedule -- what cases are coming up, the time the Court opens, etc.
4. Many Courtrooms have limited space. Get there in time to get a seat near the front so you can hear. Do not expect special favors in having a seat saved. If offered, do not accept a Judge's invitation to sit on the bench.
5. Areas of interest:
   a. Judge's demeanor toward the person before the Court.
   b. Bail.
   c. Legal Counsel.
   d. Jury selection.
   e. Sentencing, fines, etc.
6. Observe several times with the same judge presiding.
7. Observe procedures under more than one judge.

## Bibliography

"Jim Crow Justice;" A series of articles by Jack Nelson, Los Angeles Times staff writer, in the Los Angeles Times, June 13-17, 1965.

"Southern Justice: An Indictment," a report issued jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Regional Office of the American Civil Liberties Union, October, 1965.

"Southern Justice," Leon Friedman, Pantheon Books, New York, 1965. (Friedman is editor of the book)

"Federal District Judges and Race Relations Cases in the South," Kenneth N. Vines, Journal of Politics, V. 26, May, 1964.

"Academic Ideologies, Judicial Attitudes, and Social Change," Glendon Schubert, (unpublished manuscript of a paper presented at the Southern Political Science Association convention in Atlanta, November 4, 1965. Mr. Schubert is at Michigan State University).

## Dual Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

gional Council to prepare material on the discrimination in jury selection and the dual justice in the courts -- one for Negroes, one for whites.

C. Asked that workshops on the courts be held in each of our eleven Southern States -- and that VISITS TO THE COURTS BE MADE beforehand in preparation for the state workshops. (One of the lawyers who spoke to the group said, "If women would visit the courts regularly it would revolutionize the courts.") A workshop is being planned Fall 1966 in Richmond, Virginia, VCHR will announce further details.

THE Executive
MOTOR HOTEL

5215 WEST BROAD STREET • RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23230
TEL: AT 8-4011 • TWX 703-282-9911

October 3, 1966

Mrs.M. E. Tilley
#5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: Fellowship of the Concerned

Thank you Mrs. Tilley, . . .

. . . for selecting THE EXECUTIVE, and this letter will confirm that we have reserved the necessary space in our private banquet area for your function on Wednesday, October 19, 1966.

We have arranged for your meeting to begin at 10:00 a.m., and we understand you will vacate the room at 4:00 p.m.

At present, we have your approximate attendance figure set at 100 persons, should this figure change to any great extent, please advise.

There will be a rental charge of $50.00 for the use of our facility, plus the 3% sales tax.

I believe this covers everything scheduled thus far, Mrs. Tilley; however, should you have questions or desire additional information, please feel free to contact us at any time. Meanwhile, we are eagerly looking forward to serving your group on the above mentioned date.

Very truly yours,

B.B. Glass

B.B. Glass
Catering Manager

BBG:bac

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: 648 - 4444

MEMORANDUM

To: Mrs. Tilly

From: Bob Combs

Date: Oct 3, 1966

Subject: List of Names - for Court Conference Oct 19, 1966 in Richmond

Additional list for you

~~Still~~ have not received

(1) Guide for discussion then I will contact lawyers for speakers.

(2) Press release - information

## VCHR LOCAL PRESIDENTS-1966

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexandria | Burton B. Moyer, Jr.<br>2423 Menokin Drive<br>Alexandria, Va. 22302 |
| Arlington | Dudley Babcock<br>4831 N. Old Dominion Drive<br>Arlington, Va. 22207 |
| Blacksburg | Dr. Charles E. Aull<br>University Club, V.P.I.<br>Blacksburg, Virginia 24060 |
| Charlottesville | Dr. Daniel N. Mohler<br>1813 Yorktown Drive<br>Charlottesville, Virginia 22901 |
| Covington | Mr. George D. Hill, Jr.<br>323 East Locust Street<br>Covington, Virginia 24426 |
| Danville | Mr. Neill K. McMillan, Manager<br>Radio Station WILA - Box No. 1055<br>Danville, Virginia |
| Fairfax | Rev. Rudolph Nemser<br>9937 Woodrow Street<br>Vienna, Virginia 22180 |
| Fredericksburg | Mr. Wilbur Chance<br>207 Frazier Street<br>Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401 |
| Franklin | The Rev. Samuel F. Daly<br>Post Office Box No. 622<br>Franklin, Virginia 23851 |
| Hanover | Mr. Ira L. Andrews<br>Randolph Apts. - No. 14<br>Ashland, Virginia 23005 |
| Hopewell | Dr. Sam M. Moffett<br>3001 Riverside Avenue<br>Hopewell, Virginia 23860 |

# VCHR LOCAL PRESIDENTS-1966

| | |
|---|---|
| Lancaster(Northumberland) | Mr. James Wilson<br>Weems, Virginia 22576 |
| Loudoun | Mrs. Edward Lane<br>Route No. 2<br>Purcellville, Virginia 22132 |
| Lynchburg | Mrs. R. H. Boulware<br>1209 14th Street<br>Lynchburg, Virginia 24504 |
| Bluefield<br>(Mercer) | Mr. William Sanders<br>Law Building<br>Princeton, West Virginia |
| (Tazewell) | Mrs. Albert Peery<br>Tazewell, Virginia 24651 |
| New River | The Rev. Lewis George<br>Pearisburg, Virginia 24134 |
| Norfolk | Mrs. Robert Stern<br>1322 Magnolia Avenue<br>Norfolk, Virginia 23508 |
| Peninsula | Rev. Preston Hayes<br>3307 Chestnut Avenue<br>Newport News, Virginia 23607 |
| Po[illegible] | Mr. Ben Haddon<br>1011 Wycliff Road<br>Portsmouth, Virginia 23703 |
| Prince Edward | Mrs. Reginald White<br>605 Race Street<br>Farmville, Virginia 23901 |
| Petersburg | Cary Stronach<br>P. O. Box 1547<br>Petersburg, Virginia 23804 |
| Richmond | Mrs. Richard M. Ballard, Jr.<br>4303-D North Avenue<br>Richmond, Virginia 23222 |

# VCHR LOCAL PRESIDENTS-1966

| | |
|---|---|
| Radford | Mr. A. Carl Williams<br>Route No. 1, Box 67<br>Radford, Virginia 24141 |
| Roanoke Valley | Mr. A. Byron Smith<br>314 Fourth Street, N.W.<br>Roanoke, Virginia 24016 |
| Rockbridge (Buena-Vista) | The Rev. C. F. Cofield, II<br>212 Massie Street<br>Lexington, Virginia 24405 |
| Rockingham | Mr. John A. Lapp<br>1318 Creystone<br>Harrisonburg, Virginia 22801 |
| Virginia Beach | Mr. Robert O. Clapp<br>1845 Karen Lane<br>Virginia Beach, Virginia 23451 |
| Williamsburg | Mrs. J. Blaine Blayton<br>609 Prince George Street<br>Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 |

October 5, 1966

Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman, President
United Church Women of Virginia
7626 Sweet Briar
Richmond, Virginia 23229

Dear Mrs. Hilgeman:

We have had three of the eleven State Workshops on the Courts and while they have been good, we realized that we were reaching the "top level"of state officers only. So, please RUSH us the names and addresses of the presidents of your local units--so that we may invite them to attend the Virginia workshop which is to be held on October 19 at the Executive Motor Hotel, Richmond. We will also send them a copy of the workbook.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

yes

October 5, 1966

Mr. Russell Picott
Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
318 Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Picott:

As a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, we are sure you will be interested to know that the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned will have a state workshop on what is happening in our courts. This meeting will be held at the Executive Motor Hotel on October 19, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

We hope you might find it possible to be with us all day. In the morning session we will have some lawyers on a panel and in the afternoon we will have group discussion. If you can't be with us all day, we hope you will find time for the afternoon session--you have much to give us out of your experience.

We enclose a card for your reply.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
cc: Mr. Robert Combs

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

October 5, 1966

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Glouster Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

On October 19, beginning at 10:00 A.M. at the Executive Motor Hotel, the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned of the Southern Regional Council will have a State Workshop on the travesty of justice in our courts. This is the fourth of the eleven state workshops we are promoting.

I wish you would find time to spend the day with us. If you cannot stay all day, we would like for you to be there for the early session and give us a little of the history of the beginning of the Southern Regional Council--this would have to be brief.

I have written Mr. Gordon Hancock to tell of the Durham meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
cc: Mr. Robert Combs

no

October 5, 1966

The Honorable Edward E. Haddock
State Legislator
1133 West Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Haddock:

As a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, we are sure you will be interested to know that the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned will have a state workshop on what is happening in our courts. This meeting will be on October 19 at the Executive Motor Hotel, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

In the morning session we will have some lawyers on a panel and in the afternoon we will have group discussions. If you can't be with us all day we hope you will find time for the afternoon session--you have much to give us out of your experience.

We enclose a card for your reply.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
cc: Mr. Robert Combs

Yes

October 5, 1966

Dr. Malcolm T. Calhoun
Director of Christian Action
Board of Christian Education
Box 1176
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dr. Calhoun:

It has been a long time since you left Atlanta. Maybe you will remember how often I sat in your office seeking advice or asking you to speak at some meeting. Well, here I come again. I hope that you do not have another engagement on October 19th for we need your help.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned of the Southern Regional Council will have a state workshop on what is happening in our courts on October 19, Executive Motor Hotel, and will begin at 10:00 A.M.

Some lawyers will be with us in the morning session--then we are asking you to present a challenge to us just before the noon hour. Our whole motive is to get women concerned and to get them to visit the courts.

Under separate cover we are mailing you a copy of the workbook, "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community."

Don't you feel sorry for us here in Georgia, since our run-over primary?

Please let us know if you can do this for us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
cc: Mr. Robert Combs

NO

October 5, 1966

Mr. Gordon B. Hancock
P. O. Box 6036
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hancock:

On October 19, beginning at 10:00 A.M., the Fellowship of the Concerned and the Virginia Council on Human Relations, both of the Southern Regional Council, will have a workshop on Justice in the Courts.

Since you did so much to bring the Southern Regional Council into being, we would like for you to give us a brief story of the Durham meeting of Southern Negroes.

Mr. Paul Williams was the first president of the Council and we are asking him to also tell of the early days.

The workshop will be held at the Executive Motor Hotel there in Richmond and we hope you can be with us. Under separate cover we are mailing you a copy of the workbook, "Dual Justice in the Courts -- Unconcerned Community."

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
cc: Mr. Robert Combs

October 5, 1966

Mrs. Harry F. Sommardahl
2657 Cornwallis Avenue, S. E.
Roanoke, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Sommardahl:

Please RUSH the names of your District Secretaries of Christian Social Relations so that we may send them an invitation to attend the Virginia workshop on Courts, to be held at the Executive Motor Hotel, October 19.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

October 6, 1966

**AIR MAIL**

Mr. Robert L. Combs
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 E. Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Mr. Combs:

We will need two lawyers in our morning session--one to discuss jury service, how jurors are selected, do women participate, what changes need to be made, etc.; one to talk on the plight of the misdemeanant--who has no defender and no money for bail. Is there an effective program in Virginia? (We will need their names for the program.) The third speaker will be Mr. John Boone, Director, Crime Delinquency and Correctional Administrative Project, Southern Regional Council. You are to be the moderator of this panel.

It might be when yourrlawyers are speaking to let the audience ask questions.

We sent you a copy of our letter to Dr. Calhoun, I am sure you must know him. Will you please contact him.

Our best wishes to you and for a good workshop.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

**BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION**
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES**
MARSHALL C. DENDY, *Executive Secretary*

801 EAST MAIN STREET • BOX 1176
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23209
*Telephone: Area Code 703 • 643-6691*

Division of Church and Society October 7, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

How good to have a word from you. It has been quite a long time since I have seen you but I continue to read about things you are doing.

Thank you so much for the invitation to talk to the workshop on the matter of civil rights and the courts. This is quite a busy time for me since we have a meeting of our Board and I will just be getting back from South Carolina. However, I cannot say no to you and will plan to meet with the group on the morning of October 19 at the Executive Motor Hotel. I judge that my assignment will come in the neighborhood of 11 o'clock.

Yes, I do feel sorry for you folk in Georgia but aren't we all in it together? I am deeply distressed about all that has happened. I am looking forward to talking about all with you and to seeing you on October 19.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm P. Calhoun

Malcolm P. Calhoun

MPC:atec

cc: Mr. Robert Combs

I plan to attend the
Virginia Council and Fellowship
of the Concerned Courts
Workshop in Richmond, Executive
Motel, October 19, 10:00 A.M.

— J. Rupert Picott
10/11/66

EDWARD E. HADDOCK, M. D.
1133 WEST FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

October 12, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I appreciate your letter of October 5 calling to my attention that the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Fellowship of the Concerned will have a state workshop here in Richmond on October 19.

It so happens that the Virginia Wesleyan College is having a Board meeting in Norfolk, Virginia at the very same time. Inasmuch as this college just started out several days ago, there are a number of pressing problems which really demand the presence of all of the members of its Board.

If there is any way I can get back before the Richmond meeting adjourns, I shall certainly try to be present.

Sincerely yours,

Ed. Haddock

Edward E. Haddock, M. D.

cc: Mr. Robert Combs
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia

EEH/ca

Virginia

October 19, 1966

NAME & ADDRESS

Anna Nichols — YWCA - 918 Chamberlayne - City
Mrs. H. F. Sommardahl - 2657 Cornwallis Ave., Roanoke, Va.
The Rev. W Carroll Brooke 3237 Bromley Rd., S.W., Roanoke, Va.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Washington 1711 W. Cary St. Richmond, Va.
Harry W. Roberts Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.
C. Gordon Moss MOSS Longwood College Farmville, Va
Jerome Lewinnod 700 E. Main St. Richmond,
Curtis W. Harris 209 Terminal St Hopewell, Va.
Malcolm Calhoun 801 E Main St. Richmond, Va
Oliver W. Hill . 214 East Clay St " "
G. Byron Smith Box 312 Roanoke Va.
Allen Jones, Times Dispatch

30
108
103
241

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs Tilly | $20.00 | |
| Lunch - | 3.30 | |
| Boone | 10.00 | |
| taxi | 5.00 | |
| Refresh | .47 | |
| tip | [illegible].30 | |
| Food | 2.41 | |
| Food | 1.60 | |
| taxi | 3.00 | |
| tip | 1.50 | |
| Motel | 16.48 | Greensboro |
| | 64.06 | |
| Mrs Tilly | 17.74 | |
| | 81.80 | |

# DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS--
# UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY

O God as Thou art the one true living God,
give us a sense of oneness in Thee.
Thou who art the Creator of this universe of order and beauty
recreate us, Thy children of order and corruption.
Let not the sin and selfishness of mankind
forever mar and blight this otherwise perfect world.
Forgive us our foolish and feverish ways,
reclothe us in our rightful minds
that through purer lives Thy service we may find.

May our standards of rightness and wrongness be
measured and weighed on the absolute and
eternal scales of heaven.
Etch upon our minds and hearts
a vision of the Holy City and Thy Kingdom
of Love and Light, of Peace and Truth.
Then lend to us Thy courage
and the positive force of Thy sovereign will
that we may Thy mission fulfill.
In Thy presence may we move forth
to become the vessels through which
Thy Holy Spirit might move into this world
of lossness, chaos and confusion.

We pray that we may be Thy ministering hands,
that the oppressed might be liberated,
the blind might see and the lame may walk.
Renew us in Thy image and make us new creatures
that we may seek and establish a new order
where man lives at peace with Thee,
his fellowman, and himself.

For Thy Kingdom's sake we pray. AMEN.

—The Reverend Dwight Nysewander
November 3, 1965, Atlanta, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

# VIRGINIA STATE WORKSHOP

# "DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS -- UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY."

The Fellowship of the Concerned, and

The Virginia Council on Human Relations

of

The Southern Regional Council

THE EXECUTIVE MOTOR HOTEL
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

October 19, 1966

10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

# PROGRAM

10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

PRAYER in UNISON - Father John McMahon
Director of Catholic Charties
Diocese of Richmond

GREETINGS - Mr. Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations

and

A JOINT PROJECT - (The State Workshops on
"Dual Justice in the Courts..")

THE PURPOSE - Mrs. M. E. Tilly

A PANEL - Mr. Robert Lee Combs, Moderator
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations

Miss Ruth Harvey, Danville
Attorney-at-Law
President, Old Dominion Bar Association

Mr. A. Byron Smith, Richmond
Businessman and Bondsman
President, Roanoke Valley Council on
Human Relations

Mr. John Boone, Director
Crime Delinquency and Correctional
Administration Project
Southern Regional Council

THE CHALLENGE - Dr. Malcolm Calhoun
Director of Christian Action
Board of Christian Education
The Methodist Church

LUNCH

WE HAVE VISITED THE COURTS -

SUMMARY - Mrs. M. E. Tilly

# A WORKSHOP

A Work Shop —
is a place of saw and plane
and saw dust and shavings on the floor,—
the leavings from rough things made smooth;—
of square and rule,
with which things not true to line are tested
and made straight;
and a workman in overalls, not afraid to soil his hands
as he bends to his task to perfect something
beautiful — and useful out of that which may
have been raw and rough and plain . . .
But all done in the service of humanity.

In this spirit, we may have our workshop.
It means hard work, — not afraid to handle sordid things,
to probe deep with chisel and auger to uncover conditions,
to make rough places be saw dust and shavings;
to use the square and rule to straighten conditions,
that we may make something beautiful out of that
which has been sordid and unlovely —
But all done in the service of humanity.

—Dorothy Tilly

## THE PURPOSE OF A WORKSHOP

To throw a searchlight on conditions,
to reveal to the public conditions that need changing,
to formulate plans to change conditions that need changing,
to lead the public to desire conditions changed—
and be willing to accept changes when made.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703-648-4444

27 October 1966

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
BLACKSBURG
CHARLOTTESVILLE
COVINGTON
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX
FRANKLIN
FREDERICKSBURG
GILES
HANOVER
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
LOUDOUN
LYNCHBURG
MERCER-TAZEWELL
NORFOLK
PENINSULA (HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS)
PETERSBURG
PORTSMOUTH
PRINCE EDWARD
PRINCE WILLIAM
RADFORD
RICHMOND
ROANOKE
ROCKINGHAM
VIRGINIA BEACH
WARRENTON
WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for coming to Virginia and helping us to produce a challenging Workshop on Equal Justice in the Courts. I am sorry that our attendance was so small, but hope that the enthusiasm made up for the lack of people.

We had excellent TV coverage across the state on this topic, but poor newspaper coverage with the exception of Richmond.

Keep up the good work. Hopw the other meetings have been successful. We plan to continue this as a part of our program.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Lee Combs,
Executive Director

RLC:rbm

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703-648-4444

27 October 1966

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
BLACKSBURG
CHARLOTTESVILLE
COVINGTON
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX
FRANKLIN
FREDERICKSBURG
GILES
HANOVER
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
LOUDOUN
LYNCHBURG
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PORTSMOUTH
PRINCE EDWARD
PRINCE WILLIAM
RADFORD
RICHMOND
ROANOKE
ROCKINGHAM
VIRGINIA BEACH
WARRENTON
WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

Mrs. Ruth Howard
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Howard:

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We had excellent TV coverage across the state on this topic, but poor newspaper coverage with the exception of Richmond.

Keep up the good work. Hope the other meetings have been successful. We plan to continue this as a part of our program.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Lee Combs

Robert Lee Combs,
Executive Director

RLC:rbm

OK Env. Labels

# VCHR LOCAL PRESIDENTS-1966

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexandria | Burton B. Moyer, Jr.<br>2423 Menokin Drive<br>Alexandria, Va. 22302 |
| Arlington | Dudley Babcock<br>4831 N. Old Dominion Drive<br>Arlington, Va. 22207 |
| Blacksburg | Dr. Charles E. Aull<br>University Club, V.P.I.<br>Blacksburg, Virginia 24060 |
| Charlottesville | Dr. Daniel N. Mohler<br>1813 Yorktown Drive<br>Charlottesville, Virginia 22901 |
| Covington | Mr. George D. Hill, Jr.<br>323 East Locust Street<br>Covington, Virginia 24426 |
| Danville | Mr. Neill K. McMillan, Manager<br>Radio Station WILA - Box No. 1055<br>Danville, Virginia |
| Fairfax | Rev. Rudolph Nemser<br>9937 Woodrow Street<br>Vienna, Virginia |
| Fredericksburg | Mr. Wilbur Chance<br>207 Frazier Street<br>Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401 |
| Franklin | The Rev. Samuel F. Daly<br>Post Office Box No. 622<br>Franklin, Virginia 23851 |
| Hanover | Mr. Ira L. Andrews<br>Randolph Apts. - No. 14<br>Ashland, Virginia 23005 |
| Hopewell | Mr. Bernard F. Epps<br>1109 Burnside Avenue<br>Hopewell, Virginia |

## VCHR LOCAL PRESIDENTS-1966

Lancaster(Northumberland) Mr. James Wilson
Weems, Virginia 22576

Loudoun Mrs. Edward Lane
Route No. 2
Purcellville, Virginia 22132

Lynchburg Mrs. R. H. Boulware
1209 14th Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

Bluefield
(Mercer) Mr. William Sanders
Law Building
Princeton, West Virginia

(Tazewell) Mrs. Albert Peery
Tazewell, Virginia

New River The Rev. Lewis George
Pearisburg, Virginia

Norfolk Mrs. Robert Stern
1322 Magnolia Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

Peninsula Rev. Preston Hayes
3307 Chestnut Avenue
Newport News, Virginia

Portsmouth Mr. Ben Haddon
1011 Wycliff Road
Portsmouth, Virginia 23703

Prince Edward Mrs. Reginald White
605 Race Street
Farmville, Virginia 23901

Petersburg Cary Stronach
P. O. Box 1547
Petersburg, Virginia

Richmond Mrs. Richard M. Ballard, Jr.
4303-D North Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

## VCHR LOCAL PRESIDENTS-1966

| | |
|---|---|
| Radford | Mr. A. Carl Williams<br>Route No. 1, Box 67<br>Radford, Virginia |
| Roanoke Valley | Mr. A. Byron Smith<br>314 Fourth Street, N.W.<br>Roanoke, Virginia |
| Rockbridge (Buena-Vista) | The Rev. C. F. Cofield, II<br>212 Massie Street<br>Lexington, Virginia 24405 |
| Rockingham | Mr. John A. Lapp<br>1318 Creystone<br>Harrisonburg, Virginia 22801 |
| Virginia Beach | Mr. Robert O. Clapp<br>1845 Karen Lane<br>Virginia Beach, Virginia 23451 |
| Williamsburg | Mrs. J. Blaine Blayton<br>609 Prince George Street<br>Williamsburg, Virginia |

# PRESS RELEASE

(RICHMOND, OCTOBER ___) Robert L. Combs, Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relationss announced today that his organization will hold a workshop on the subject of racial discrimination in Southern Courts, October 19 at the Executive Motor Hotel in Richmond. Mr. Combs said the meeting is jointly sponsored by the Virginia Council and The Southern Regional Council's Fellowship of the Concerned, headed by Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta.

"The workshop will be composed of representatives of women's organizations from around the state," Combs said. "The focus of the meeting will be on the South's system of dual justice in the courts--one brand for whites, yet another for Negroes."

Mr. Combs explained that the Virginia workshop is part of a Southwide program recently launched by the Southern Regional Council. "Mrs. Tilly who is directing the project is one of the South's pioneer leaders in human rights causes. She was active in the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching and also the Commission for Interracial Cooperation, forerunner of the Southern Regional Council."

Workshops similiar to the Virginia meeting have already been held in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. Others are planned throughout the fall and winter for North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Arkansas. Mr. Combs said the workshops are designed to stimulate the interest of Southern women in reforming the South's double standard of justice with particular emphasis on current jury selection methods, eliminating segregation in state courts, bringing about fairer and more humane approaches to criminal corrections and rehabilitation.

"The double standard of justice is most evident in civil rights cases," Combs said. "For example from 1960 through 1965 at least 26 Negro and white civil rights workers were slain in the South. Only one assailant was sentenced--to ten years in prison. But it goes beyond civil rights cases. Between 1930 and 1964 more than half of all convicted rapists in this country were white, but 87 per cent of those executed for rape in that period were Negro."

Combs pointed out that methods of selecting juries are inconsistent from state-to-state and often from court to court. "Southern jury lists have been compiled from telephone books, city directories, property tax rosters--even from the rolls of the American Legion and the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Whatever the method, the end result has been that the poor, both Negro and white, are too often automatically excluded from jury lists simply as a matter of course. A poor man, whatever his race, has little chance of being tried by a jury of his peers."

Combs said the program for the Virginia meeting included a panel discussion composed of ______________________________

______________________________________________________________________________,

a keynote speech by ______________________________________________________,

plus informal discussion groups in the afternoon.

Keswick, Va
22947

Dear Mrs Tilly—

Would you please add these names to those being invited to the conference of lawyers in Richmond.

Judge Benjamen Campbell
High St.
Petersburg, Va

Mr. Louis Shell
Union Trust Building
Petersburg, Va

Mr. Morton Spero
Union Trust Building
Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Wm Earl White
Union Trust Building
Petersburg

Mr. Robert Cooley
Rome Street
Petersburg, Va

Thank you, so much.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Worrall

# THE AMERICAN DREAM OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY WAS NURTURED

***By Thomas Jefferson, who wrote:***

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. . ."—***Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1776.***

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion. . ."—***Thomas Jefferson's First Inaugural.***

. . . . and by other Virginia patriots who laid the foundation for a democratic society.

# THE AMERICAN DREAM OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS GROWING

***In Virginia. In:***

- **Public Education**
- **Public Accommodations**
- **Stabilized Residential Areas**
- **Merit Employment**
- **Voter Registration**

Lending information and consistent support in more than 30 communities across Virginia is the Virginia Council on Human Relations, with these local councils and cooperating groups, including high school and college councils on 17 campuses:

Alexandria
Arlington
Blacksburg
Charlottesville
Covington
Danville
Fairfax County
Fredericksburg
Franklin
Giles County (New River)
Hanover County
Hopewell
Lancaster-Northumberland
Lexington
Loudoun County
Lynchburg
Mercer-Tazewell
Norfolk
Peninsula (Hampton-Newport News)
Petersburg
Portsmouth-Chesapeake
Prince Edward County
Radford
Richmond
Roanoke
Rockingham
Virginia Beach
Virginia College Council
Williamsburg

# THE AMERICAN DREAM OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY WILL BE FULFILLED

***By Achieving Such Goals As:***

—voter participation comparable to the **61.1%** national average, contrasted with the 1964 Virginia record of **41.1%.**
—expanding areas of public accommodations where every citizen is accorded the dignity of fair and courteous treatment.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS
*(listed geographically)*

OR

**ALEXANDRIA**
Dr. W. Russell Bowie, Virginia Theological Seminary
Mrs. George A. Eddy, 5325 Polk Avenue
Rabbi Emmet A. Frank, Temple Beth El
Mr. Nelson E. Greene, 814 Franklin St.
# Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin, 406 W. Braddock Rd.

**ARLINGTON**
Mr. Carrell I. Tod, 1908 N. Quintana St.

**BLACKSBURG**
# Mrs. George E. Mattus, 1502 South Main St.
Mrs. E. A. Smyth, Box 144

**CHARLOTTESVILLE**
# Mr. Roger P. Bristol, 1808 Barracks Rd.
The Rev. Benjamin F. Bunn, 800 Anderson St.
Mrs. Eugene Foster, 6 Gildersleeve Wood

**COVINGTON**
Dr. M. F. Robinson, 230 S. Lexington Ave.

**DANVILLE**
# Miss Ruth L. Harvey, 453 S. Main St.
# Mr. M. C. Martin, Pres. First State Bank
Dr. Samuel Newman, 770 Main St.

**FAIRFAX COUNTY**
Mr. C. Douglas Adams, Jr., 7250 Maple St., Annandale
# Mr. Carl A. Auvil, 6723 Nicholson Rd., Falls Church
• The Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, Box 288, Annandale
Mr. Edwin Lynch, 9818 Burke Lake Rd., Burke
•# Mr. David H. Scull, P. O. Box 170, Annandale

**FARMVILLE**
The Rev. L. Francis Griffin, P. O. Box 464
# Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Longwood College

**FRANKLIN**
The Rev. Samuel F. Daly, P. O. Box 622

**FREDERICKSBURG**
Dr. L. Clyde Carter, 1605 Stafford Ave.
Dr. Alan S. Peirce, 121 Hillcrest St.
Dr. Phillip Y. Wyatt, P. O. Box 393

**HARRISONBURG**
# Dr. John A. Lapp, 1318 Graystone St.

**HOPEWELL**
The Rev. Curtis Harris, 209 Terminal St.
Dr. Sam M. Moffett, 3001 Riverside Ave.

**LAWRENCEVILLE**
Dr. Earl H. McClenney, Pres., St. Paul's College

**LEESBURG**
Mr. James B. Woodson, P. O. Box 912

**LEXINGTON**
The Rev. C. M. Cofield, II, 212 Massie St.

**LYNCHBURG**
The Rev. Beverly Cosby, 4415 Boonsboro Rd.
# Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, 1619 Dogwood Lane

**NORFOLK**
Dr. G. W. C. Brown, 1519 Va. Beach Blvd.
Mrs. Isabel Fey, 138 Glen Echo Drive
# Hon. Henry E. Howell, Jr., 808 Maritime Tower
Mr. John J. Robertson, 8356 Capeview Court
• Mr. Thomas W. Young, P. O. Box 209

**PENINSULA**
Dr. Edward C. Kollman, Box 6228, Hampton
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr., 554 25th St., Newport News

**PETERSBURG**
# Dr. Edna M. Colson, Box 10, Va. State College
Dr. Reuben R. McDaniel, Va. State College
# Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Va. State College
# Mrs. Carolyn Worrall, 1839 Brandon Ave.

**PORTSMOUTH-CHESAPEAKE**
# Mr. Louis Brenner, New Kirn Bldg.

**RICHMOND**
# Mrs. Richard M. Ballard, Jr., 4303-D North Avenue
Mr. M. I. Binswanger, P. O. Box 1539
# Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., 512 E. Main St.
Dr. John M. Ellison, Va. Union University
Miss Susie Peach Foster, 2037 Monument Ave.
# The Rev. Edward M. Gregory, 520 North Blvd.
Mr. Abraham Hecht, 1705 Brook Rd.
Dr. T. H. Henderson, Pres., Va. Union University
Mr. J. K. Higdon, 3305 W. Franklin St.
The Rev. H. G. Knight, 1320 DuBois Ave.
# The Rev. John J. McMahon, 811 Floyd Ave.
•# Dr. J. Rupert Picott, 316 E. Clay Street
The Most Rev. John J. Russell, 807 Cathedral Place
Mrs. Samuel Troy, 4610 West Grace St.
Mr. L. Douglas Wilder, 3026 "P" St.

**ROANOKE**
The Rev. Chester T. Ashby, RFD #1, Box 59-C, Salem
The Rev. Alvord M. Beardslee, Chaplain, Hollins College
• The Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, 3237 Bromley Rd., S. W.
Mr. George P. Lawrence, 101 Gilmer Ave., N. W.
The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, Box 2068
# Mr. A. Byron Smith, 314 - Fourth Street, N. W.

**SUFFOLK**
Mr. Moses Riddick, 2333 Norfolk Road

**VIRGINIA BEACH**
Mrs. John Haines, 2437 Windward Shore Dr.
Mr. Aaron Parsons, 1081 Southern Blvd.

**WARRENTON**
Mr. Henry Berne, Airlie Foundation

**WAYNESBORO**
Mr. Monroe Couper, 1925 Cherokee Road

**WHITE STONE**
Mrs. Ruth S. Benedict, White Stone, 22578

**WILLIAMSBURG**
Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, 426 Burbank Street
Mr. Thomas K. Ford, P. O. Box 842
The Rev. Anthony C. Sherman, 704 Mosby Drive

# Member, Executive Committee • Member, Southern Regional Council

## CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Civil Rights Compliance: Miss Ruth L. Harvey (Danville)
Education: Louis Brenner (Portsmouth)
Employment & Business: Mrs. Richard M. Ballard, Jr. (Richmond)
Finance: Mrs. George E. Mattus: (Blacksburg)
Local Chapter Activity and Membership: Mrs. Carolyn Worrall (Petersburg)
Nominations: Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss (Prince Edward)
Personnel: The Rev. John J. McMahon (Richmond)
Program Planning: Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr. (Richmond)
Public Relations and Resolutions: Carl A. Auvil (Fairfax Cty.)
Student Chapters and Campus Activity: The Rev. Edward M. Gregory (Richmond)

# VIRGINIA ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN WORKSHOP ON "COURTS"

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN:

Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman, 7626 Sweet Briar, Richmond 23229

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST WOMEN:

Mrs. J. A. Talley, 3206 Grove St., Richmond

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN:

Mrs. Joseph Greenberger, Hampton Roads Section,4013 Monitor Dr.
Mrs. Stanley Warranch, Horfolk Section, 7440 De Creny Cir., Norfolk
Mrs. Morris G. Sahr, N. Va. Section, 2612 Shelby Lane, Falls Church
Mrs. Janes Hoffman, Richmond Section, 4005 Kensington Ave.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WOMEN, U.S.

Mrs. Raymond C. Robinson, 4457 Blackbeard Rd., Virginia Beach 23455

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mr. Robert L. Combs, 17 E. Cary St., Richmond

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN:

Miss Janet Hanson, 1001-B Floyd Ave., Richmond 23220

COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN:

Mrs. James J. Burns, 2515 N. Kensington St., Arlington

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE - The Methodist Church

Mrs. J. Boyd Tyrrell, 2624 Fairway Dr., Roanoke 24015

C.M.E. CHURCH WOMEN - 7th District

Mrs. Pauline B. Grant, 506 E. Brenton St., Phil., Pa. 19144

A.M.E. ZION CHURCH WOMEN

Mrs. Medis G. Warren, 941 Vermont St., Portsmouth,
Mrs. Elizabeth Woodford, Box 274, Dante
Mrs. Naomi B. Arie, 433 Byrne St., Petersburg

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Woman's Society of Christian Service

THE METHODIST CHURCH

*Secretary of Christian Social Relations*
Mrs. Harry F. Sommardahl
2657 Cornwallis Avenue, S. E.
Roanoke, Virginia 24014

## DISTRICT SECRETARIES OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

ALEXANDRIA
Mrs. A.P. McKenry - 409 S. Cleveland St., Arlington, Va. 22204

ARLINGTON
Mrs. Bruce C. Clarke, Jr. - 1338 Julia Ave., McLean, Va. 22101

CHARLOTTESVILLE
Mrs. Ben Wilson - 506 14th St. N.W., Charlottesville, Va. 22903

Danville
Mrs. T.H. Crowder - Merritt St., South Boston, Va. 24592

EASTERN SHORE
Mrs. B.D. Eichelberger - Quinby, Va. 23423

FARMVILLE
Mrs. Hunter Ferguson - Box 36, Prospect, Va. 23960

LYNCHBURG
Mrs. R.L. McNutt - Rt.1, Box 17, Big Island, Va. 24526

NORFOLK
Mrs. E.B. Hodge - 1111 Colley Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23507

Peninsula
Mrs. Albert A. Page - 3 Charlton Drive, Hampton, Va. 23366

Petersburg
Mrs. Walter Pond, - Wakefield, Va. 23888

Portsmouth
Mrs. Carl E. Cosslett - 107 North Road, Portsmouth Va. 23710

Rappahannock
Mrs. J.W. Powell - Whitestone, Va.

Richmond
Mrs. Upton Martin - 1605 Wilmington Ave., Richmond, Va. 23227

ROANOKE
Mrs. Chester Ashby - 2512 Livingston Rd., Roanoke, Va. 24015

STAUNTON
Mrs. G.C. Beard, Jr. - Fort Defiance, Va. 24437

WINCHESTER --- Mrs. Bessie Lenox - Dayton, Va. 22921

Mrs Patton's list

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## CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATION CHAIRMAN
## ATLANTA-MARIETTA DISTRICT——

X TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH, AUSTELL, GA.—Mrs. T. W. Allums, Box 478A, Austell, Ga.

✓ X ST. PHILLIP'S METHODIST CHURCH, MARIETTA, GA. Mrs. Richard McRae, 106 Park Dr.
Marietta, Ga.

✓ X MARIETTA CAMP GROUND METH. CHURCH, Mrs Leatha F . Hembree, 2424 Sewell Mill Rd.
Marietta, Ga.

✓ X SMYRNA FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Mrs. J. W. Scarborough, 537 Dunn St., Smyrna, Ga.

X FIRST METHODIS CHURCH, POWDER SPRINGS, Mrs. A. A. Owens Sr., 4155 Marietta St.,
Powder Springs, Ga.

✓ X COLLINS MEMORIAL METH. CHURCH, Mrs. Paul McDonald, Bolton Station, Atlanta, 30318
(Mrs. W. H. )

✓ X FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Mrs. Lenore B. Dunaway, 209 Seminole Dr., Marietta, Ga.

✓ X ST. STEPHEN METH. CHURCH, Mrs. C. H. Roof, 103 Terrydale, Marietta, Ga.

X ST. JOHN METH. CHURCH, Mrs. W. L. Tumlin, 2148 MCKinley Rd., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30318

✓ X ST. MARK METH. CHURCH, Mrs. Albert S. Hatcher, 1358 Middlesex N. E., Atlanta, Ga. ⑥

X CANTON FIRST METHODIST, Mrs. A. R. Morgan, Box 367, Canton, Ga.

✓ X UNDERWOOD METH. CHURCH, Mrs. Mae King, 1739 Ridgeway, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30318

X WESLEY CHAPEL METH. CHURCH, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Rt. #1 Box 198, Marietta, Ga.

X KENNESAW METH. CHURCH, Mrs. Alfred W. Hanner Jr., Box 158, Kennesaw, Ga.

X MT. BETHER METH. CHURCH, Miss Laura Lewis, Rt.3, 1965 S. Roswell Rd., Marietta, Ga.

CLARKDALE METH. CHURCH, Miss Agnes Harris, 58 Newark Ave, Clarkdale, Ga. Box25

X ST. LUKE METH. CHURCH, Mrs. Ralph Nease, 143 Bobs Drive, Mableton, Ga.

JEFFERSON ST. METH. CHURCH, Mrs. C. M. Bowles, 1843 Clairmont St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. ⑱

X FIELDS CHAPEL METH. CHURCH, Mrs. Ruth H. Lewis, Canton, Ga.

X WOODSTOCK METH. CHURCH, Mrs. T. T. Hardman, POBox 123, Woodstock, Ga.

✓ X PEACHTREE ROAD METHODIST CHURCH, Mrs. T. Grady Head, 3727 Vermont Rd., N.E, Atlanta ⑲

X FAIR OAK METH. CHURCH, Mrs. Robert Norton, 2346 Melody Lane, Kennesaw, Ga.

✓ X NORTHSIDE METH. CHURCH, Mrs. Henry M. Quillian, Jr. 1856 Walthall Dr., N.W., Atlanta ⑱

✓ X TILLMAN MEMORAL METH. CHURCH, Mrs. Orma Smith, 151 Ivanhoe Lane, Smyrna, Ga.

X COUNTY LINE METH. CHURCH, Mrs. Louise Buford, Dallas , Ga.

Used
1966

[redacted]

Atlanta Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women

January 24, 1965

List of Names for Brotherhood Meeting:

Mrs. Lewis Chapman
999 Algood Road
Marietta, Georgia

Mrs. James W. Callison
3543 Indian Rock Road, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia ⑶①
355-5456

Mrs. Harry Horsey
981 Peachtree Battle Circle, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia (27)

Mrs. William Dennon
2276 Miriam Lane
Decatur, Georgia

Mrs. George Gussman
3144 Tower View ~~Road~~ Dr, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia (24)

Mrs. Herb T. Mallon
2714 Laurel Ridge Drive
Dedatur, Georgia

Mrs. Robert Nardiello
1537 Old Spring House Lane
Chamblee, Georgia

Mrs. Foster Hotard
4039 Ashford-Dunwoody Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia ⑲

Mrs. Thomas V. Bockman
356 Pinetree Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia ⑤

Mrs. Dan Reardon
806 Waterman Street
Marietta, Georgia

Mrs. Richard Cornell
1995 Silvastone Drive
Decatur, Georgia

Mrs. H. M. Fox
2311 Cherry Blossom Drive, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia (31)

Mrs. W. J. Markham
3521 ~~Eagl~~ Eagle Rock Dr.
Doraville, Ga.

Mrs. Edward G. Holmes
346 Pinetree Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305
237-7480

Mrs. James Mulvihill
2607 Cravey Drive, N.E
Atlanta, Georgia (29)

Mrs. Raymond J. Norton
172 South Avenue
Forest Park, Georgia

Mrs. Glenn L. Crowell, Jr.
207 Avery Street
Decatur, Georgia
[redacted]-874
[redacted] 2177

Mrs. R. L. Stephens
95 Pine Lake Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia (27)

Mrs. Bruce Fanguy
3052 Margavera Terrace
Chamblee, Ga.

Mrs. Charles D. Denning, Jr.
3461 Woods Drive
Decatur, Georgia

Mrs. John J. Lambert
3451 Stratford Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Mrs. Millard Norris
1162 St. Augustine Place, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Mrs. Brainard T. Webb
470 King Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia ⑤

Mrs. Charles S, Hartridge
999 Ferncliff Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia (24)

Mrs. D. J. McDonald
1586 Old Springhouse Lane
Chamblee, Georgia

Mrs. Ora Jenkins
740 Skipper Drive, N.W
Atlanta, Georgia ⑱

Mrs. Don Smith
1031 Banberry Drive
Marietta, Georgia

Mrs. Wm. E. Keefe
1463 Hearst Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia (19)

Mrs. George T. Mallon
1662 Cartwright Court
Decatur, Georgia

Mrs. Robert M. Schnore
965 Forrest Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia (6)

Mrs. Richard S. Sams
Box 454
Clarkston, Georgia

Mrs. Frank Shellem
2579 Whiteleigh Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia (29)

Mrs. O. H. Jentzen
1139 Chatham Ave., S.W.
Atlanta, Ga. (11)

Mrs. Vladimir Vuchetich
2126 ~~839~~ Pinehurst Drive, SW
East Point, Georgia (11)

Mrs. John F. Betsill
2576 Brentwood Road
Decatur, Georgia

Mrs. Roy A. Free
1710 Rogers Ave., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia (10)

January 31, 1965

Mr. McEvoy -
Mrs. Fowler -
Mrs. Gunning -
Mrs. Dodd -
Mrs. Parks -

[illegible] Cathedral -
Christ The King
9 - 1 - Feb - 24

Cannot use parking lot. on street parking on. 2nd Ponce de Leon

9:9:30 registration

Brotherhood Week Democracy at Work -

Mrs. G. - Unity - Renewal -
Mrs P. - Young ~~people~~ (rioting)
Mrs F. - Church & Society

C of Jewish W. 100
U. C. W. 50

Mrs Bowen suggests -
Maynard H. Jackson
(in Labor & Management as a speaker)

Focus on youth -
"What is the Good Community" -

Youth -
Judge - = Juvenile authority -
~~Teacher~~ - Educator -
Business -
~~[illegible]~~ -
Bishop Hallinan -

Summary-

What We Can Do To Build a Good Community.

A Series of Presentations.

Hallinan - What is the moral aspect ~~of~~ the gd community.

Rabbi Lechman

Kevin Driesbach

Youth - McEvoy

Carrie George - Educator - (Parks)

Opie Shelton - Civic or Business - (McEvoy)

Judge Elmo Holt - Courts.

9:30.

Opening - 15 minutes.

Hallinan - ??

Speakers - 15 minutes;

Young People 45 minutes.

Summary - Kevin Driesback - personal responsibilities.

Planning Committee meeting for Brotherhood Week,-January 31, 1965
Southern Regional Council Conference Room.

Mr. McEvoy chaired the meeting and was attended by:Mxx.

Mrs. Newton Fowler - United Church Women
Mrs. George Gunning - Catholic Women
Mrs. Eva. Parks - UCW
Mrs. W. W. Dodd - National Council of Jewish Women

Time, Date, and Place announced as:

February 24 - 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. - Cathederal Christ the King.

Mrs. Gunning reminded us that the parking lot was being used as a playground and we would have to park elsewhere. On Street parking is available as well as the parking lot of Second Ponce de Leon Baptist, and the nearby Episcopal Church.

The Theme of National Brotherhood Week is "Democracy at Work"

The consensus of the group was that our meeting must "Focus on Youth."

Many suggestions and ideas were brought out and discussed. It was decided the the theme should be "What is the Good Community?"

Mrs. Gunning was aksed to secure Arch Bishop Hallinan as the opening speaker -- to set the tone of the meeting on the moral aspects of a good community. Other categories and speakers were discussed and it was decided we needed a representative fxxx, in addition to the Church, from-- Education, Business, Courts and the Youth.

Recommendations: Church - Hallinan, (Rabbi Rothschild or the new Rabbi at the Temple·(Leehman)?
Series of presentations.
Business - Obey Shelton (Mr. McEvoy)
Education - Dr. Carrie George (Mrs. Parks)
Courts - Judge Elmer Holt - (Mrs. Tilly)
Youth Panel to be secured by Mr. McEvoy (personal responsibilities)

The last speaker (summary) What we can do to build a good community -- Rev. Kim Driesback from ESRx ESCRU .

Also, since there would not be time enough for workgroups, it was decided to set some time for audience participation of questions and answers.

It was decided to give each speaker, except Hallinan, 15 minutes and the youth group to have at least 45 minutes.

Service—Fidelity
Devotion

~~COVENANT CHAPTER~~

## B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 7, 1965

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern REgional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I don't know whether it's B'nai B'rith activities, my four children, or the holidays...but I had no idea that time had passed so rapidly with my so rudely not answering your simple request for names from our B'nai B'rith Women's roster. I hope that you will excuse the laxity this time. I promise that I will be more courteous upon your next request.

At first, I was thinking that the Fellowship meeting was the day of our meeting. However, I checked the calendar and found that the Fellowship was the 3rd and 4th of November. Our meeting is on the 2nd of November. So perhaps more of our members will be able to come than in the past. I have not, however, been too successful in getting the speaker you suggested. I probably will be able to after the season settles down a bit.

✓Your invitations should go to:
Mrs. Joe Gerstein, vice-president ADL and Community Affairs
4953 Long Island Drive, N.W., Atlanta, 30327.
✓Mrs. Harold Hillman, chairman of CCA, 3510 Roswell Rd., N.W. Apt.G-
3
✓Mrs. Stanley Rinzler, chairman, ADL, 115 Biscayne Dr., N.W., Apt.
F-9 9
✓Mrs. Martin Shapire, ADL committee, 4785 Lake Forrest Dr., N.W.
✓Mrs. Stanley Rawn, ADL committee, 4574 Stella Dr., N.W.
✓Mrs. Israel Wilen, 915 Berkshire Rd., N.E.
✓Mrs. Bernard Facher, 1665 Noble Dr., N.E.
✓Mrs. Seymour Haber, 1769 Nobel Dr., N.E.
✓Mrs. Robert Friedland, 4558 Roswell Rd., N.W., Apt. L-1
✓Mrs. Ben Zimmerman, 1125 Norwich Circle, N.E.
✓Mrs. Samuel Muchnick, 1229 Beech Valley Rd., N.E.
✓Mrs. Arthur Diamond, 1424 Markan Dr., N.E. -6
✓Mrs. Edwin REchtman, 1698 Johnson Rd., N.E. -6
✓Mrs. William Linkwald, 734 Briar Park Court, N.E. -6
✓Mrs. Sidney Parks, 4775 Merlendale Court, N.W. - 27
✓Mrs. A.J. Rubin, 1514 Wesley Parkway, N.W. -27
✓Mrs. Michael Harris, 1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., N.W. -27
✓Mrs. Haskell Harris, 1174 Lenox Circle, N.E. - 6

Service—Fidelity
Devotion

~~COVENANT CHAPTER~~

**B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

-2-

✓Mrs. Arthur Siegel, 2812 Ridge Valley Rd.,N.W. - 27
✓Mrs. Kenneth Kronick, 2235 Plaster Rd.,N.E. - 5
✓Mrs. Marvin Harris, 2818 Margaret Mitchell Rd.,N.W. 5
✓Mrs. Leonard Bagen, 1471 Moores Mill~~s~~ Rd.,N.W. - 27
✓Mrs. Howard Aronin, 1559 Kay Lane, N.E. - 6
✓Mrs. Jay Katz, 1791 Helen Drive,N.E. - 6
✓Mrs. Julian Freedman,1639 Musket Ridge Rd.,N.W. - 27

And if there are any more that I think of, I will talk to them about the plans which sound very interesting, by the way.

Thank you for your patience.

Sincerely,

✓ Celia Adler
Mrs. Howard Adler
President,
Atlanta Chapter
B'nai B'rith Women

s

1322 Brookforrest Dr. N.E. ㉔

634- 4464

Mrs. A. H. Sterne

132 Westminster Drive N. E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Oct. 19th. 1965.

Dear Mrs Tilly ;

In answering your request am sending the following names plus that of the Rev Austin Ford who is Rector of St Barthlolomews Church at
1790 La Vista Road N E. Atlanta 29.

He is quite anxious to be present. very sympathetic with your efforts.

These are the presidents of Episcopal church women mostly.

From St Philips Cathedral

1 Mrs F D Traver, 2972 Habersham Way N W Atlanta 5

St Lukes,
2 Mrs E S Cale, 75 Pal isades Rd N E atlanta 9

3 St Barthloomews;
Mrs R L Heriot 1953 Breckenridge Dr N E

St Annes ;
Mrs Roland Anderson
3863 Lake Forest Drive atlanta 5

4 All Saints;
Mrs O E Horton 1970 Walth all Dr N W 18

5 ~~Mrs Frank P Hudson, 1425 West Paces Ferry Rd N W~~27

you might mention this was at my request-

Mrs S -

Mrs. 255'
5197
Catholic Women - 1965

mrs. R. L. Stephens
95 Pine Lake Dr N.W
237-4462

Ms Geo Mallon
1662 Cartwright Ct
Decater

James W Callison
3543 Indian Rock Rd
SW

Geo L. Guffam
3144 Tower View Dr N.E

Ms C. J Hayes (Em'l)
2564 Bryan Circle
E. Point

Mrs Herbert Mallon
2714 Laurel Rd Dr
Decatur

Robt Nardiello
1539 Old Spring House
Chamblee

H. Douglas Stapp
1178 Chambord Way N E

Mrs Wm Dennon
2276 Miriam Lane
Decatur

Mrs H. M. Fox
2311 Cherry Blossom Dr. S.W

Mrs E J Troy
225 Burraugh Ave S.E

Mrs Brainard Webb
410 King Rd N.W.

Mrs - Raymond J. Norton 172 South ave - Forest Park

Mrs Gene Huber
4565 Mt Parran Rark N.W

Mrs James Mulirhill
268 ~~Grage~~ Cravey N.E

Mrs Oner G. Wynne
692 Campbell circle
Hapeville

Mrs. Thomas Backman
356 Pinetree Dr. N.E

Mrs Leon Kaźniec
3283 Majestic Circle
Avondale Estate

---

Mrs Chas Clayton
1641 Fairbur~~n~~ Rd S.W

---

Mrs Geo Harrayt
4099 Conway Valley Rd N.W

---

Mrs ~~Col~~ John Thomas (teacher)
248 Griffin St. N. W

---

Mrs Geo. Gunning

## LOCAL SECRETARIES ATLANTA DECATUR OXFORD DISTRICT

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1965 list ok OK

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ✓ | ALDERSGATE | Mrs H M Dull 997 Moreland Dr SE Atlanta 30315 (Pres) |
| ✓ | ALLGOOD RD | Mrs Ronnie Ballard 573 Allgood Rd Stone Mountain Ga 30083 |
| | ALMON | Mrs J.T Owens Rt 2 Covington Ga 30209 |
| | ASBURY | Mrs. J.D. Ingram 2024 E Camellia Dr. Decatur Ga 30032 |
| ✓ | AVONDALE | Mrs. John Cole 12 Dartmouth Ave Avondale Estates Ga 30002 |
| ✓ | BELVEDERE | Mrs Sid Berry 3184 Betty Circle Decatur Ga 30032 |
| | BETHEL | Mrs W G Thurman Rex Ga 30273 |
| | CEDAR GROVE | Mrs Luther Howell 1661 Henrice Rd Conley Ga 30027 (Pres) |
| | Clarkston | Mrs Robert Ross Clarkston Ga 30021 |
| ✓ | Clifton | Mrs. F.M. Gazaway 2486 Clifton Springs Rd. Decatur Ga 30032 |
| | Colunbia | Mrs C M. Darroch 3350 Casa Linda Dr. Decatur Ga 30032 |
| | CONYERS | Mrs. C.J. Hicks Conyers Ga. 30207 |
| | COVINGTON | Mrs Homer Sharp Covington Ga 30209 |
| | COVINGTON MILLS | Mrs Allie Mae Hanby Covington Ga. 30209 |
| | DECATUR 1ST | Mrs. John W. North 643 Pinetree Dr Decatur Ga 30030 |
| | No. DECATUR | Mrs. Wm. A Jones 3133 Vine Circle Decatur Ga 30033 |
| ✓ | DODD | Mrs. B.P Moore 189 Glenrose Circle SW Atlanta 30315 |
| ✓ | PATTILLO | Mrs Geo P Dillard 152 Vidal Blvd. Decatur Ga 30030 |
| ✓ | EAST LAKE | Mrs. J.E McCorkle 48 Spence Ave NE Atlanta 30317 |
| | Eastland Rd. | Mrs J.C. Ray 1911 Brannen Rd SE Atlanta 30316 |
| ✓ | ANVIL BLOCK | Mrs. G.W. Rowden Ellenwood Ga 30049 |
| | MT, ZION | Mrs W B Coffee Rt 1 Ellenwood Ga 30049 |
| | ELLENWOOD | Mrs W H Duke Rt 2 Ellwnwood Ga 30049 |
| | GLEN HAVEN | Mrs. R Nay Fowler 1580 Hampshire Place Decatur Ga 30032 |
| ✓ | GRANT PARK | Mrs. W.F Watson 603 Confederate Ave SE Atlanta 30312 |
| | KELLY'S CHAPEL | Mrs R E. Houseworth 2434 Snapfinger Rd Decatur 30032 |
| ✓ | KIRKWOOD | Mrs. J.L. Hill 224 Rockyford Rd NE Atlanta 30317 |
| ✓ | LAKEWOOD HTS | Mrs T F Marshall 1342 Hill St SE Atlanta 30315 |
| | LITHONIA | Mrs. Coy Elliott 7290 Covington Highway Lithonia 30058 |

| | |
|---|---|
| MANSFIELD | Mrs Thomas Smith Mansfield Ga 30255 |
| ✓ MARTHA BROWN | Mrs.H.T..Crain 1945 Glenwood Ave SE Atlanta 30316 |
| MILSTEAD | Mrs. A.M. Lucas 216 Hill St Milstead Ga (Pres) |
| PHILADELPHIA | Mrs Harold L. Chandley Rt 3 Conyers Ga 30207 (Pres) |
| ✓ NEW HOPE | Mrs. Paul Tinney 1630 Woodland AVe SE Atlanta 30316 (Pres) |
| NEWBORN | Mrs T W Binford Newborn Ga 30262 |
| STARSVILLE | Mrs Charles Ewing Rt 4 Covington Ga 30209 (Pres) |
| LOVEJOY | Mrs Nathan Johnson Covington St 30209 |
| RED OAK | Mrs. Lamar Holmes RT 1 Covington Ga 30209 |
| N. COVINGTON | Mrs Charles Geiger 216 N. East St. Covington 30209 |
| PROSPECT | Mrs. Douglas Moss Rt. 2 Covington 30209 (Pres) |
| OUSLEY | Mrs. C Earl Garner 1856 Hillsdale Dr Decatur 30030 |
| OXFORD | Mrs. Allen Pannell Oxford Ga 30270 |
| PORTERDALE | Mrs. Mae O'Bryant Porterdale Ga 302 70 |
| BELMONT | Mrs. E.H. Burgess Rt 3 Lithonia Ga 30058 |
| REDAN | Mrs Duff Sutton Rt 2 Lithonia 30088 |
| ROCK CHAPEL | Mrs J.L. King Rt 1 Lithonia Ga 30058 |
| ROCKLAND | Mrs C.J Reagin Box 166 Lithonia Ga 30058 (Pres) |
| REX | Mrs L.H. Morris Rex Ga 30273 |
| SALEM | Mrs. P.B Ellington Rt 2 Covington Ga 30209 |
| SOUTH BEND | Mrs Emory E. Turner 110 Barksdale Dr. Forest Park Ga 30050 (Pres) |
| ✓ ST. PAUL | Miss Ann Traber 605 Cherokee Ave SE Atlanta 30315 |
| ST. MOUNTAIN | Mrs. Ton Flynn 308 Hill St Stone Mountain Ga 30083 |
| WESLEY CHAPEL | Mrs Hugh Hollingsworth 3050 Kelly Chapel Rd Decatur 30032 |

## Planning Committee 1-18-66

Mrs. Harry Richardson, ~~9 McDonough Blvd S.E.~~
671 Beckwith St. SW. (14) ~~30315~~

Mrs. Eva Parks 562 Rockwell St S.W
30310

Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen 1197 Fountain Dr. S.W. ~~30314~~
30314

Mrs. Benjamin Mays 820 Fair St S.W. 30314

Mrs. Geo. Gunning - 17 Demorest Ave N.E.
30305

President of Catholic Women - Mrs Harry Harsey
981 P'tree Battle Cir, N.W.
Atl. 27. Ga.

~~Mrs. Jay Katz, 1791 Helen Dr. N.E 30306~~
Mrs Howard Adler, 1322 Brookforest Dr. N.E. - 24 -
Mrs Phil Narmore 595 McAfee N.W. 30313

Mrs. Van Enloe - 907 Piedmont Ave. N.E. 30309

Mrs. Carl J. Bliem 927 E. Rock Springs Rd. N.E.
30306

Mrs. Newton Fowler 251 Parkwood Rd. Decatur

Mrs. A. H. Sterne, 132 Westminster Dr. N.E 30309

Mrs. John Patton 1745 West Wesley Rd N.W. 30327

Mr. Don McEvoy, Ex. Dir. - Nat'l Conf C + Jews -
~~1144 Bank of Ga Bldg~~ - 1009 First Federal Bldg.

Mrs Betty Cantor - ADL - 41 Exchange Pl., S.E. - (3)

Mrs W. W. Dodd - 3377 P'tree Rd. N.E. - 5
(should have been asked)

End.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
M[illegible]on 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 18, 1966

Dear Friend:

We are asking you to serve on the committee for planning our yearly Brotherhood Day, which will be a day in the last week of February this year.

The committee will meet --

10:00 A.M. to 12 Noon, January 31st.

Place: The Conference Room of
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. - 5th Floor
(Opposite the Journal-Constitution Bldg.)

If for any reason you cannot be with us, please send someone in your place.

Two things we are asking:

1. Put on your "thinking cap" so you will be ready with suggestions.
2. Please bring with you a list of names to whom we should send invitations to attend the Brotherhood Day.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Elmo Holt, Judge
Fulton County Juvenile Court
445 Capitol Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30312

February 7, 1966.

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30306.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 5, 1966 with reference to "Brotherhood" Day.

I regret that I will be attending the conference on social welfare, as a panelist on February 24. My referee will be speaking at Georgia State College that same morning, and all of our staff will be attending the conference on social welfare.

May I take the liberty of suggesting that you contact Mr. Charles Gillican, a former probation officer who is now connected with Warren Memorial Boys Club. I understand he makes a fine presentation, and would be available.

Mr. Gillican's business phone number is 622-1358, and his mailing address is: Charles Gillican, P.O. Box 57, Oxford, Georgia.

Sincerely,

Elmo Holt

Elmo Holt
Judge

eom

February 11, 1966

Mr. Charles Gillican
P. O. Box 57
Oxford, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gillican:

We are very grateful to you for consenting to share with us in our inter-faith, interracial, Brotherhood Day.

The date and hour: February 24, 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

The place: The Catholic Cathedral - Christ the King,
2699 Peachtree Rd., N.E.--corner E. Wesley Rd.

The general subject: "What Is The Good Community?"

We will begin with a short worship service and a speech by Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan on "The Moral Aspect of the Good Community."

This will be followed by your panel of four, each speaking about 15 minutes. This panel is made up of representatives of four areas of community life -- courts, housing, education, and business. We will also have a panel of young people.

Subject of panel is "What Makes The Good Community?"--this to be centered a great deal on youth.

Speakers, in addition to yourself, are --

Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant to Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Renewal;

Mrs. Julia McKinney Mitchell, Curriculum Assistant, Alonzo F. Herndon School;

(The representative from business has not yet been secured.)

The Reverend Don McEvoy with the youth panel.

Audience participation - (question and answer period)

Summary: The Reverend Albert R. (Kim) Driesback, Jr., Associate Director, Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.

If there are any questions please contact me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/rh

February 11, 1966

Mrs. Julia M. Mitchell
Curriculum Assistant
Alonzo F. Herndon School
1075 Simpson Road, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Mitchell:

We are very grateful to you for consenting to share with us in our inter-faith-interracial Brotherhood Day.

The date and hour: February 24, 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

The place: The Catholic Cathedral - Christ the King
2699 Peachtree Rd., N.E.--corner E. Wesley Rd.

The general subject: "What Is The Good Community?"

We will begin with a short worship service and a speech by Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan on "The Moral Aspect of the Good Community."

This will be followed by your panel, each speaking about 15 minutes. This panel is made up of representatives of four areas of community life -- courts, housing, education, and business. We will also have a panel of young people.

Subject of panel is "What Makes The Good Community?"--this to be centered a great deal on youth.

Speakers, in addition to yourself, are --

Mr. Charles Gillican, former Probation Officer, now with Warren Memorial Boys Club.

Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant to Regional Administrator Department of Housing & Home Finance.

(The representative from business has not yet been secured.)

The Reverend Don McEvoy with the youth panel

Audience participation - (Question & Answer period)

(our Responsibility).-

Summary: The Reverend Albert R. (Kim) Driesback, Jr.
Associate Director, Episcopal Society for
Cultural and Racial Unity.

If there are any questions please contace me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

February 11, 1966

Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant
to Regional Administrator Housing & Home Finance Agency
Peachtree Seventh Building, N. E.
Atlanta 23, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

We are very grateful to you for consenting to share with us in our inter-faith, interracial, Brotherhood Day.

The date and hour: February 24, 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

The place: The Catholic Cathedral - Christ the King,
2699 Peachtree Rd., N.E.--corner E. Wesley Rd.

The general subject: "What Is The Good Community?"

We will begin with a short worship service and a speech by Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan on "The Moral Aspect of the Good Community."

This will be followed by your panel, each speaking about 15 minutes. This panel is made up of representatives of four areas of community life -- courts, housing, education, and business. We will also have a panel of young people.

Subject of panel is "What Makes The Good Community?"--this to be centered a great deal on youth.

Speakers, in addition to yourself, are --

Mr. Charles Gillican, former Probation Officer now with the Warren Memorial Boys Club;

Mrs. Julia McKinney Mitchell, Curriculum Assistant, Alonzo F. Herndon School;

(The representative from business has not been secured.)

The Reverend Don McEvoy with the youth panel.

Audience participation - (Question & Answer period)

Summary: The Reverend Albert R. (Kim) Driesback, Jr., Associate Director, Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.

If there are any questions please contact me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
n 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 14, 1966

Dear Friend:

Our yearly Interfaith Brotherhood Day will be --

DATE: February 24 - 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

PLACE: The Catholic Cathedral - Christ the King
2699 Peachtree Road, N.E. - (corner of
E. Wesley Road, N.E.)

PROGRAM: "What Is The Good Community?"

HYMN: "O Beautiful for Spacious Skies"

LITANY: Led by Mrs. Betty Cantor, Community Consultant
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

PURPOSE: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

GREETINGS and INTRODUCTION of Speaker - Mrs. George Gunning

"What Is The Moral Aspect of The Good Community?"

Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan

PANEL: "What Makes The Good Community"

(This panel to be made up of representatives of four areas of community life--juvenile court, housing, education, and business.)

Mr. Charles Gillican, former Probation Officer
Now with Warren Memorial Boys Club

Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant to Regional Administrator
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mrs. Julia McKinney Mitchell, Curriculum Assistant
Alonzo F. Herndon School

Mr. Opie L. Shelton, Executive Vice President
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce

YOUTH PANEL: Moderated by The Reverend Don McEvoy
Executive Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION - Questions and Answers

SUMMARY: The Reverend Albert R. (Kim) Driesback, Jr.
Associate Director, Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

NOTE: The Cathedral parking lot is used for a playground. On street parking is available as well as the parking lots of Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church and the nearby Episcopal Church.

We hope you will be with us on February 24. Bring your friends with you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

February 16, 1966

The Reverend Albert R. Dreisbach, Jr.
Associate Director
Episcopal Society for Cultural and
Racial Unity
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dreisbach:

We are very grateful to you for consenting to be a part of our Inter-faith Brotherhood Program.

The date and hour: February 24, 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

The place: Cathedral of Christ the King, 2699 Peachtree Road, N.E.

The general subject: "What Is The Good Community"

We will begin with a short worship service and a speech by Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan on "The Moral Aspect of the Good Community."

This will be followed by a panel of four speakers, each representing a different area of community life. The first speaker, Mr. Charles Gillican, will represent the juvenile courts; Mr. Robert Thompson, housing; Mrs. Julia Mitchell, education; and Mr. Opie Shelton, civic and business. Mr. McEvoy will also have a panel of young people. After this we will open the meeting to audience participation for a period of questions and answers.

If the program goes as planned, you should have at least 30 minutes for the summary and we hope you will give special emphasis to personal responsibilities in building a "good" community.

I am enclosing, for your information, a copy of the invitation that has been sent to about 300 women in the Atlanta area.

If there are any questions please contact me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

Ok -
1965 List

**JEWISH LIST** on other list.
mrs ~~Howard adler~~
1322 ~~Brookforest Dr N.E atlanta~~
30324

Mrs. Jay Katz,
1791 Helen Dr., N.E. (6)

Mrs. Beryl Koplin, President
A.A. Sisterhood
1312 Lenox Cir., N.E. (6)

Mrs. Bernard Gordon
A. A. Sisterhood
1673 Cotswold Dr., N.E. (19)

Mrs. Walter Bunzl, President
ATL. Sec. NCJW
3755 Wieuca Rd., NE (5)

Mrs. Jack Wallen
NCJW
3710 Nancy Creek Rd., N.W. (27)

Mrs. Howard Aronin
B'nai B;rith Women
1557 Kay Lane~~m~~ , N.E.
Atlanta 6

Mrs. Marvin Harris
2818 Margaret Mitchell Dr., N.W. (27)

Mrs. Ben Loewinsohn, President
Beth El Sisterhood
1206 Spring Valley Lane, N.E. (6)

Mrs. Michael Harris, President
Beth Jacob Sisterhood
1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., N.W. (27)

Mrs. Jerome Zimmerman, President
Brandeis Univ. Nat'l Women's Comm.
3144 Wood Valley Rd., N.W. (27)

Mrs. Jack I. Freedman
1470 Wesley Parkway, N. W. (27)

Mrs. Jay Weinstein, President
City of Hope Aux. Atl. Cpt.
2111 Briarcliff Rd., N.E. (29)

Mrs. Burton Gershon
1362 Bramble Rd., N.E. (29)

Mrs. Milton Saul, Pres.
Hadassah, Atl. Chpr.
3411 Old Plantation Rd., N.W. (27)

Mrs. Harold Levow
1235 Mt. Paran Rd., N.W. (27)

Mrs. Henry Caplan
2975 Ridge Valley Rd., N.W. (27)

Mrs. Clarence Liberman
705-A Lindbergh Dr., N.E. (24)

Mrs. Abe Wolbe
1116 Piedmont Ave., N.E. (9)

Mrs. Monty Mills, President
Hadassah Herzlia Group
1252 Jody Lane, N. E. (29)

Mrs. Merton Levin, Pres.
Hadassah Kadimah Group
1214 Poplar Grove Dr., N.E. (6)

Mrs. Herbert Karp, Pres.
Hadassah, Szold Group
~~1252xZimmerxxDr~~.880 Somerset Dr., N.W. 27

~~xxx/xRx~~
Mrs. Robert Goldwasser, Pres.
Hadassah, Tel Chai Group
1725 N. Holly Lane, N.E. (29)

Mrs. Max Eisenberg, Pres.
Hebrew Inst. PTA
1724 Dunwoody Trail, N.E. (24)

Mrs. Harry Robkin, Pres.
Mizrachi Women of America
2520 Dellwood Dr., N.W. (5)

Mrs. Leo Benatar, Pres.
Pr Ve Shalom Sisterhood
1205 Briar Hills Dr., N.E. (6)

Mrs. Rose Liebling, Pres.
Pioneer Women # 1
1219 Poplar Grove Dr., N.E. (6)

Mrs. Lewis Cenker,
774 Briarpark Ct., N.E. (6)

Mrs. Walter Freifeld
2101 Beaver Rd., N.E. (29)

Mrs. Lyons B. Joel, II, Pres.
Service Guild, Inc.
4875 Long Island Dr., N.W. (5)

Mrs. Milton Crane, Pres.
Shearith Israel Sisterhood
1741 Helen Dr., N.E. (6)

Mrs. Edward Sternberg
No address

Mrs. Fred Beerman, Pres.
The Temple Sisterhood
286 Pineland Rd., N.W. (5)

Mrs. Sol Blaine
3180 Downwood Cir., N.W. (27)

Mrs. Dave Rothfarb
1454 Biltmore Dr., N.E. (29)

February 16, 1966

Mr. Opie L. Shelton
Executive Vice President
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Commerce Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shelton:

We are very grateful to you for consenting to share with us in our Inter-faith Brotherhood Day.

The date and hour: February 24, 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

The place: Cathedral of Christ the King, 2699 Peachtree Road, N.E.

The general subject: "What Is The Good Community"

We will begin withaa short worship service and a speech by Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan on "The Moral Aspect of the Good Community."

This will be followed by your panel, each speaker being allowed about 15 minutes. This panel is made up of representatives of four areas of community life -- courts, housing, education, and civic & business. We will also have a panel of young people.

Subject of panel is "What Makes The Good Community?"-- this to be centered a great deal on youth.

Speakers, in addition to yourself, are --

Mr. Charles Gillican, former Probation Officer;with the Juvenile Court, now with Warren Memorial Boys Club.

Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant to Regional
Administrator, Dept. of Housing & Home Finance.

Mrs. Julia M. Mitchell, Curriculum Assistant
Alonzo F. Herndon School.

Next on the program will be Mr. McEvoy with a panel of young people. After this there will be a question and answer period and then Mr. Driesback of the Episcopal Society of Cultural and Racial Unity will do a summary--with emphasis on personal responsibility.

I am enclosing, for your information, a copy of the invitation that has gone out to some 300 women in the Atlanta area.

If there are any questions please contact me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

"WHAT IS THE GOOD COMMUNITY?"

Brotherhood Day Meeting - February 24, 1966

CATHEDRAL of CHRIST THE KING

Atlanta, Georgia

I am your community --
I am the neighborhood and the group of neighbors
with which you are growing up,

I am the concentrated habits and ideals of the
people among whom you have cast your lot.

I will reach out many and invisible hands and lay
them every hour upon the plastic sould of your child --

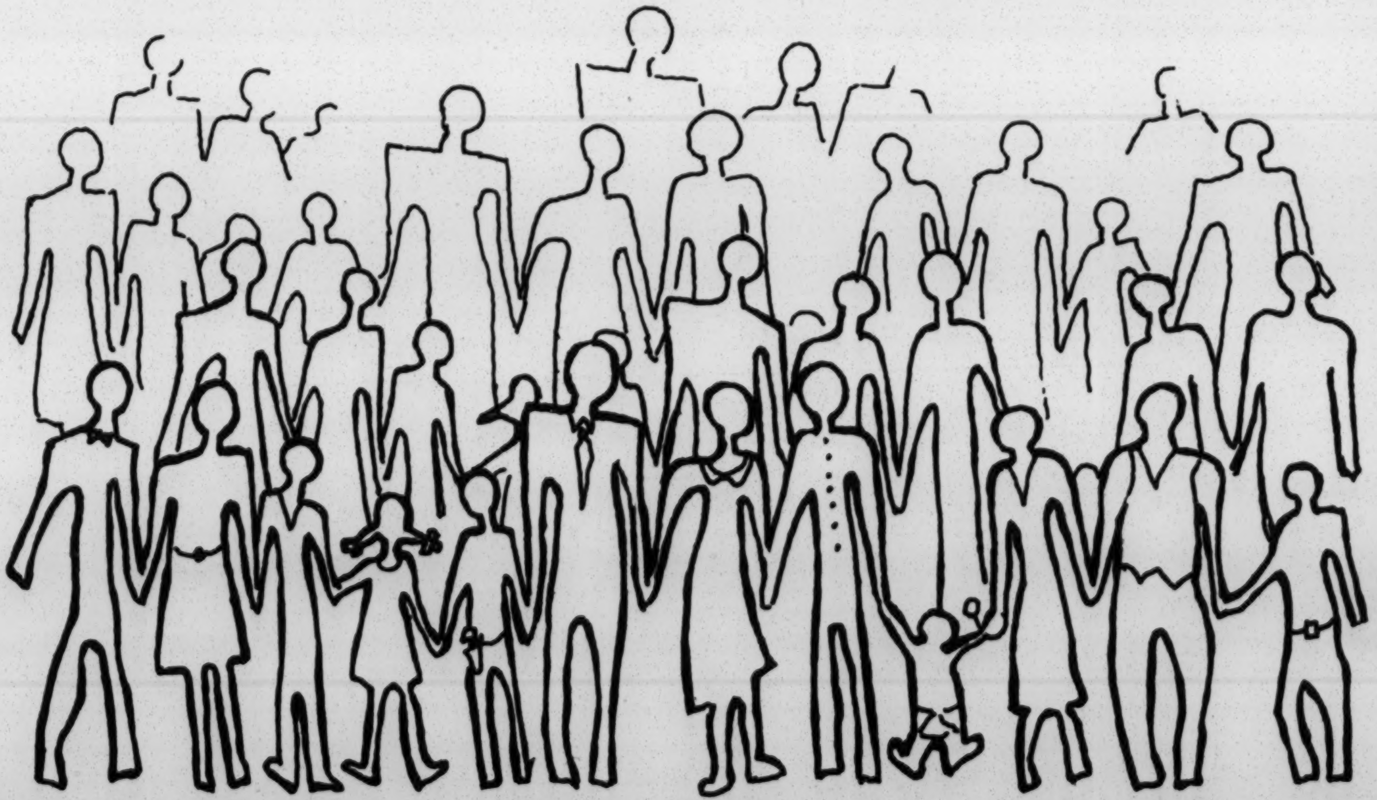
The neighborhood newsstand, the conversation in the pool
rooms, the attitudes to the law and to the public, the
standards that select your moving pictures, ideas and
practice of religion -- these are mine for I make them.

Through these I set the temper and the standards of
social life, into which you thrust your child --

I am largely unknown. You said I do not count.
You believe that a wise home life will make me of none effect,
But unseen, and in spite of you, I work my will upon you and
your child.

Until you make me safe, the world is not safe.

From The Foundation
Gammon Theological Seminary



## INTERFAITH BROTHERHOOD DAY

February 24, 1966

CATHEDRAL of CHRIST THE KING

9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

THEME: "What Is The Good Community?"

HYMN: "O Beautiful for Spacious Skies"

O beautiful for spacious skies, For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties Above the fruited plain!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for patriot dream That sees, beyond the years,
Thine alabaster cities gleam, Undimmed by human tears!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

LITANY: "Out Of The Silence" (Responsively) - Led by

Mrs. Betty Cantor, Community Consultant
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

We pray that God will be with us in this place --

But God was here already, even before we came.

We pray that God will speak to us --

But God has already spoken and continuing to speak
in all life about us.

We pray that God will reveal His will to us --

But God's will cries to be known, even in disorder, the
lostness and lonliness of the universe,

We wait in our meetings and services and devotionals for
the soft voice of God --

But we do not hear anything,
For the voice of God is terrible
And the will of God not man's will.

It is a dangerous thing for a group of people to come
together and in the silence of their own hearts to seek to
hear and interpret God --

For in it there is no comfort;
For in it there is no security;
For in it there is no rest.

But we have dared to come into this place today seeking
to know the purposes of God for us in our land and our
world in this hour.

--Author Unknown

PRAYER: (In Unison)

O Heart that beats with every human heart,

O Heart that weeps with every human tear,

O Heart that sings with every human song

Fill our slow hearts with flood-tides of Thy love --

That they may beat with every human heart,

That they may weep with every human tear,

That they may sing with every human song

And thus through Thee, unite all mankind. AMEN.

PURPOSE: Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council

GREETINGS and INTRODUCTION OF Speaker: Mrs. George Gunning,
Vice Chairman, Legislative Committee
National Council of Catholic Women

"What Is The Moral Aspect of The Good Community?" --

The Most Reverend Paul J. Hallinan, D.D., L.L.D.
Archbishop of Atlanta

PANEL: "What Makes The Good Community?" -- Moderated by

Mr. Edwyn Lewis, Executive Assistant,
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Charles Gillican, former Probation Officer of
Juvenile Court, now with Warren Memorial Boys Club

Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant to Regional Administrator,
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mrs. Julia McKinney Mitchell, Curriculum Assistant,
Alonzo F. Herndon School

Mr. Opie L. Shelton, Executive Vice President,
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce

YOUTH PANEL: Moderated by Mr. Don McEvoy, Executive Director
National Conference of Christians and Jews

OPEN DISCUSSION: Audience Participation

SUMMARY: The Reverend Albert R. Dreisbach, Jr., Associate Director,
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

# # # #

## Excerpts from "THE KINGDOM WITHOUT FRONTIERS"

by Hugh Martin

Humanity has journeyed through the centuries sustained by "the hope of the city of God at the other end of the road."

Prophets and psalmists sing of that city.

The love of Isaiah for his city is profound and moving: It is for her defense he battles through fifty years of statesmanship, and all prophecy may be said to travail in anguish for her new birth. He was never away from her walls, but not even the psalms of the captives by the rivers of Babylon, with the desire of exile upon them, exhibit more beauty and pathos than the lamentations which Isaiah poured upon Jerusalem's sufferings or the visions in which he described her future solemnity and peace. Right in the forefront of his prophecies (Isaiah 2:1-4) is set the picture of his beloved city as the light and center of the world.

The time is come when the warring nations of the world, now divided in allegiance, walking every one in the name of its own God (Micah 4:5), shall learn to worship the one true God, Jehovah. Out of the acknowledgment of the common Lord peace will spring. For they will submit their quarrels to his arbitration, and, satisfied by his just decision, the peoples will give up warfare forever. Their now useless weapons they transform into instruments of peace. The sword is not shattered but becomes a plowshare; the spear is not snapped but fashioned into a pruning-hook. For true peace is not just the absence of war. It is full of positive and constructive tasks in which all the energies misused and perverted in war can find healthy and satisfying scope.

Centuries later this hope of the city of God kindled the imagination of the writers of the Apocalypse. His New Jerusalem (Rev. 21), like the Zion of Isaiah and the psalmist, was to be built in this world and not in the next. "Spears and pruning-hooks are not part of the furniture of heaven," and the seer saw that his city, too, was to come down from heaven to the earth. It was a dream city, if you like, but a dream of the world and not of the skies, to be inhabited not by spirits but by living men of flesh and blood.

File Copy

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
n 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 14, 1966

Dear Friend:

Our yearly Interfaith Brotherhood Day will be --

DATE: February 24 - 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

PLACE: The Catholic Cathedral - Christ the King
2699 Peachtree Road, N.E. - (corner of
E. Wesley Road, N.E.)

PROGRAM: "What Is The Good Community?"

HYMN: "O Beautiful for Spacious Skies"

LITANY: Led by Mrs. Betty Cantor, Community Consultant
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

PURPOSE: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

GREETINGS and INTRODUCTION of Speaker - Mrs. George Gunning

"What Is The Moral Aspect of The Good Community?"

Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan

PANEL: "What Makes The Good Community"

(This panel to be made up of representatives of four areas of community life--juvenile court, housing, education, and business.)

Mr. Charles Gillican, former Probation Officer
Now with Warren Memorial Boys Club

Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant to Regional Administrator
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mrs. Julia McKinney Mitchell, Curriculum Assistant
Alonzo F. Herndon School

Mr. Opie L. Shelton, Executive Vice President
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce

YOUTH PANEL: Moderated by The Reverend Don McEvoy
Executive Director, National Conference of
Christians and Jews

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION - Questions and Answers

SUMMARY: The Reverend Albert R. (Kim) Driesback, Jr.
Associate Director, Episcopal Society for
Cultural and Racial Unity

NOTE: The Cathedral parking lot is used for a playground. On street parking is available as well as the parking lots of Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church and the nearby Episcopal Church.

We hope you will be with us on February 24. Bring your friends with you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Brotherhood Meeting - THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24,

Cathederal of Christ the King

TIME: 9:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

WHAT IS THE GOOD COMMUNITY?

9:00 - 9:30 - Registration

9:30 - ~~9x45~~ - Introduction

~~xxBishopxHallinan~~
( A series of presentations)
What is the moral aspect of the good Community - Bishop Hallinan
(Mrs. Gunning)

Dr. Carrie George - Education - (Mrs. Parks) - 15 min. ✓

Mr. Opie Shelton - Business & Civic (Mr. McEvoy) 15 min.

Judge Elmo Holt - Juvenile Court (Mrs. Tilly) 15 min. ✓

Panel of Youth Group - (Mr. McEvoy) 45 mim. ✓

Audience Participation - ~~?~~? 30 min.

Summary - (~~What We Can Do~~ Personal Responsible To Build A Good Community) Kim Driesback
(Mrs. Tilly)

~~(Mrs. Bowen has a young lawyer she would like to be on the program)~~
~~Mr. Maynard H. Jackson --is in management & labor~~

## INTERFAITH BROTHERHOOD DAY

**February 24, 1966**

**CATHEDRAL of CHRIST THE KING**

**9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.**

Hymn → O Beautiful for Spacious Skies

"What Is The Good Community?"

Litany

[illegible] Led by Mrs. Betty Cantor, Community Consultant
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Prayer - (in unison)

**PURPOSE:** Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council

**GREETINGS** and **INTRODUCTION** of Speaker: Mrs. George Gunning

**"What Is The Moral Aspect of The Good Community?"**

**Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan**

**PANEL:** "What Makes The Good Community?" - Moderated by **Edwyn Lewis**,
Executive Assistant, Southern Regional Council

Juvenile Court - Mr. Charles Gillican, former Probation Officer of
Juvenile Court, now with Warren Memorial Boys Club

Housing Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant to Regional Adminstrator
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Education Mrs. Julia McKinney Mitchell, Curriculum Assistant
Alonzo F. Herndon School

Civic & Business Mr. Opie L. Shelton, Executive Vice President
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

**YOUTH PANEL:** Moderated by Mr. Don McEvoy, Director
National Conference of Christians and Jews

**AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION** - Questions and Answers

**SUMMARY:** (With emphasis on personal responsibilities)
The Reverend Albert R. Dreisbach, Jr., Associate Director
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.

INTERFAITH BROTHERHOOD DAY

February 24, 1966

CATHEDRAL of CHRIST THE KING

9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

THEME: "What Is The Good Community?"

HYMN: "O Beautiful for Spacious Skies"

O beautiful for spacious skies, For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties Above the fruited plain!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for patriot dream That sees, beyond the years,
Thine alabaster cities gleam, Undimmed by human tears!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

LITANY "Out Of The Silence" (Responsively) - Led by Mrs. Betty Cantor,
Community Consultant, ADL of B'nai B'rith

We pary that God will be with us in this place --
But God was here already, even before we came.
3 spaces in
We pary that God will speak to us --
pray
But God has already spoken and continuing to speak ~~to/in~~
in all life about us.
We pray that God will reveal His will to us --
But God's will cries to be known, even in disorder, the
lostness and lonliness of the universe,
We wait in our meetings and services and devotionals for
the soft voice of God --
But we do not hear anything,
For the voice of God is terrible
And the will of God not man's will.
It is a dangerous thing for a group of people to come
together and in the silence of their own hearts to
seek to hear and interpret God --
For in it there is no comfort;

# United Church Women

## OF ATLANTA

FEBRUARY 1966

March 10, 1966

Mr. Dale Henson
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Chamber of Commerce Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Henson:

I felt that it was an evidence of the direct way the Chamber of Commerce serves the city, was the fact that when Mr. Shelton could not fill his engagement to speak on our Inter-faith Brotherhood Day, because of the illness of his father, we were called that you would take his place. Your readiness to come was a part of the fineness of the policy of the Chamber of Commerce.

We were startled to hear that some industries wanting to come to Atlanta were turned away because of the fact that we could not guarantee the labor forces needed.

You opened out eyes to many things and that was what we wanted in our program.

Please accept our thanks.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

March 10, 1966

Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant
to the Regional Administrator
Department of Housing and Home
Finance Agency
Peachtree Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30329

Dear Mr. Thompson:

We are very grateful to you for coming to our Interfaith Brotherhood Day and telling us of Atlanta's great problem of having its people, all of them, decently housed.

I am sure no one present will forget your map and the showing of the "Silk Stocking" and the "Cotton Stocking" areas. No doubt some of the "Silk Stocking" minds were opened to see the Railroad Street in their midst. It has been there all the while but no one had made them see it. I believe this will bring a change in Railroad Street.

Someone said, "Mr. Thompson knows the housing questions," the reply was, "Yes, better than anyone else known them."

I have always felt that integrated housing is the key to everything -- job opportunities, open churches, school, and a real community of people respecting each other.

Please accept our thanks for the good job you did no our Brotherhood Day program.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 10, 1966

Mrs. Louis C. Brown
875 Eleanor Court, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Dear Mrs. Brown:

When I realized rather late the night before that we were to open our Interfaith Brotherhood Program with two stanzas of America The Beautiful and had not let the Cathedral know we would need a song leader, I called Mrs. Bowen and in just a little while she told me she had the right person -- and she did.

You looked so lovely at the piano and your voice was so clear -- it was a good beginning for our day.

We thank you so much.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 10, 1966

Mrs. George C. Gunning
17 Demorest Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Dear Mrs. Gunning:

We of the Southern Regional Council are very grateful to you for your great help in the preparation for our Interfaith Brotherhood Day.

You really made it all possible. You made the contact with "the powers that be" at the Cathedral--and we had a place to meet; you were the one who secured the Archbishop as our keynote speaker--and he set the tone for the day; you made all the local plans for registration and the serving of coffe and coffee cake; you welcomed us in a heart-warming way; you came through sleet and clod and had a big part in the program planning.

You and your lovely women are due thanks that I do not have words to express. So - we just say thanks to the Cathedral, to you and all those who helped you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 10, 1966

Mrs. Julia Mitchell
695 Washington Place, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mrs. Mitchell:

Please accept the thanks of the program committee of the Interfaith Brotherhood Day. The round of applause you received expressed the thanks of the audience.

You gave us some historical facts on education not many of us knew. You spoke so well as you gave us the challenges.

We are very grateful for your leaving your school duties and coming all the way across the city to make us aware of the progress and the needs of our educational system.

Please accept our thanks and our congratulations to the Alonzo F. Herndon School that it has you as Curriculum Assistant.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 10, 1966

The Most Reverend Paul J. Hallinan
Archbishop of Atlanta
The Cathedral of Christ the King
2699 Peachtree Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

My dear Archbishop:

It was more than wonderful that you,out of your busy schedule, found the time to give us the keynote address on our Inter-faith Brotherhood Day. It set the tone for the day.

We do not want to add an extra burden to you but if you find the time to give us some notes from your address, we would appreciate it and would mimeograph them and send them to all who were present.

You have done much to bring Christian unity to us since you came to our city. We are very grateful.

Please accept the thanks of the Program Committee and all who heard you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 10, 1966

Mr. Charles Gillican
P. O. Box 57
Oxford, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gillican:

We appreciate Judge Hold suggesting you as our speaker on our Inter-faith Brotherhood Day. Much of what you told us was news to many who were present. I feel sure some were unaware of how much our city is doing to make a wholesome life for children in our poorer section. The Warren Memorial Boys Club is a monument to how much it cares.

I, myself, was amazed at the number of boys enrolled in the club and I did not know that it was integrated. I want to come some afternoon and see the plant and watch some of the activities.

We thank you for coming to us, and we thank God that He called you into this kind of service.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

OK

1966 List

## Local Secretaries Christian Social Relations- Atlanta-Emory District

Alpharetta - Mrs. Ruby Stephens, Brooks St. Alpharetta, Ga. 30201
Bethesda - Mrs. Allene Huston, Rt. 4, Lawrenceville, Ga. 30245
Union Hill- Mrs. D. T. Johnston, Rt. 1, Canton, Ga.
✓ Briarcliff- Mrs. J. Gibson Johnston, 3171 Randolph Rd. N. E. Atlanta, 30329
✓ Brookhaven- Mrs. Hugh Shute, 1965 Bramblewood Dr. Atlanta, Ga. 30319
✓ Chamblee - Mrs. R. V. Atkinson, 1525 Runnymeade Dr. N.E. Atlanta, Ga. 30319
✓ Cokesbury - Mrs. W. J. Akridge, 2713 N. Druid Hills Rd.N.E. Atlanta 30329
✓ Druid Hills Mrs. Nolan B. Harmon, 998 Springdale Rd.N.E.Atlanta, Ga. 30307
Duluth - Mrs. John D. McDaniel, Rt. 1, Box 83 Lawrenceville Rd. Duluth, Ga. 30136
Mt.Zion - Miss Helen Bell, Rt. 2, Duluth, Ga.
✓ Dunwoody - Mrs. Thomas A. Mote, 5722 Roberts Dr. Dunwoody, Ga.
✓ Embry Hills - Mrs. C. R. McGee, 3144 Galangale Way, Doraville, Ga. 30040
✓ Emory - Mrs. William Bostick, 827 Clifton Ct.Circle, Atlanta 30329
✓ Epworth - Mrs. Ralph Clark, 1786 Marlbrook Dr. N.E. Atlanta, Ga. 30307
✓ Glenn Mem. Mrs. Eugene Branch, 621 Ridgecrest Rd. N.E. Atlanta, 30307
✓ Grace Mrs. J. D. Eldridge, Jr. 635 Elmwood Dr.N.E. Atlanta ~~30306x~~ 30306
Grayson - Mrs. Marion P. Henderson, Rt. 3, Lawrenceville, Ga. 30245
New Hope - Mrs. Roy Wells, 219 Stone Mountain,St. Lawrenceville,Ga. 30245
Harmony G.- Mrs. Dorothy Stancliff, Lawrenceville Hwy, Tucker, Ga. ~~30247~~ 30084
✓ Haygood - Mrs. Jack W. Patterson, 2850 Ridgewood Rd.N.W.Atlanta 30327
Hinton Mem. Mrs. Flora Whitley, Rt.1 Box 231, Dacula, Ga. (President)
Orange - Miss Ruth Lathem Rt. 1, Canton, Ga.30114
✓ Inman Park - Mrs. E. J. Crook, 2250 E. Lake Rd.N. E. Atlanta, Ga. 30307
Lawrenceville-Mrs. Leon Craig, Rt. 4, Lawrenceville, Ga. 30245
Lawrenceville Rd. - Mrs. R. S. Davis, 1541 Sanden Ferry Dr. Decatur, Ga.
Loganville - Mrs. Jack Tribble, Box 213, Loganville, Ga.
Walnut Grove -Mrs. Robert Carter, Rt. 3, Loganville, Ga. (President)
Midway - Mrs. Ethel Guthrie, Rt. 1, Alpharetta, Ga. 30201
Ocee - Mrs. Mary Addy, Rt. 2, Box 65, Alpharetta, Ga. 30201
Mt.Carmel - Mrs. Jack Grogan, Hwy.141, Norcross, Ga. 30071
Mt. Park - Mrs. L. C. Eberenz, 6103 Bowers Rd. Stone Mountain,Ga. 30083
Mt.Pisgah - Mrs. R. O. McCallum, Rt. 1, Eves Rd. Roswell, Ga. (President)
Norcross - Mrs. H. K. Johnson, Norcross, Ga. 30071
Northwoods - Mrs. Robert W. Meeks, Jr. 3131 LaVenture Dr. Chalblee, Ga
Oak Grove - Mrs. L. G. Maier, Jr.7663 Galahad Dr.N.E.Atlanta, Ga. 30329
Oglethorpe Mrs. Jane Simmons, 3558 Sexton Woods Dr. Chamblee, Ga. 30005
Pleasant Grove- Mrs. W. P. Holbrook, Rt. 3, Cumming, Ga.
Prospect - Mrs. W. B. Hardy Rt. 1. Lawrenceville, Ga.(President)
Roswell Mrs. Ed Steele, ~~128~~ 136 Spring Dr. Roswell, Ga. 30075
✓ St. James, Mrs. O. L. Bobo, 450 Forrest Hills Dr. N.E. Atlanta,Ga. 30305
✓ Sandy Springs - Mrs. H. A. Flemister, 6570 Cherry Tree Lane,N.E.Atlanta 303 28
✓ Skyland - Mrs. Hazel B. ~~Karshner, 1879 x~~ Karshner, Jr. 1879 Canmont Dr
Atlanta,Ga. 30319
Snellville - Mrs. C.C. Cooper, ~~Rt. 12, Lawrenceville, Ga.~~
Rt. 1, Snellville, Ga. 30278
✓ Trinity - Mrs. Charles Hilbers, 470 Emory Cir. N.E.Atlanta 30307
Tucker Mrs. H. E. Garrett, 4410 Locksley Rd. Tucker, Ga.
✓ University Heights- Mrs. William Hall 1203 Valley Brook Rd. Decatur, Ga 30033
Zoar Mrs. Kate Brannan, Rt. 1, Lithonia, Ga.30058
Winters' Chapel - Mrs. R. L. Dillard, 5216 Winters Chapel Rd. Doraville, Ga. 30040

Birmingham - Mrs. Harold Steppe, Birmingham Rd. Alpharetta, Ga. 30201

## Christian Social Relations Chairmen
## Haygood Memorial Methodist Church

✓Mrs. James Leak, 2207 Kodiak Dr. N. E. Atlanta, Ga. 30329 -President

✓Mrs. W. F. Shell, 653 N. Highland Ave. N. E. Atlanta, Ga. 30306
✓Mrs. Dwight Nysewander, 1016 E. Rocksprings Rd. N. E. Atlanta, 30306
✓Mrs. L. H. Riley, 752 Cumberland Rd.N. E. Atlanta,Ga. 30306
✓Mrs. Byron Kirkland, 1159 Reeder Cir. N. E. Atlanta, Ga. 30306
✓Mrs. Ben Roberts, 1676 Noble Dr. N. E. Atlanta, Ga. 30306
✓Mrs. Garnett Gray, 1642 Berkeley Lane, N. E. Atlanta, Ga. 30329

- These are members of a Literary Club who may be free in the mornings to attend. Hastily, Mrs. Bowen

~~BISHOP J. W. E. BOWEN - RETIRED~~
MRS. J. W. E. BOWEN
1197 FOUNTAIN DRIVE, S. W.
ATLANTA 14, GA.

OK

# List For Brotherhood Week Celebration

Mrs. R. E. Clement - 691 Beckwith St. S.W. ⑭
Mrs. A. B. Cooper - 1291 Hunter Rd. N.W. ⑭
Mrs. T. L. Curry - 50 White House Dr. ⑭ S.W.
Mrs. Wm. R. Evans - 560 Waterford N.W. ⑱
Mrs. J. R. Hamilton - 21 Hilliard St. ⑫ N.E.
Mrs. C. L. Harper - 1290 Hunter St. ⑭ S.W.
Mrs. W. N. Harper - 1303 Hunter St. ⑭ N.W.
Mrs. M. L. Jackson - 1390 Hunter St. ⑭ S.W.
Mrs. B. E. Mays - 820 Fair St. ⑭ S.W.
Mrs. H. C. Mc Ewen - 40 W. Lake Ave. ⑭ S.W.
Mrs. F. Earl Mc Lendon - 866 Woodmere Dr. ⑱ N.W.
Mrs. A. A. Mc Pheeters - 1365 - Mozley Pl. ⑭ S.W.
(Mrs) ~~Mrs.~~ C. L. Shorter - 750 Waterford Rd. ⑱ N.W.
Mrs. M. J. Wartman - 372 Felton Dr. ⑫ N.E.
Mrs. Asa Yancey - 2845 Engle Rd. N.W. ⑱

add to Mrs. Bowen's list

Mrs. J. E. Salter
1810 Callaway Dr., N. W. (14)
SY 4-7458

Mrs. H. L.Conley
1308 Hunter Rd., S. W. (14)
PL 3-0618

Mrs. Alberta T. Page
1009 Ashby Grove, S. W. (14)
PL 3-8852

Mrs. Julian K. Neal
2737 Engle Rd., N. W. (18)
SY 4-2737

Mrs. Robert J. Walters
466 Thacker~~l~~y Place, S. W. (11)
PL 5-2495

District Secretary - Methodist -

(OK)

Mrs A. W. Daniel
Route 3, Box 403
College Park, Ga.

OK

Mrs. E. G. Mackay
1825 Clifton Rd. N.E
Atlanta, Ga 30329

Mrs. H. B. Trimble
772 Houston Mill Rd. N.E
Atlanta, Ga. 30329

Miss Mary Kate Duskin
772 Houston Mill Rd. N.E
Atlanta, Ga - 30329

Mrs. Boone Bowen
997 Liawen Ct N.E
Atlanta Ga

~~Mrs. R. O Loomis~~
~~1752 Pine Ridge Rd. N. E~~
~~Atlanta, Ga. 30324~~

Mrs. C. S. Brooker
697 Cumberland Circle N. E
Atlanta, Ga

Mrs. J. C. Eckser
1343 Peachtree St. N. E
Atlanta, Ga 30309

~~Mrs Dwight~~ ~~n~~ ~~Nysawander~~
~~1016 E. Rock Springs Rd. N.E~~
~~Atlanta Ga 30306~~

~~BISHOP J. W. E. BOWEN - RETIRED~~
MRS. J. W. E. BOWEN
1197 FOUNTAIN DRIVE, S. W.
ATLANTA 14, GA.

Names and addresses of 2 persons
I enlisted for the program
Feb. 24.

Mrs. Julia Mitchell
695 Washington Place S.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30314
or
Herndon School - 1075 Simpson Rd. N.W.
Tel. 524-28 23
30314

Mrs. Louis C. Brown
875 Eleanor (~~Terrace~~ Court) N.W.
30318
Tel. 794-9632

Hastily and happy to serve
you at any time,
Margaret Davis Bowen

| Name | Address |
|---|---|
| Mrs. W. H. Bunzl | 3755 Vienna Rd. N.E. |
| Mrs. L.E. Milling Jr. | 202 Lake Forrest Lane N.E |
| Mrs W H Dodd | 3377 Peachtree Rd NE |
| Mrs. V. Tabaka | 430 King Rd. NW |
| Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen – | 1197 Fountain Dr S.W. |
| Mrs. Julia M. Mitchell, | 965 Washington Pl, S.W. |
| Mrs. Stephen W. Washburn | 2561 Red Valley Rd, NW |
| Mrs. R. L. Stephens | 95 Pine Lake Dr NW. |
| Mrs. Geo. Cobb | 4650 Tall Pines Dr. N.W. |
| Mrs. Thomas Bockman | 356 Pinetree Dr. N.E. |
| Mrs. Harry Howey Jr. | 981 Peachtree Battle Circle NW |
| Mrs. Jay A. Weinstein – | 2111 B. Briarcliff Rd N E |
| Mrs. J. D. Shavin | 3208 Argonne Rd. N.W. |
| Jackie Moscowitz | |
| Mrs H. T. Mallon | 2714 Laurel Ridge Dr. Dec |
| Dale Henson | Atlanta Chamber of Commerce |
| Don McEvoy | NCCJ. |

R

| Name | Address |
|---|---|
| Mrs. W. L. Tumlin | St. John |
| Mrs. H. L. Herndon | St. John |
| Charles Gillican | Oxford, Ga. |
| Mrs. R. C. Huber | Christ the King |
| Mrs. E. T. Branch | 621 Ridgecrest Road N.E. |
| (Mrs.) L. C. Brown | 875 Eleanor Ct., N.W. - Atlanta 30318 |
| Brenda Matthias | 2467 P'tree Rd. N.E. Apt 3 Atl |
| Mrs. Edward M. Brown | 499 Emory Circle, NE Atlanta |
| Mrs. Thomas M. Bender | 1373 La Vista Rd N E Atlanta |
| Mrs. Rusty Carter | Carter Defamation League |
| Mrs. Geo. J. Gunning | 17 Demorest Ave. N.E. |

| Name | Address | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. W. L. Godwin | 221 Lake Forrest Lane, NE. | P'tree. Pres. Ch. |
| Mrs. B.T. Webb | -470 King Rd, N. W- | - Holy Spirit |
| Mrs N J Lombardi | 1879 Mt Royal Dr NE | ST. Bartholomew |
| Mrs Newton Fowler - | 251 E. Parkwood Rd - | 1st Christian |
| Mrs Robert O Loomis | 1752 Pine Ridge Drive NE - | Haygood Mem Methodist |
| Mrs K.C. Johnson - | 1388 La Vista Rd N.E.- | Central Congregational |
| Mrs. E. D. Holmes | 346 Pinetree Dr. N.E. | Christ the King |
| Mrs Alex Smith | 158 W. Wesley Rd | |
| " Eva B. Parks | 502 Rockwell | |
| Mrs V.E. Hartz | 2659 Shorondale Dr N.E. | C.K. |
| R.A. Thompson | 1850 Penelope Rd N.W. | |
| Ed Lewis | 2263 Coronet Way NW | |
| Michael Gaither | 2409 Prairie View Dr., S.W. | Westside Community C.M.E. |

| Name | Address |
|---|---|
| Mrs A. H Sterne | 132 Westminster Dr. N. E. |
| Mrs. Robert Lipshutz | 3187 Inverview D. N.E. |
| Mrs. Howard Adler | 1322 Brookforest Dr. N.E. |
| Mrs William Green | 3060 N. Pharr Ct. N.W. |
| Sr. M. Virginia | 52 Peachtree Way, N.E. |
| Dorothy Tracy | 3037 Slaton Dr. N. W. |
| Mrs. C. W. Binns | 229 Bolling Rd. N.E., |
| Mrs Ellen H. Dunn | 1st Pres. Ch. 87 E. Wesley Rd N.E., |
| Mrs. A. J. Merkle | 2394 E. Lindmont Ct. N.E. |
| The Most Reverend Paul J. Hallinan. | |
| Mrs. Donald J. Roe | 178 Rumson Rd N.E. |
| Mrs. Jack Patterson | 2850 Ridgewood Rd N.W. |
| Mrs Edward Elson | 5139 Northside N W. |
| Mrs Charles Denning | 3461 Woods Dr. Decatur Ga |
| Mrs Herman Heyman, | 1271 Oxford Rd N.E. |
| Mrs Harry V. Richardson | 641 Beckwith St |
| Mrs M C Gettings | 1281 Briardale La NE |

| Name | Address |
|---|---|
| Mrs Joseph Saunders | 953 Milledge Pl N.E. |
| Mrs J. M. Doom | 23 Demorest N E |
| Mrs F. R. Rauton | 147 Ptree Way NE |
| Mrs Job T Pollo — | |
| Mrs W. Freifeld | 2101 Beverly Rd NE |
| Mrs H Novicka | " " " |
| Mrs J. Hynes | 2585 Avon ave |
| Mrs. Carrie L. George | 1652 Detroit Ave, NW |
| Mrs Carl J. Bliem, | 927 E. Rock Spgs Rd N.E. |

Mrs. Tilly,

time just went out the window with B'nai B'rith Women running a rampant...I hope these women still have time to be invited to your interesting day.

✓ Mrs. Davis Abrams   2846 Buford Highway, N.E., Apt. 3
Mrs. Alfred Agrin, 3916 Beechwood Drive, N.W.,
✓ Mrs. George Alterman, 1774 Sussex Road, N.E.
✓ Mrs. Malcolm Alterman, 4487  Mt. Paran Parkway, N.W.
Mrs. Howard Aronin, 1557 Kay Lane,N.E.
Mrs. Eugene Asher,1626 Anita Place, N.E.
Mrs. Harold Adair, 4558 Roswell Rd.,N.W., Apt. 1-2
Mrs. Carey Alper, 4616 Roswell Rd.,N.W. Apt. 00-1
✓ Mrs. Leonard Bagen, 1471 Moores Mill Rd.,N.W.
Mrs. Jack Baranovitz, 1245 Briar Hills Dr.,N.E.
✓ Mrs. Victor Benatar, 1191 Hopkins Terrace, N.E.
Mrs. Edwin Berger, 1836 Lenox Rd.,N.E.
✓ Mrs. Leonard Berger, 1585 Wesley Parkway, N.W.
Mrs. Martin Berger, 1619 Briarwood Rd., N.E., Apt. A
Mrs. Joseph Berman, 1621 Briarwood Rd.,N.E. Apt. C
Mrs. Stanley Bernstein, 1250 Poplar Grove,N.E.
Mrs. A. J. Block, Jr. , 15 Habersham Rd.,N.E. Apt. B-6
✓ Mrs. Marshall Bloom, 2846 Buford Highway, N.E. Apt. 4
Mrs. Marvin Blumberg, 489 Broadland Rd.,N.W.
Mrs. Leonard Bock, 4424 Jett Rd.,N.W.
Mrs. Hirsch Bressler, 3057 Pharr Ct., No.. N.W. Apt. M-1
✓ Mrs. Ronald Cahn, 1279 Biltmore Dr.,N.E.
Mrs. Harold Caine, 1415 Biltmore Dr., N.E.
Mrs. David Caplan, 2984 Arden Rd.,N.W.
Mrs. Jack Ceizler, 1173 Lynmoor Drive, N.E.
Mrs. Marvin Cohen, 4558 Roswell Rd.,N.W., Apt. J-3
Mrs. Albert Danenberg, 4710 Powers Ferry Rd.,N.W.
✓ Mrs. Irving Daniels, 2870 Ridge Valley Rd.,N.W.
Mrs. Phillip Diamond, 115 Biscayne Dr.,N.W. Apt. F-6
Mrs. Harry Elson,  475 Hillside Dr.,N.W.
✓ Mrs. Bernard Facher, 1665 Noble Dr.,N.E.
Mrs. Wash Falk, ~~3970~~ 3565 Rembrandt Road, N.W.
Mrs. Manuel Fineman, 330 Lake Forrest Lane, N.E.
Mrs. Seymour Fleisher, 2882 Ridge Valley Rd.,N.W.
Mrs. Charles Fleshner, 3200 Lenox Rd.,N.E.
Mrs. Ted Frankel, 1723 Wildwood Rd.,N.E.
✓ Mrs. Theodore Freedman, 2211 Chrysler Terrace, N.E.
✓ Mrs. Mortimer Freedman, 1274 Briarwood Dr.,N.E.
Mrs. Ivan Friedland, 45 Forrest ~~xxxxx~~ Lake Dr.,N.E.
Mrs. Robbert Friedland, 4558 Roswell Rd.,N.W., Apt. L-1
Mrs. Aaron Friedman, 2838 Buford Highway, N.E. Apt. 2
✓ Mrs. Leon Frohsin, 1165 W. Conway Dr.,N.W.
Mrs. Charles Funk, 2255 Lenox Rd.,N.E.
✓ Mrs. Joe Gerstein, 4953 Long Island Dr.,N.W.
✓ Mrs. Joe Gerson, 2908 Nancy Creek Road,N.W.
Mrs. Mike Goldgar, Terrebonne, Chamblee, Ga.
Mrs. Edwin Goss, 1541 High Haven Court, N.E.
Mrs. Lewis Green, 2715 Ridgewood Rd., N.W.

Mrs. Larry Greenberg, 2730 Ridge Valley Re., N.W.
Mrs. Morton Gruber, 1649 Briarcliff Rd., N.E., Apt. 6-B
Mrs. Sidney Gulden, 1684 Homestead Ave., N.E.
✓ Mrs. Seymour Haber, 1769 Noble Drive, N.E.
Mrs. Fred Halperin, 4645 Jett Ridge Dr., N.E.
Mrs. Haskell Harris, 1174 Lenox Circle, N.E.
✓ Mrs. Michael Harris, 1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., N.W.
Mrs. Jack Helfont, 1156 Woodland Ave., N.E., Apt. 1
Miss Irene Hershorin, 1676 Briarcliff Rd., N.E., Apt. 30
Mrs. Harold Hillman, 3510 Roswell Rd., N.W., Apt. G-3
Mrs. Gerald Horowitz, 2846 Buford Highway, N.E., Apt. 1
Mrs. Harris Jacobs, 1563 Beechcliff Dr., N.E.
Mrs. Jerry Kamens, 4558 Roswell Rd., N.E., Apt. J-4
Mrs. Henry Kaplan, 950 Berkshire Rd. N.E.
Mrs. Henry Karp, 1175 LaVista Rd., N.E.
✓ Mrs. Ronald Katz, 2868 Buford Highway, N.E., Apt. 1
✓ Mrs. Sidney Kogan, 1647 Mifflin Place, N.E.
✓ Mrs. Kenneth Kronick, 2235 Plaster Rd., N.E. Apt. 15
Mrs. Robert Kushner Jr., 2314 Lindmont Circle, N.E.
✓ Mrs. David Landau, 311 Peachtree Hills Avenue, N.E. Apt.-80
8-B
Mrs. Philip Levetan, 1216 Biltmore Dr., N.E.
Mrs. Irwin LEvine, 2862 Buford Highway, N.E.
Mrs. George Krakow 2197 Howell Mill Road, N.W.,
Mrs. Ted Levy 2964 Sequoyah Drive, N.W.
Mrs. Jack Lincoln, 957 Milledge Place, N.E.
Mrs. William Linkwald, 734 Briarpark Ct., N.E.
Mrs. Gershon Meckler, 2750 Ridge Valley Road, N.W.
Mrs. Robert Miles, 55 Pharr Rd., N.W., Apt. F-303
✓ Mrs. Samuel Muchnick, 1229 Beech Valley Rd., N.E.
Mrs. Sanford Orkin, 1976 W. Paces Ferry Rd., N.W.
Mrs. Ted Oser, 3200 Lenox Rd., N.E., Apt. 211-A
Mrs. Arthur Poliakoff, 1619 Anita Place, N.E.
Mrs. Theodore Pousman, 1831 Homestead Ave., N.E.
Mrs. Milton Rauzin, 1366 Wesley Parkway. M/W.
✓ Mrs. Stanley Rawn, 4574 Stella Dr., N.W.
Mrs. Gerald Reed, 4254 Wickersham Dr., N.W.
✗ Mrs. Jay Katz, 1791 Helen Drive, N.E.
Mrs. Stanley Rinzler, 115 Biscayne Dr., N.W. Apt. F-9
Mrs. Marvin Rothenberg, 946 Milledge Place, N.E.
Mrs. A. J. Rubin, 1514 Wesley Parkway, N.W.
Mrs. Donald Salzman, 2824 Buford Highway N.E., Apt. 6
Mrs. Joseph Saunders, 953 Milledge Pl., N.E.
Mrs. Sol Schauer, 3200 Lenox Rd., N.E., Apt. B-215
Mrs. Barry Shafer, 4616 Roswell Rd., N.W., Apt. S-2
Mrs. Shaw, 3364 Chatham, Rd., N.W.
Eugene
✓ Mrs. Arthur Siegel, 2812 Ridge Valley Rd., N.W.
Mrs. Marvin Silver, 4558 Roswell Rd., N.W., Apt. H-4
✓ Mrs. Martin Shapiro, 4785 Lake Forrest Drive, N.E.
Mrs. Morris Socoloff, 2848 Buford Highway, N/E/ Apt/ 4
Mrs. Marshall Solomon, 3399 Buford Highway, N.E., Apt. B
B-2
Mrs Nat Weiniger, 2872 Buford Highway, N.E
Mrs. Jack Spencer 2235 Plaster Rd., N.E. Apt. 45
Mrs. Charles Sufrin, 1534 Beech Valley Way, N.E.
Mrs. Jack Taffel, 1243 Carol Lane, N.E.
Mrs. Stanley , 1228 Carol Lane, N.E.
Mrs. Morris Warshaw, 935 Wildwood, N.E.
✓ Mrs. Ben Zimmerman, 1042 Norwich Circle, N.E.
✓ Mrs. Jack Zwecker, 1017 Burton Drive, N.E.

Thanks —
Celia Adler

What makes a city great?
Hugh piles of stone heaped heavenward?
Vast multitudes who dwell within wide
circling walls?
Palace and throne and riches past the
count of man to tell, and wide domain?
Nay, these the empty husk?
True glory dwells where glorious
deeds are done?
Where great men rise whose names
athwart the dusk of misty centuries,
gleam like the sun.
So may the city that I love be great
Till every stone shall be articulate.
William Dudley Foulke

Why build these cities glorious
If men unbuildeth goes
In vain we build the world
Unless the builder also grows
Edwin Markman

For in it there is no security;
For in it there is no rest.

But we have dared to come into this place today seeking to know the purposes of God for us in our land and our world in this hour.

--Author Unknown

PRAYER: (In Unison)

O Heart that beats with every human heart,
O Heart that weeps with every human tear,
O Heart that sings with every human song
Fill our slow hearts with flood-tides of Thy love --
That they may beat with every human heart,
That they may weep with every human tear,
That they may sing with every human song
And thus through Thee, unite all mankind. AMEN.

PRUPOSE: Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council

GREETINGS and INTRODUCTION of Speaker: Mrs. George Gunning, Chairman, Legislative Committee, National Council of Catholic Women.

"What Is The Moral Aspect of The Good Community?"
The Most Reverend Archbishop of Atlanta -
Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan, D.D., LL.D.
of Atlanta.

PANEL: "What Makes The Good Community?" Moderated by -- Edwyn Lewis, [redacted]
Executive Assistant, Southern Regional Council

Mr. Charles Gillican, former Probation Officer of Juvenile Court, now with Warren Memorial Boys Club

Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant to Regional Administrator,

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mrs. Julia McKinney Mitchell, Curriculum Assistant, Alonzo F. Herndon School

Mr. Opie L. Shelton, Executive Vice President, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Moderated by

YOUTH PANEL: Mr. Don McEvoy, Executive Director,
National Conference of Christians and Jews.
(names to go here)

OPEN DISCUSSION - Audience Participation

SUMMARY: The Reverend Albert R. Dreisbach, Jr., Associate
Director, Episcopal Society for Cultural and
Racial Unity.

## Organizations Invited to Attend March 24-25 Meeting

1. Mrs. Mary O. Ross, President
Woman's Auxiliary Convention
National Baptist Convention U.S.A.
584 Arden Park
Detroit, Michigan

2. Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President
Christian Women's Fellowship, Disciples of Chirst
221 Stratford Road
Arlington Heights, Indiana

3. Mrs. Robert Fling, President
Woman's Missionary Union, Southern Baptist Convention
600 N. 20th Street
Birmingham, Alabama

4. Mrs. E. G. Price, President
Lutheran Church Women, American Lutheran Church
231 Madison Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

5. Miss Ann E. Heath, President
Woman's Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Church
1541 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

6. Miss Emma B. Watson, President
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
301 N. Cool Springs Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina

7. Mrs. Phyllis H. Bedford, President
Woman's Connectional Council, Christian Methodist Church
1152 Landsdowne Street
Youngstown, Ohio

8. Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
Board of Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in U. S.
2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

9. Mrs. Donald E. Zimmerman, President
United Presbyterian Women, United Presbyterian Church U.S.A.
510 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

10. Miss Frances M. Young, Executive Director
General Division of Woman's Work, Protestant Episcopal Church
815 Second Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

11. Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey, President, The Woman's Division
Board of Missions of The Methodist Church
710 N. Vienna Street
Ruston, Louisiana 71270

12. Mrs. Wally Rosenbluth, President
B'nai B'rith Women
1640 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

13. Mrs. Helen Huntington Smith, General Secretary
Council of Lay Life & Work, United Church of Christ
297 Park Avenue, South
New York 10, N. Y.

14. Mrs. Joseph Wilen, President
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th St.
New York 22, N. Y.

15. Mrs. Marcus Kilch, President
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

16. Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

17. Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
United Church Women of the National Council of Churches
24 Chestnut Hill
Greenville, Massachusetts

18. Miss Dorothy Height, President
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

19. Mrs. Lloyd J. Martin, President
National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
1620 E. Maynor Drive
Lincolnton, Nebraska

20. Mrs. Russell Chapman, President
Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
420 St. Lawrence Drive
Silver Springs, Maryland

(Cover)

I am your community --
I am the neighborhood and the group
 of neighbors with which you are
  growing up

I am the concentrated habits and
 ideals of the people among whom you
 have cast your lot.

I will reach out many and invisible
 hands and lay them every hour upon
 the plastic soul of your child --

The Neighborhood newsstand, the con-
 versation in the pool rooms, the
 attitudes to the law and to the
 public, the standards that select
 your moving picture, ideas and
 practice of religion -- these are
 mine for I make them.
Through these I set the temper and
 the standards of social life, into
 which you thrust your child --

I am largely unknown,
You said I do not count,
You believe that a wise home life
 will make me of none effect.
But unseen, and in spite of you, I
 work my will upon you and your
 child

Until you make me safe, the ~~[illegible]~~ World
is not safe.

~~[illegible]~~

Copied.

-- from The Foundationist
Gammon Theological Seminary

1965 list Ok.
OK

## Secretaries of Christian Social Relations
## Atlanta-Southwest District

Antioch - none (President is Mrs. Herbert Thompson, Rt. 2, Bx. 249 Fairburn, Ga.)
✓Audubon Forest - Mrs. Fred W. Moss, 2151 Highview Rd. S.W., Atlanta, 11 Ga.
✓Ben Hill - Mrs. W. G. Shurbutt, 2130 Fairburn Rd., S.W., Atlants, Ga. 30331
✓Bethany - Mrs. Z. H. Ellington, Rt. 1, Fairburn, Ga.
Bethel - Mrs. O. W. Tolliver, 3042 Lynn Dr., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30311
✓Calvary - Mrs. W.C. Clonts, 3297 Cascade Rd. S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30311
Campbellton - Mrs. Louis Arto Wiggins, Rt.1, College Pk, Ga.
✓Capitol View - Mrs. J.L. Argo, Sr., 951 Rose Circle, S.W., Atlanta 30310
✓Cascade - Mrs. Louise Worthy, 1435 Richland Rd., Atlanta, Ga. - (10)
✓College Park - Mrs. Harold Scott, 2127 Second Ave., College Park, Ga.
Douglasville First - Mrs. W.E. Hewitt, Campbellton St., Douglasville, Ga. 30134
✓Colonial Hills - Mrs. B.W. Wells, 1438 Hawthorne Way, East Point, Ga.
✓East Point First - Mrs. J.E. Allen, Sr., 2636 Browns Mill Rd., Atlanta, Ga.
✓East Point Avenue - Mrs. J.R. McLendon, 1760 Linwood Ave., East Point, Ga.
Headland Heights - Mrs. D.C. Jimmerson, 2739 Lancaster Dr., East Point, Ga.
Fairburn - Mrs. Paul Harden, 221 Elder Rd., Fairburn, Ga. 30213
Forest Park - none (President is Mrs. Eddie Kinard, 135 Mitchell St., Forest Park, Ga.)
✓Hapeville - Mrs. J.D. Russell, 3415 Old Jonesboro Rd., Hapeville, Ga. 30054
✓Jonesboro - Mrs. T.B. Clonts, 235 Jodeco Dr., Jonesboro, Ga.
Jones Memorial - Mrs. C.W. Shiver, 5555 S. Expressway, Lot 39, Avalon Mobile Homes, Jonesboro, Ga.
Lithia Springs - Maxine Gibson, Rt.1, Douglasville, Ga.
Mary Branan - none (president is Mrs. R.E.Leech, 1968 Bader Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Midway - Miss Mary James, Rt. 1. Douglasville, Ga. 30134
Morrow - Miss Delia Harper, Rt. 1. Morrow, Ga.
Mt. Gilead - Mrs. G.L. Craig, 1361 DeSota Ave, S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
✓Mt. Zion - Mrs. Richard Lamb, 2584 Lakewood Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. (15)
New Hope - none (President is Mrs. M.L. Waldrop, Fairburn, Ga.)
Newton Estates - Mrs. John Davis, 2128 Second Ave, College Park, Ga.
✓Oakland City - Mrs. W.R. Millirons, 2970 Lakewood Ave., East Point, Ga.
Owl Rock, Mrs. Roy Smith, 6080 Old Campbellton Rd., S.W., Atlanta, 30331
Palmetto - Mrs. Ruby Dean, Wilkinson Rd., Palmetto, Ga. 30268
✓Park Street, Mrs. Paul Hutchinson, 939 Oglethorpe, Atlanta, Ga.
Powell's Chapel - Mrs. C.L. Williams, Rt.2, Villa Rica, Ga. 30180
Red Oak - none (President is Mrs. A.W. Daniel, Rt. 3, Bx 403, College Pk, Ga)
Rice - Mrs. Carl Crouch, 2185 Essex Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Riverdale - Mrs. Robert McGaughay, Evans Rd., Riverdale, Ga.
St. Andrews - Mrs. C.N. England, 1743 Crestwood Dr., College Park, Ga.
St. Matthews - Mrs. E.G. Kadel, 2457 Jefferson Ter., East Point, Ga. 30044
✓Stewart Avenue - Mrs. Robert Bell, 507 Lawton St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. (10)
Union City - Mrs. J.S. Lewis, Union City, Ga.

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OK

Excerpts from "THE KINGDOM WITHOUT FRONTIERS"
by Hugh Martin

¶ Humanity has journeyed through the centuries sustained by "the hope of the city of God at the other end of the road."

¶ Prophets and psalmists sing of that city.

¶ The love of Isaiah for his city is profound and moving:
It is for her defense he battles through fifty years of statesmanship, and all his prophecy may be said to travail in anguish for her new birth. He was never away from her walls, but not even the psalms of the captives by the rivers of Babylon, with the desire of exile upon them, exhibit more beauty and pathos than the lamentations which Isaiah poured upon Jerusalem's sufferings or the visions in which he described her future solemnity and peace.
Right in the forefront of his prophecies (Isaiah 2:1-4) is set the picture of his beloved city as the light and center of the world.

¶ The time is come when the warring nations of the world, now divided in allegiance, walking every one in the name of its own God (Micah 4:5), shall learn to worship the one true God, Jehovah. Out of the acknowledgment of the common Lord peace will spring. For they will submit their quarrels to his arbitration, and, satisfied by his just decision, the peoples will give up warfare forever. Their now useless weapons they transform into instruments of peace. The sword is not shattered but becomes a plowshare; the spear is not snapped but fashioned into a pruninghook. For true peace is not just the absence of war. It is full of positive and constructive tasks in which all the energies misused and perverted in war can find healthy and satisfying scope.

¶ Centuries later this hope of the city of God kindled the imagination of the writer of the Apocalypse. His New Jerusalem (Rev. 21), like the Zion of Isaiah and the psalmist, was to be built in this world and not in the next. "Spears and pruning-hooks are not part of the furniture of heaven," and the seer saw that his city, too, was to come down from heaven to the earth. It was a dream city, if you like, but a dream of the world and not of the skies, to be inhabited not by spirits but by living men of flesh and blood.

O beautiful for spacious skies, For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties Above the fruited plain!
America!America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for patriot dream That sees, beyond the years,
Thine alabaster cities gleam, Undimmed by human tears!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

Hymn:

Litany:

~~OPENING MEDITATION~~ - "Out Of The Silence" -- Led by Mrs Betty Cantor

We pray that God will be with us in this place --
 But God was here already, even before we came.
We pray that God will speak to us --
 But God has already spoken and continuing to speak in all life about us.
We pray that God will reveal His will to us --
 But God's will cries to be known, even in disorder, the lostness and lonliness of the universe,
We wait in our meetings and services and devotionals for the soft voice of God --
 But we do not hear anything,
For the voice of God is terrible
 And the will of God not man's will.

It is a dangerous thing for a group of people to come together and in the silence of their own hearts to seek to hear and interpret God --
 For in it there is no comfort;
 For in it there is no security;
 For in it there is no rest.

But we have dared to come into this place today seeking to know the purposes of God for us in our land and our world in this hour.

Author Unknown

(In Unison)

Prayer - O Heart that beats with every human heart,
O Heart that weeps with every human tear,
O Heart that sings with every human song
Fill our slow hearts with flood-tides of Thy love --
That they may beat with every human heart,
That they may weep with every human tear,
That they may sing with every human song
And thus through Thee, unite all mankind. AMEN

The time could be set up like this --

9:00 - 9:30 - I~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ REGISTRATION
9:30 - 9:45 - INTRODUCTION
9:45 - 10:15 - Bishop Hallinan —
10:15 - 10:30 - Dr. George
10:30 - 10:45 - Opey Shelton 15 min.
1045: - 11:00 - Judge Holt
11:00 - 11:15 - ~~Youth group~~ Robert Thompson
11:15 – 12:00 - Youth Group.
~~11:45 - 12:15~~ - ~~Audience Participation~~ (45) min.
12:00 -12:30 — ~~Rev. Driesback~~ audience Participation –
12:30 - 1:00 - Rev. Driesback -

~~Questions – 15 min.~~

~~Youth – 45 min.~~

~~Summary – 30 min.~~

SOUTH BROWARD CRADLE
Hollywood, Florida

June 5, 1965

The South Broward Cradle Nursery is a community-wide project whose basic purpose is to provide day care for children of working mothers in the lower income bracket.

It is a non-profit organization chartered under the laws of Florida and governed by a board of directors which is inter-racial and inter-faith and is representative of a wide range of occupational interest in the community both men and women. Major support is now shared by United Church Women and the National Council of Jewish Women with many civic organizations and over two hundred individuals making generaus financial contributions. A lawyer, two doctors and an accountant have given their professional services on a regular basis and many other volunteers have contributed time and talent. That the Cradle has just been accepted as one of the agencies of the United Fund of Broward County for 1966 testifies to its service potential in the community.

The realization of the relationship between day care nurserys and later school achievement, the elimination of drop outs and general cultural advancement has thrust the South Broward Cradle into expanded goals. These include:

1. A parent guidance program to assist in bettering home conditions.
2. Additional facilities to reach the large number of children still un-reached.
3. Cooperation with County and City school officials in a school readiness program.
4. Further training of present staff in methods and skills and recruitment of new leadership.
5. A creative approach to public relations to increase the base of interest and participation.

To those who have served on the board and its committees the most significant aspect of this experience has been the friendships formed and the insights gained as a result of inter-racial and inter-faith cooperation. It would be impossible to have encountered this dynamic interaction and not seek further avenues of service.

January 14, 1966

Americans for Democratic Action
1223 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Sirs:

Please made a reservation for me at the Mayflower Hotel.for January 21-22. Single room.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

January 24, 1966

The Reverend Martin L. King, Jr.
Ebenezer Baptist Church
407 - 413 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30312

Dear Reverend King:

Thank you for the invitation to attend Ebenezer's Annual Musical Program on January 30. I'm sorry I will not be able to attend but I will be in New York attending another meeting.

Please ask me again.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

January 25, 1966

Miss Eleanor French
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10036

Dear Miss French:

I will be in New York to attend the board meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union on Friday, Saturday, Sunday of this week.

I will reach New York about noon Friday and will have that afternoon free, I hope you will be in your office and can find a few minutes to see me. I will call your office when I get to my hotel -- Sheraton Park.

It is snowing here in Atlanta right now--we're hoping it will not freeze on the ground.

Hope to see you on Friday.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

January 25, 1966

Park-Sheraton Hotel
Reservations
56th Street at 7th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

Please reserve for me a single room with bath for January 28-30. I will be attending the board meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Thank you.

Sincesely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

SEA FOAM BOND

Roy DeLamotte
3325 Tanglewood Dr.
Augusta, Ga. 30904
Jan. 28, 66

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Would it be possible for me to have about 20 copies of my sermon to the fellowship, "THE LINK BETWEEN SEEMA AND SAIGON"? I keep having request for copies of it, and the printed ones I had are all gone. Would be most happy to pay any costs involved.

Thank you so much for the literature you sent me that came out of the Nov. 4th meeting!

Kindest regards,

Roy DeLamotte

Sent 15 copies --
all we had available
2-1-66 rb -

315 West Lake Drive,
Athens, Georgia,
February 2,1966

Mrs. M.E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

My humblest apologies for not having written long, l-o-n-g ago to tell you what a wonderful experience being in on the Fellowship of the Concerned was. I can't get over being invited to introduce Father Mulroy and thereby being in on the Fellowship for that day. It is thrilling and reassuring to know that such a group exists, and has existed in spite of the South and us Southerners, and yet because of the South and some Southerners--such as you! My faith in human nature and the work of the Lord zoomed on November 4th, and has never sunk too low since that time.

Our own United Church Women here fell heir to selling UNICEF cards and calendars (something we thought another group was going to do) and the whole thing mushroomed so that I gave up letter writing and a few other things for the time being, & am just now beginning to get caught up at all.

Your request to Father Mulroy for us to write up the adult education project is something I have discussed with him. You may or may not have heard from him for he is very busy always--but he gets things done. Our joint project was turned over to the Clarke County School Board here to come under a standardized program under the Ecnomic Opportunities Act. The local School Board had no students but had the money and facilities; by last fall our program had become integrated and we had many students. Father prepared them psychologically for the transfer so they were ready when it came. It wasn't as simple working with the school board, through the local superintedent, as it sounds, but it did succeed.

At this time, Father, with a Board of local people is applying for funds for the adult education, grades 8-12, program of the EOA, through the local Community Action Committee, but this is a different thing.

If you feel writing up the original adult education program would be helpful my life is in a position where I can now push Father to do this--and help him if he wants it. However, we wonder how helpful it will be with the EOA going full speed ahead many places. When we started with the Catholics, United Church Women had in mind going on into other neighborhoods (once each project became self-sufficient) and help them to meet their own needs, whatever they were. However, EOA has superseded this.

God bless you in all you do!

Sincerely,

Anne Boyce
(Mrs. John)

United Church Women of Florida Mar. 9, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly -

We are hoping to have another workshop on the Fellowship of the Concerned at Ocala this fall. Do you think it might be possible for you to be with us again? Our dates have not been set yet but it will be about the same as last year - Sept. 20, 21, 22.

You are truly an inspiration to all of us and we do hope you can be with us.

Also, would there be any funds available for help with this? Our funds are always so limited.

- -

United Church Women of Florida

We have not gotten our plans in shape yet, but I have been having a wild dream that perhaps Mr. Ralph McGill might possibly be one of our speakers. Is this completely irrational of me? I do not know anything about how to go about this nor whether it is at all possible. But would surely appreciate your advice.

In our brief encounters I have come to love and appreciate you more than I can say.

Sincerely
Frances E. Ivey (Mrs. A.R.)
Box 692, New Smyrna Beach, Fla. 32069

March 14, 1966

Mrs. A. R. Ivey
Box 692
New Smyrna Beach, Florida 32069

Dear Mrs. Ivey:

I am delighted to know that you are planning for a workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned this fall. I will hold the dates of September 20-22 open.

As soon as you definitely set the dates, it would be wise to get your invitation to Mr. McGill.

I cannot say, at this time, that funds will be available.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

# Report of Director of Woman's Work
## Southern Regional Council
## January 1 - March 31, 1966

These ninety days have been busy days, teaching and speaking to local groups, attending the Governor's Legislative Forums on Tuesday's during the session of the Legislature, serving on the boards of United Church Women of Georgia, and the Bethlehem Community Center (a Negro institution in a poverty section of Atlanta).

Prepared and directed our city's annual Brotherhood Day program held at the Catholic Cathedral of Christ the King.

Early in January was called to Washington to meet with the National Woman's Committee which really developed into a four-way trip--spent some time with the Board Meeting of Americans for Democratic Action, had a conference with the National leaders of the League of Women Voters and the Council of Catholic Women, and secured the promise that both would send someone to the conference on what was happening in Southern Courts.

In February attended the Board of American Civil Liberties Union in New York and while there contacted and secured support for the conference on Southern Courts from the United Church Women of the National Council of Churches and the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church.

At the last executive meeting, you gave sanction to a conference on the Southern Courts that would involve bringing together leaders of national women's organizations.

This came to be here in Atlanta on March 24-25 -- and the national leaders came, at their own expense. (See attached list.)

At the first session facts were presented to them by four able lawyers: Mr. Charles Morgan of A.C.L.U., Judge Dorothy Kenyon of New York--who had been with Mr. Morgan in courts in Alabama--Mr. Horace Ward, a Negro lawyer, and Judge Osgood Williams of Fulton County Superior Court.

After that the meeting was completely in the hands of our National women. Out of their concern they asked that state workshops be held in eleven southern states.

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive new york, n. y. 10027

mrs. stuart e. sinclair
chairman

miss margaret shannon
executive director

May 20, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Word has just reached us of your recent accident resulting in the broken wrist. I am so sorry to learn of this and hope that by now the worst and first steps of the process are over.

This brings very special love and my continued thoughts in your convalescence.

Affectionately,

Eleanor

Eleanor French (S)
Director
Christian Social Relations

EF:as

**MRS. LUTHER H. FOSTER**
**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA**, 36088

May 23, 1966

Mrs M E Tilley
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N W
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

My dear Mrs Tilley:

I have been invited to talk at the 23rd Annual Institute on Race Relations at Fisk University, late June, within the area of Roles for Women in New Patterns of Human Relations.

Of course, I wish to include you and the work of the Southern Regional Council, particularly Fellowship of the Concerned. I believe there was an article sometime ago in New South along this line generally, but I cannot recall or locate the issue; subsequently, too, there have been other efforts sponsored. Would you kindly send pertinent materials and any suggestions that may occur to you?

Just now I have in mind to include work of individual women who have identified meaningfully with the cause of human suffering; groups born and thrust into action such as HOPE and WIMS; and, of course, outreach of programs in the more formal, national organizations such as YWCA, AAUW, WILPF, and, of course, United Church Women.

I learned that you had had an accident recently. Do have a speedy and complete convalescence! We need you.

With thanks and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Vera C Foster
(Mrs L H Foster)

Sent
Materials
5-25-66 pw

May 24, 1966

Mrs. H. M. Russell
Box 1592
Morristown, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Russell:

For the first time in several weeks I'm at the office and found your lovely official hostess letter awaiting me.

On April 23rd, I was walking in my backyard and fell and broke my right wrist and shattered a vertabrae. For days I was "doped" so much I scarcely knew where I was but always in all my dreams I kept hoping to come to Portland.

We are now getting printing in shape for our eleven state workshops on Courts -- Community. We hope to have these meetings in the capitol cities of these states and I would like to have you to give the closing challenge in as many as you could have the time to do so. No dates have been set so far.

I want you to know that one of the great things that would have come to me at Portland would have been to have you as my hostess.

Best wishes to you always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

**Woman's Society of Christian Service**
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

MRS. H. M. RUSSELL
President
Box 1592
MORRISTOWN, TENNESSEE

April 27, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

The privilege has been given to me, by the Woman's Division, of serving as your official hostess at the Assembly May 12-15 in Portland, Oregon.

I shall arrive in Portland on Monday night, May 9. My reservation will be at the Portland Hilton.

If you arrive in Portland in time for our Southeastern Jurisdiction Meeting at the Hilton on Wednesday, May 11, we shall be happy for you to attend. If you can be present for the Dinner (Central and Southeastern) on May 11 at the Hilton, 6:30 p.m., we shall want you to be the guest of Southeastern.

Sincerely,
Frankie Russell

May 24, 1966

Mrs. J. E. Williams
1132 Lamont Street
Macon, Georgia 31204

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I am the new Secretary on Missionary Education for my local church this year. We have a habit in our circle meetings of presenting some feature of CSR one month and Missionary Education at the next one.

This year I am anxious for them to study missionary projects within our own state and I would appreciate it very much if you would send me a list of your Rural Workers in your South Georgia Conference.

There are really eight separate projects in the state -- Schools -- Paine, Vashti, Clark and the School of Nursing at Emory;

Bethlehem Centers -- Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, etc.
Wesley Community Center, Atlanta;

Other institutions are the Door of Hope, two orphanages and the McCarthy Community House at Cedartown.

I will appreciate your help and corporation this year.

I regret so much that I did not get to Portland but, unfortunately, I had an accident that broke my right wrist and crushed a vertabrae.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

May 24, 1966

Mr. Alan Reitman
Miss Anne Strickland
American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Dear Mr. Reitman and Miss Strickland:

I have returned the card showing that I will be at the 1966 Biennial Conference. Unfortunately, I have been in the hospital and some of my mail was misplaced and I do not know where the conference is to be held. I would appreciate it if you would let me know.

Looking forward to attending the conference.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

May 12, 1966

TO: Board, National Committee, Affiliates

FROM: Alan Reitman and Anne H. Strickland

RE: 1966 Biennial Conference: Bulletin # 4: Housing

Enclosed are reservation cards to be filled out and returned to this office for persons attending the Biennial Conference. We urge you to make your reservations promptly.

We are sending affiliates a sufficient number of cards to cover official paid delegates, plus one extra (unless you have already informed us of the number attending from your affiliate). If you whould desire more cards, please let us know immediately.

Accommodations may be made for husbands, wives and children, although there are no special facilities for families. If your family is not accompanying you and you want to arrange to share a room with a fellow delegate, please indicate the name of the person on the card.

Information regarding transportation and recreation will be sent shortly.

To give the staff ample time to make room assignments, we ask you to return the card no later than May 27th.

If you or your delegates
have not yet sent your attendance forms (Bulletin # 3),
please do so immediately.

DOROTHY KENYON
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FIFTY BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4

MIDTOWN OFFICE
433 WEST 21ST STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

TELEPHONE
CHELSEA 3-4815

May 25, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We missed you a lot at the ADA Convention and are all distressed to hear of your broken wrist. Your nice secretary, Mrs. Howard, wrote me about it. My love to you and I'm sure your wonderful work will go on vigorously although we all want you back as soon as possible.

My love to you.

Yours,

Dorothy K.

DK:es

Mrs E

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mr
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

mrs M E Tilly

May 25, 1966

Reservations
Sheraton-Park Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please reserve a single with bath for Mrs. M. E. Tilly, 1013 Highland View, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia 30306, for May 31 - June 3, 1965. She will be attending the White House Conference.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Joe Lemon

Sun on Sands. Hotel
Jackson.

Sun & Sands.

Stood like —

May 24, 1966

Mrs. Glen E. Laskey
710 N. Vienna Street
Ruston, Louisiana 71270

Dear Mrs. Laskey:

I'm at my office today for the first time since April 22. On that date I was walking in my backyard and fell--broke my wrist and crushed a vertrabrae. As the days went by I was so "doped" that I didn't even think of the Assembly meeting or to ask someone to write you of my misfortune.

I had looked forward to being present since I received your letter in December. I wish it might have been possible for your have had some notice about what had happened to me.

I have been most thrilled with the World Outlook that has carried the outlines of not only what is happening in our church but also what is happening in other churches as well.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY • PORTLAND, OREGON • WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

MAY TWELFTH TO MAY FIFTEENTH 1966

MRS. GLENN E. LASKEY
President, Woman's Division

Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey
710 N. Vienna Street
Ruston, Louisiana 71270

December, 1965

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The Woman's Division is looking forward with much anticipation to the Seventh Quadrennial Assembly of the Woman's Society of Christian Service to be held in the Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Oregon, May 12-15, 1966. We sincerely hope you will be able to attend.

We wish the Woman's Division could provide travel and entertainment for all the guests we hope will attend. As this is not possible, we shall be all the more appreciative of you who are sent by your own organization.

I will appreciate it if you will fill out the enclosed blank and return it to Mrs. Robert L. Owens, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, so she can send in hotel/motel reservations to the Convention Bureau. An addressed envelope is enclosed for your reply. You will receive a confirmation from Portland.

Your official badge and registration card will be mailed to you in April prior to your departure for the Assembly.

We sincerely hope you will be able to attend and will look forward to hearing from you.

Will you join us in prayer that we will have Divine Guidance in planning and executing a program that will challenge and inspire women for greater effectiveness in their individual lives, and will result in the release of spiritual power throughout the Church.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Davis Laskey

Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey,
President, Woman's Division

Enclosures

Important!

May 26, 1966

Mrs. E. LeRoy Stiffler
Business Manager
7820 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45237

Dear Mrs. Stiffler:

When you letter come with all the free tickets--luncheon, etc., I was honored and thrilled. I immediately put it in my suitcase--and then what happened?--I was walking in my backyard and fell, broke my right wrist and shattered a vertabrae. So during the days of the assembly I was in Georgia Baptist Hospital too ill to let you know why I was not there.

I am about to be alright again. The cast on my arm will be off Monday and the big iron brace is being used less and less. I think by next week I can be at the White House Conference.

Please accept my sincere thanks for all that you prepared for me.

Best of wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

**Board of Missions of The Methodist Church**

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK
FOURTEENTH FLOOR
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027
AREA CODE 212
RIVERSIDE 9-0700

WOMAN'S DIVISION
**MRS. GLENN E. LASKEY**
**President**
**710 NORTH VIENNA**
**RUSTON, LOUISIANA**

June 2, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am sorry - so dreadfully sorry - to hear of your serious accident that occurred in April. Had we knownit we would have sent you a loving message.

We missed you at the Assembly and your specially assigned hostess continued to make inquiries as to your whereabouts during the meeting.

You would have enjoyed the Assembly I believe because it was up to the minute in everything and pointed toward the future. We have been receiving many letters of high praise during the past weeks.

We are delighted to know that you are recovering and hope that you will soon be well again.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Virginia D. Laskey

Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey
President, Woman's Division

Dictated but not signed.

GEL-im

June 3, 1966

Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair
69 Green River Road
Greenfield, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Sinclair:

I really thought that I would see you at the White House Conference this week but sorrow came to us in the loss of a precious sister and I couldn't leave home.

I do want to thank you for the long distance phone call you made to me sometime ago about the honor that is to be conferred upon me. I do appreciate this more than I can tell you but, at the same time, I think of all the women who have been forthright in trying to get equal priveleges for all and their husbands directly opposing them -- while I have had my family and Mr. Tilly's family back of me all the way.

We have the material for our state meetings just about ready for the printer and as soon as they come back we will forward a copy to you.

It's difficult for me to put into words the thanks that is in my heart for the work you are doing to help make our courts a "court of justice."

Best wishes to you always.

Lovingly,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
dictated by Mrs. Tilly
signed by Ruth Howard, Secretary

1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306
June 6, 1966

The Service Center
Board of Missions
7820 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45237

Dear Sirs:

Please enter this order for the study books for 1966-67.

| | |
|---|---|
| - Need Is Our Neighbor, by Byron Johnson | $ 1.75 |
| - Study-Action Manual on "Affuence and Poverty," by Mildred Hermann | 1.25 |
| - Wealth and Want in One World, edited by Muriel S. Webb | 1.95 |
| - This Is the Puzzle of Poverty by Jeanette Struchen | .85 |
| - Keepers of the Poor, by J. Edward Carothers | 1.00 |
| - Guide to Keepers of the Poor, Richard Edgar | .35 |
| - The Christian Case Against Poverty, by Henry Clark | .75 |
| - One-Fifth of the Nation, by Elma Greenwood | .50 |
| - Poverty on a Small Planet, by Edward Rogers | .95 |
| - Next Move for the Migrants, by Wm. E. Scholes | .85 |
| - Dignity of Their Own, by Wm. H. Koch, Jr. | 1.95 |
| - Cooperation in Compassion, by Harold E. Fey | 1.95 |
| - Picture Map of the World | 1.25 |
| - Contrast | 1.50 |
| - Christian Being and Doing, by Clifford Edwards | 1.00 |
| - Guide to "Christian Being and Doing," by Ethelene Sampley | .50 |

Enclosed please find my check in the amount of $18.35.

I am not quite sure whether I qualify for the reduction given to teachers as I will not be teaching in Conference School of Missions -- but,as it is now, I will have a full schedule from September 1st through January, 1967.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain yours

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl. Check $18.35

610 N. 19th Avenue
Hollywood, Florida

June 8, 1966

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Room 201
5 Forsyth Ave., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

It is not often one sees the far reaching extent of ripples that spread out from a pebble thrown into the sea--or a word spoken into a large crowd. It may please you to hear about the ever-widening influence of a simple statement you made one day in a meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Atlanta in 1960.

You asked each of us to make a gesture of friendship such as a telephone call about a mutual item of interest to an acquaintance of another race or faith. "Ah! this is an assignment that I can do easily, with no great danger of extensive involvement," I thought.

And so the telephone call was made and Susie Holley and I discussed the weddings of our children which had taken place earlier that year. Before hanging up she said, "I have wanted to talk with you about establishing an extension of our Cradle Nursery in the southern part of the County. Do you know whether or not there is a need and who I could contact?" It was not difficult to refer her to Mrs. Wright, a fellow UCW who had long dreamed of a day nursery for children of her neighborhood; nor could I refuse to accompany her on the first interview. From then on the story of the South Broward Cradle Nursery is one of ever deeper involvement in a project which has been one of the most harrowing and most rewarding I have ever experienced.

I am enclosing a report and statement of goals which was compiled one year ago. Today I have been notified that the Office of Economic Opportunity has approved our nursery for development in their day care program in the county. Far sooner than we dreamed possible our goals are being reached!

The real milestones on this journey are difficult to put into words. Having participated in the venture from its first appearance as a wistful dream, at first reluctantly, through periods of chagrin and despair; hope, humility and joy, I am deeply grateful that it has become a redognized channel of service that is soon to be enlarged in many directions.

I am sure you will understand the quality of the blessing which has come to one who timidly took a faltering first step. Thank you, Mrs. Tilly, for planting the "mustard seed" and for the inspiration of your deep commitment to the Way of Love.

In grateful appreciation,

Genevieve Lepow

June 13, 1966

Mrs. Genevieve Lexow
610 N. 19th Avenue
Hollywood, Florida

Dear Mrs. Lexow:

We read with a great deal of excitement of the founding of the South Broward Cradle Nursery. It almost sounds as if it was done by magic, yet we know only too well that it took much begging, pleading, telephoning, etc. or it could not have been brought to this state of excellence in five years.

We're putting your letter in our daily reading file so every member of our staff will have the opportunity to read it. Thank you very much for telling us of your "gesture of friendship" and what it lead too.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

August 12, 1966

Miss Thelma Stevens
Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Thelma:

First of all I must tell you that I am so much better--am coming to the office every day, planning our eleven state workshops on the Courts. Our first one will be September 7th here in Atlanta for Georgia. The State Councils on Human Relations are joint sponsors.

The above paragraph is not the real purpose of this letter--it is to send you some clippings on our hospitals in Atlanta.

1. Negro Doctors Deny Hospitals Comply, Atlanta Constitution, August 6th. You remember all the hospitals except two or three had been graded qualified.
2. Evidently, the Negro Doctors' charges against H.E.W. brought results. See the Constitution clipping of August 12.

Because you like Ralph McGill, I am enclosing the tribute Eugene Patterson paid Mr. McGill's mother who died a few days ago.

My best wishes to you always,

Sincerely'

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encls.

**Board of Missions of The Methodist Church**

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK
FOURTEENTH FLOOR
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027
AREA CODE 212
RIVERSIDE 9-0700

WOMAN'S DIVISION
DOROTHY McCONNELL

August 24, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thanks so much for your letter of August 12th and for the clippings you sent about the hospital Medicare compliance in Atlanta. I have read the clippings with greatest interest and shall listen with great hope to progress that undoubtedly must be made immediately.

I am so glad you sent me the clipping about Ralph McGill's mother. This is a great tribute.

I shall be listening out with great interest to the results of your eleven state workshops on courts and doubtless the one in Atlanta on September 7th will sort of point the way. I do hope, however, that all of these workshops will not wear you down in your acceptance of responsibility for generating the enthusiasm and giving the guidance. Please take care.

With my love to you, I am

Hurriedly yours,

Thelma

Thelma Stevens
Assistant General Secretary
Section of Christian Social Relations

TS:ms

September 15, 1966

Dr. Garnett Wilder
Woodlawn Methodist Church
902 Fifteenth Street
Augusta, Georgia 30901

Dear Dr. Wilder:

We have made a xerox copy of your wonderful speech and we will mimeograph it and send it to those who heard you--and to others.

We are deeply indebted to you and to Mrs. Wilder. I failed to get your travel expense. Please send us your mileage and yours and Mrs. Wilder's lunches, we will send you a check.

Florida's workshop is next Tuesday and South Carolina's on the 27th. Then follows the others.

Thank you both for coming.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

September 26, 1966

Miss Sarah Cunningham
Editor of Concern
475 Riverside Drive, Room 401
New York, New York 10027

Dear Miss Cunningham:

I am grateful that you sent me your first draft of the story. (I am sorry that a story had to be written--but being as it seems to have to be, I am glad that you have the job. You did well.

There are some inaccuracies --

I was not sent to Israel by the United Nations but by the American Palestine Committee. There were six in the party--five men from different sections of the nation, and myself.

The following is for your information, you wont need it in the article: The U. N. under the influence of Cardinal Spellman and the delegates from Catholic Countries voted to internationalize sixty square miles around Jeruslaem--which neither the Jews nor the Arabs wanted. We were sent to interview the religious leaders of Israel. I brought back the report of the freedom of religion to Congress and others took it to the Trustee Council in Geneva. I was called to a meeting of UNESCO on this.

One of the queer things in my life has been sudden calls to do things I never thought of doing. We had been in the mountains of North Georgia for Christmas and returned home on December 26, as we came upon our porch we heard the phone ringing--and the call came to go to Israel. I had three days to get ready.

I came in from Mississippi, where I had been holding workshops on some social question, and found as I entered the door that I had been called to serve on President Truman's Civil Rights Committee, December 1946.

I went to Washington every other week for ten months.

The longest telegram I ever had was to come to Detroit to listen in on the hearings between General Motors and the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

A call came almost in the same way to come to Washington for four months to help save the Farm Security Administration. This came from Labor, Catholic Rural Life Commission and Federal Council of Churches. I did not want to leave home that long. This was in the war years and we did not buy bonds, my husband believed this truly a "war to end wars" and he said, "we have no one close to us in the war, I think you should go." I certainly was criticized.

This is all by way of how much of it came to be.

I am afraid I have made too many red marks on your pages.

I am as concerned about the poor and outcasts of white people. I was at Selma, Alabama, several times and I as sorry for the poor white men as I was for the Negroes they were fighting, for they, too, had been sinned against by society.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

October 4, 1966

AIR-MAIL

Miss Sarah Cunningham
Editor
Concern Magazine
475 Riverside Drive, Room 404
New York, New York 10027

Dear Miss Cunningham:

My sister had my picture, which was enlarged and painted for the Methodist Building of the Southeastern Jurisdiction. I do not see how you can use so many pictures of us three in the Church Woman, but if you do use several, please substitute the one my sister is loaning us for the one with the white bow at the neck.

My sister reluctantly loaned it to us -- I told her you had promised that the pictures would all be returned.

You have gone to so much trouble and I do appreciate it all.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

October 12, 1966

Mr. Benjamin Muse
Heron House
Reston, Virginia 22070

Dear Mr. Muse:

We have not done a recent report on trials for murder of civil rights workers, however, the enclosed xeroed, newspaper clips should be of some help.

**Mrs. Tilly is in Omaha,** Nebraska this **week attending the** United Church Women **Convention.**

Sincerely,

**(Mrs) Ruth P. Howard**
**Secretary to Mrs. Tilly**

RPH

Ref.

BENJAMIN MUSE
HERON HOUSE
RESTON, VIRGINIA 22070

October 3,1966

Mrs.M.E.Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Please send me a copy of "Dual Justice in the Courts--Unconcerned Community."

Have you any report giving a recapitulation of recent trials for murder of civil rights workers in the Deep South, and verdicts?

It is wonderful to see you continuing so valiantly in the fight.

Warm regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ben Muse

Benjamin Muse

October 31, 1966

Dr. Margaret Shannon, Executive Director
Church Women United
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Dr. Shannon:

The beautiful citation given to me (undeserved) at Omaha does not give the name of the organization that conferred the honor. To have it given to me by the Church Women United is something I value very highly and I do want to have it on the citation. There is room on either the top or the bottom of it where it could be inscribed. Would it be possible to have this done, if I sent the Citation to you?

Thus far, we have held workshops on "Dual Justice in the Courts..." in seven of our southern states. We have four more yet to be held -- Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas.

We have uncovered many things, especially what is happening to children. Week before last an "incorrigable" boy was stripped of his clothes and put in solitary confinement and fed on a bread and water diet. Upon opening his cell door it was found that he had torn a strip off of the one blanket that was given him and he had hanged himself.

Being in Omaha was indeed not only a refresher course but a vision of what is to come--a broadening outlook that I needed.

My thanks cannot tell of the joy that came in meeting all of you because I do not have the words, nor can I repay the many courtesies shown to me.

A New Hope for a New Day came to me. My heart over-flows with gratitude. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

November 3, 1966

Mr. Eugene Patterson, Editor
The Atlanta Constitution
10 Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Enclosed you will find an editorial on "What Is a Christian?" which I have clipped from Hazel Brannon Smith's Northside Reporter, Jackson, Mississippi. It is certainly appropriate to our Georgia political situation.

If you use it, please do not use my name -- I get too many ugly calls anyway.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

December 28, 1966

Dr. Margaret Shannon
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Dr. Shannon:

Some weeks ago I sent the lovely Citation given to me by Church Women United to have the name of the donor put on it. I have not heard from it and am more than anxious about it.

Please let me hear from you.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

## SCHOOLS

Paine College, Augusta
Clark College, Atlanta
Vashti, Thomasville
Emory School of Nursing

## BETHLEHEM COMMUNITY CENTERS

Atlanta
Augusta
Savannah

## COMMUNITY CENTERS

McCarty Community House, Cedartown
Open Door Community House, Columbus
Wesley House Centers, Richardson Street, Capitol Homes Housing Project, Atlanta

## ORPHANAGES

Ethel Harpst Home, Cedartown
Sarah D. Murphey Home, Cedartown

## RURAL CHURCH & COMMUNITY WORKERS

Legare Rankin, Charlton and Brantley Counties
Eva Crenshaw, Effingham County
Marlyn Jorgenson, Paulding County
Sarah McCain, Oglethorpe County

# Some Race Related Deaths in the United States

# (1955-1965)

These are cases involving violent death between the races in the South. The list is of course not complete; it is not restricted to cases involving civil rights. It is compiled from newspaper accounts, and in some instances, where cooperation could be obtained, reports from officials.

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### 1965

| | |
|---|---|
| **Freddie Lee Thomas (N) 9-3-65** | Near Greenwood, Miss. Body found on highway. Thomas' half brother claimed victim was slain to deter voter registration efforts. Coroner's inquest ruled hit-and-run accident. No arrests. |
| **Thad Christian (N) 8-28-65** | Near Anniston, Ala. Allegedly shot by white man while fishing. Suspect charged with murder in arrest warrant. |
| **Perry Smau (N) 8-27-65** | Greensboro, Ala. The 87-year-old victim had voiced opposition to demonstrations. He was beaten and tongue cut out. Civil Rights groups denied complicity. Two Negro suspects in custody, one indicted on murder charge. Victim was robbed of $26. |
| **Arthur James Hill (N) 8-20-65** | Villa Rica, Ga. Shot during argument with whites. One white suspect held for grand jury action on voluntary manslaughter charge. |
| **Jonathan M. Daniels (W) 8-20-65** | Hayneville, Ala. Episcopal seminarian slain after release from jail for civil rights demonstration. White man, member of prominent family, accused of shootings that killed Daniels and wounded a Catholic priest. |
| **8-22-65** | Suspect Tom L. Coleman, arraigned for murder and assault with intent to kill; jailed for 11 hours, released on bonds of $10,000 and $2,500. Grand jury brought indictment for manslaughter, and assault and battery. Defendant acquitted of manslaughter charge. |
| **Johnny Queen (N) 8-8-65** | Fayette, Miss. White off-duty constable named in the pistol slaying, which was not connected with any arrest. |
| **Andrew Whatley Jr. (W) 7-29-65** | Americus, Ga. Shot from passing car during racial disturbance. Two Negro men indicted by grand jury as murder suspects. |
| **Robert Wilder (N) 7-18-65** | Ruston, La. White policeman accused in pistol slaying. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. |
| **Willie Brewster (N) 7-15-65** | Anniston, Ala. Shot while driving home from work. Three white men indicted by grand jury on murder charges. Shooting climaxed a week of anti-Negro rallies by National States Rights Party. One of the men, Hubert Damon Strange, was convicted of second degree murder and given a ten (10) year prison sentence. All-white jury. The other two, Johnny Ira DeFries and Lewis Blevins, still face murder charges. |
| **James Waymers (N) 7-10-65** | Allendale, S. C. White man charged with murder in shotgun slaying. Area was scene of recent civil rights demonstrations. Accused acquitted Oct. 21, 1965, after entering a plea of self-defense. |
| **O'Neal Moore (N) 6-2-65** | Bogalusa, La. Victim was one of city's first two Negro deputy sheriffs and was shot by a white man while walking beat in Negro community. Suspect charged with murder, released on bail. |
| **Frederick L. Humphrey (W) 3-26-65** | Hattiesburg, Miss. Shot after the victim, a constable, stopped car of Negro suspect during racial unrest. Murder charge pending. |
| **Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo (W) 3-25-65** | Shot on Hwy. 80 between Selma and Montgomery, Ala. Detroit housewife returning to Montgomery to transport civil rights marchers. Three klansmen charged with murder. |
| **10-2-65** | Collie Leroy Wilkins tried for murder. Jury hung. Mistrial declared. |
| **10-19-65** | In a second trial Wilkins acquitted. Charges still pending against other two suspects, William O. Eaton and Eugene Thomas. All three received 10 year sentences for conspiracy to violate Federal civil rights statute. Bond set at $10,000. The three will appeal. All-white jury. |
| **Rev. James Reeb (W) 3-12-65** | Selma, Ala. Four white men accused in bludgeon death of white civil rights sympathizer; three indicted on murder charges. Three defendants acquitted. |
| **Jimmie Lee Jackson (N) 2-18-65** | Marion, Ala. Slain by white state trooper as victim, according to witnesses, tried to shield his mother from beating during demonstration. No arrest. Grand jury cleared trooper, identified only by surname. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ollie W. Shelby (N) 1-22-65** | Jackson, Miss. White sheriff's deputy accused of shooting 18-year-old Negro in prison. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. |

**1964**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Frank Morris (N) 12-10-64** | Ferriday, La. Died of burns suffered when his shoe repair shop was fired by arsonists in area of racial unrest. No arrests. |
| **Frank Andrews (N) 11-28-64** | Lisman, Ala. Choctaw County. Shot in back by white sheriff's deputy. County solicitor said victim was attacking another deputy. No arrests. |
| **Charles Sammie Marrow, Jr. (N) 10-29-64** | Chattanooga, Tenn. Shot in back by a white man reportedly "to protect an attractive white waitress in a downtown restaurant." Acquitted in criminal court. |
| **Hubert Orsby (N) 9-9-64** | Near Pickens, Miss. Body of 14-year-old youth found in Big Black River wearing CORE T-shirt. Coroner's jury ruled death by accidental drowning. |
| **James Andrew Miller (N) 8-30-64** | Jackson, Ga. Shot by white man during racial flare-up. Victim had been beaten by whites a few days prior to shooting. Coroner's jury ruled slaying a case of self-defense. Shooting suspect cleared. |
| **Billy Wayne Wallace (W) 8-9-64** | Dallas, Tex. Shot during racial row in city park. Two Negroes arrested. One indicted for murder with court action pending; the other suspect was no-billed by the grand jury on same charge. |
| **Charles E. Moore (N) 7-12-64**<br>**Henry Hezekiah Dee (N)** | Meadville, Miss., near Tullulah, La. Both bodies mutilated. Recovered from Mississippi River. Had been missing since May 2, 1964. Charges against two white men dismissed without prejudice Jan. 12, 1965. Prosecution said lacked enough evidence. |
| **Lemuel Penn (N) 7-11-64** | Near Colbert, Ga. Victim was Washington, D. C., educator. Shot by whites while returning from Army reserve duty at Fort Benning, Ga. Four Klansmen arrested; three indicted for murder; two tried and acquitted. Federal indictments against six white men charging conspiracy to deprive Penn of civil rights dismissed in district court, appealed to U. S. Supreme Court. |
| **James E. Chaney (N) 6-21-64**<br>**Andrew Goodman (W)**<br>**Michael H. Schwerner (W)** | Philadelphia, Miss. Three civil rights workers slain after their release from jail. 21 white men arrested, charges dismissed by U. S. Commissioner. Federal grand jury later indicted 18 white men on felony and misdemeanor charges of conspiring to violate the victims' civil rights. Federal judge voided felony charges against 17. Misdemeanor charges pending. Justice Department is appealing the rulings. Trial of the 18th suspect pending in federal court in Atlanta. |
| **Mrs. Johnnie Mae Chappell (N) 3-23-64** | Jacksonville, Fla. Shot while walking along street during racial unrest. Young white man sentenced to 10 years in the shooting. |
| **Louis Allen (N) 2-1-64** | Liberty, Miss. Civil rights worker slain some time after testifying against a white man charged with killing another Negro. No arrests. |

**1963**

| | |
|---|---|
| **William Kinard (W) 10-18-63** | St. Augustine, Fla. Victim slain as he and two other whites drove with shotgun through Negro area. Two Negroes arrested on murder charges. Court action pending. |
| **E. B. Bryant (W) 10-18-63** | Jackson, Miss. White gas station attendant slain after squirting water from hose on Negro drinking from "white" fountain. Negro suspect charged with murder, sentenced to life imprisonment. |
| **Virgil Ware (N) 9-15-63** | Birmingham, Ala. Thirteen-year-old youth killed by two white teen-agers while riding his bicycle in suburban area following downtown church bombing. Defendants received probated seven-month sentences and a stern lecture on second-degree manslaughter charges. |
| **Johnny Robinson (N) 9-15-63** | Birmingham, Ala. Killed by police after church bombing and rioting. No arrests. |
| **Denise McNair (N), age 11, 9-15-63**<br>**Addie Mae Collins (N) age 14**<br>**Cynthia Wesley (N), age 14**<br>**Carol Robertson (N), age 14** | Birmingham, Ala. Killed while attending Sunday School by exploding bomb at church where civil rights rallies were held. No arrests. |
| **John L. Coley (N) 9-4-63** | Birmingham, Ala. Suffered fatal wounds from shotgun pellets during rioting after a race bombing. No arrests. |
| **Andrew Lee Anderson (N) 7-17-63** | Near Marion, Ark. Slain by group of white citizens and sheriff's deputies after white woman said he had molested her 8-year-old daughter. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. No arrests. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Medgar W. Evers (N) 6-12-63** | Jackson, Miss. Shot in back as he arrived home from civil rights rally. He was field secretary for NAACP. White man tried twice, but hung juries brought mistrials. Accused Byron de le Beckwith now free. |
| **Frank G. Link (W) 6-7-63** | Lexington, N. C. Killed during rioting. Three Negroes convicted—one sentenced to serve four to seven years for second-degree murder, and two sentenced to six-month terms on charges of engaging in a riot. |
| **William L. Moore (W) 4-23-63** | Near Attalla, Ala. Mailman from Baltimore, Md., making one-man protest march across Alabama slain by bullet. Grand jury failed to indict white suspect. |

**1962**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Paul Guihard (W) 10-30-62**<br>**Ray Gunter (W)** | Oxford, Miss. Guihard (news reporter from France) and Gunter (local TV repairman) slain during white rioting over admission of James Meredith to University of Mississippi. No arrests. |
| **Leroy Parks (W) 9-6-62** | Dallas, Ga. Victim was among masked nightriders calling on a Negro woman who was charged in the slaying. Coroner's jury ruled shooting justifiable homicide. Suspect moved North after release from jail. |
| **Cpl. Roman Ducksworth Jr. (N) 4-9-62** | Taylorsville, Miss. Shot by white policeman when the Negro refused to move to rear of interstate bus. No arrests. |

**1961**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eli Brumfield (N) 10-31-61** | McComb, Miss. Shot by policeman during racial unrest. No arrests. |
| **Herbert Lee (N) 9-25-61** | Liberty, Miss. Civil rights worker shot by a white state legislator. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. |
| **Frank Coleman Dumas (W) 6-1-61** | Shot to death in his home. Preston Cobb, Jr., 15 year old Negro, found guilty of murder Aug. 16, 1961, and sentenced to die. Case retried, ending in sentence to life imprisonment. Motion for new trial pending. |

**1960**

| | |
|---|---|
| **William Nance (N) 8-27-60** | Near Winchester, Tenn. Body found in Lakeview Lake with slugs from three different guns and weighted with large rock. No arrests. |
| **Albert Pitts (N) 7-23-60**<br>**David Pitts (N)**<br>**Ernest McPharland (N)**<br>**Marshall A. Johns (N)** | Monroe, La. White employer arrested, then released in the shooting of five of his employees; four died. Victims accused of making threats. Records of Dist. Court, Parish of Ouachita, Monroe, La., reveal that no bill of indictment or information was ever filed. |
| **Mrs. Mattie Greene (N) 5-20-60** | Ringgold, Ga. Died under falling debris when her home was dynamited. No arrests. |

**1959**

| | |
|---|---|
| **William Roy Prather (N) 11-1-59** | Corinth, Miss. The 15-year-old boy was killed in anti-Negro "Halloween prank." Eight white youths charged with the slaying, six of whom were turned over to juvenile court. One indicted on manslaughter charge. |
| **Tommy Dwight (N) 6-13-59** | Dalton, Ga. Four white men fired supposedly over the heads of a group of Negroes intending to "scare" them, but four fatal buckshots hit the 11-year-old victim. The four were indicted on charges of involuntary manslaughter. Charges reduced to misdemeanor and three of the men sentenced to serve one year. One of these permitted to serve the year outside jail. |
| **Jonas Causey (N) 5-10-59** | Clarksdale, Miss. NAACP requested investigation and action against 15 policemen accused of the slaying. No arrests. |
| **Mack Charles Parker (N) 4-25-59** | Poplarville, Miss. Abducted from unguarded jail cell and shot to death. No arrests. |

**1958**

| | |
|---|---|
| **James Henry Ellison (N) 9-20-58** | Chattanooga, Tenn. Shot from a passing car occupied by two white couples. No arrests. |
| **Ernest Hunter (N) 9-13-58** | St. Mary's, Ga. Slain while in jail. White policeman accused of shooting reported that he and victim engaged in a struggle. No arrests. |
| **Joe Franklin Jeter Sr. (N) 9-13-58** | Atlanta, Ga. Shot by white policeman who said victim was resisting arrest. Grand jury returned "no bills" on three charges. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Richard Lillard (N) 7-26-58** | Nashville, Tenn. Died after a beating in local workhouse by three white guards. They were indicted on murder charges on Aug. 15, 1958. Each was acquitted on Jan. 16, 1959. |
| **Woodrow Wilson Daniels (N) 7-1-58** | Water Valley, Miss. Died of brain injury nine days after beating. White sheriff acquited of manslaughter charge. |
| **Willie Countryman (N) 5-25-58** | Dawson, Ga. Shot in his backyard by white policeman. Federal grand jury failed to indict the policeman, who had been accused in another death one month earlier. |
| **John Larry Bolden (N) 5-3-58** | Chattanooga, Tenn. The 15-year-old boy was shot by white policeman. No court action. |
| **James Brazier (N) 4-25-58** | Dawson, Ga. Victim died a few days after beating at hands of white policemen. Federal grand jury refused to indict four accused officers. |
| **George Love (N) 1-8-58** | Ruleville, Miss. Killed by 25-man posse. No arrests. |
| **1957** | |
| **Willie V. Dunigan (N) 11-18-57** | Lomax, Ala. Shot by sheriff's deputies outside his home. Deputies were looking for person(s) who earlier wounded another deputy. No arrests. |
| **Charles Brown (N) 6-25-57** | Near Yazoo City, Miss. White man charged with shooting the victim, a young airman, who was visiting at the home of the suspect's sister. |
| **James Hollis (N) 2-3-57** | Griffin, Ga. The 17-year-old boy was slain and a white housewife wounded by husband who found them together partially clothed in his home. A grand jury failed to indict the husband. |
| **1956** | |
| **Mrs. Maybelle Mahone (N) 12-5-56** | Near Molena, Ga. Shot by white man for "sassing" him. The 71-year-old suspect was first given a life sentence on a murder charge, Aug 1, 1957, but was found "not guilty for reasons of insanity" the following March 21, 1958. |
| **Mrs. Bessie McDowell (N) 6-14-56** | Andalusia, Ala. Killed by white father and son, who were indicted on first and second degree murder counts. |
| **Rev. C. H. Baldwin (N) 4-22-56** | Near Huntsville, Ala. Victim struck by heavy rock. White man convicted of second-degree manslaughter, sentenced to 12 months at hard labor. |
| **Dr. Thomas H. Brewer (N) 2-18-56** | Columbus, Ga. Prominent physician and NAACP leader shot by white man. Grand jury refused to indict. |
| **Milton Russell (N) 1-21-56** | Belzoni, Miss. Burned to death in his home. Whites suspected of foul play. No arrests. |
| **Richard King (N) 1-6-56** | Eufaula, Ala. White man given life sentence for pistol slaying. He was later paroled, violated his parole and "might be back in prison," according to Barbour County's court clerk. |
| **Edward Duckworth (N) 1-56** | Raleigh, Miss. White man reportedly admitted the shooting but claimed self defense. Suspect died of heart ailment while awaiting grand jury action. |
| **1955** | |
| **James E. Evanston (N) 12-24-55** | Near Drew, Miss. Body of school principal found in Long Lake with neck broken and no water in lungs to indicate drowning. Negro press called it civil rights slaying. Death officially ruled suicide. |
| **Clinton Melton (N) 12-3-55** | Glendora, Miss. White suspect was indicted on a murder charge and later acquitted. |
| **John Earl Reese (N) 10-22-55** | Near Longview, Tex. The 16-year-old boy died of injuries from shotgun blast into cafe from a moving car. Two whites indicted for murder, one given a five year suspended sentence. |
| **Emmett Till (N) 8-28-55** | LeFlore County, Miss. The 14-year-old boy from Chicago was slain after "smart-alec" talk to a Mississippi white woman. Body found in a river, beaten and shot. Two white men indicted for murder and acquitted. |
| **Lamar Smith (N) 8-17-55** | Brookhaven, Miss. Victim was shot down on lawn of county courthouse in broad daylight. A grand jury failed to indict three accused white men. |
| **Rev. George W. Lee (N) 5-7-55** | Belzoni, Miss. Killed by a shotgun blast from a car carrying several whites. No arrests. |

January 13, 1966

Miss Eleanor French
United Church Women of the
National Council of Churches, U.S.A.
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Miss French:

You may remember that at our workshop in November there was expressed concern over what was happening in our Southern Courts. Later, I received a resolution prepared by some of those present. This is about the substance of the resolution:

> That frequent visits be made to Municipal and Criminal Courts by teams of women to observe, document, and make reports on judicial treatment accorded accused persons, with special attention being given to the handling of persons unable to pay for counsel.
>
> In order to fully comprehend the technical and legal points that need to be covered, the teams were to be briefed in advance by attorneys, and, when possible, the advice of women lawyers would be sought.
>
> Mrs. Tilly was asked to get in touch with National women's organizations, seeking their endorsement and cooperation -- such organizations as YMCA, National Council of Negro Women, National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Jewish Women, United Church Women of the National Council

of Churches, League of Women Voters, B'nai B'rith Women. (I think the denominational presidents should be added to this list.)

On Monday, January 10, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, meeting here in Atlanta enthusiastically endorsed it -- and we have orders to begin making contacts.

I will be in Washington on January 21-23 and hope to see several of the National presidents at that time -- the Catholic Women, League of Women Voters, Council of Negro Women. I will certainly need your help in every way.

I am enclosing two sheets copied from an old history book used in Georgia--for many years, I am told, and I suspect by other southern states. I think this may explain part of our troubles. I was searching for the Emancipation Proclamation but did not find the wording--just the damning of it.

Things are some better for me now. My sister Elizabeth who was in the hospital at Clayton since November 26, was brought ot our home up there because the hospital was so noisy. The doctor says rest for a year is necessary to repair the effects of the heart attack.

You will receive the report on the study of the cities next week.

My best wishes are for you all through 1966.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

RESOLUTION - From the 1965 Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, November 3-4, Atlanta, Georgia

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Mrs. M. E. Tilly

January 13, 1966

Miss Thelma Stevens
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Miss Stevens:

You may remember that at our workshop in November there was expressed concern over that was happening in our Southern Courts. Later, I received a resolution prepared by some of those present. This is about the substance of the resolution:

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>
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f You will receive the report on the study of the cities next week.

My best wishes are for you all through 1966.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

January 13, 1966

via air mail

Mrs. Marcus Kilch, President
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Kilch:

I know that you are as distressed as we are over what is happening in our Southern Courts. We need your help.

I will be in Washington on January 21-23 and I would like to have a conference with you and Miss Margaret Mealey.

I will be free the afternoon and evening of the 21st, I hope it will be possible for me to see you then.

I will be registered at the Mayflower Hotel and will be attending a meeting of the Americans for Democratic Action.

If possible, let me hear from you before I leave for Washington on the 21st.

Best wishes for you and the Council for the 1966 days ahead.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

January 13, 1966

via air mail

Mrs. Robert Staurt, President
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 - 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Stuart:

I know you are as distressed as we are over what is happening in our Southern Courts. We need your help.

I will be Washington at the Mayflower Hotel on January 21-23, attending a meeting of the Americans for Democratic Action, and would like to have a conference with you at that time.

The afternoon and evening of the 21st will be free for me and, if possible, I would like to see you then.

Please let me hear from you before I leave for Washington on the morning of the 21st.

Best wishes for you and the League for the 1966 days ahead.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

**National Council of Catholic Women**
DEPARTMENT OF LAY ORGANIZATIONS, N.C.W.C.

*National Headquarters:*
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

*Telephone 737-7474*

*Episcopal Chairman*
THE MOST REVEREND LEO BINZ, D. D., Archbishop of St. Paul

*Assistant Episcopal Chairman*
THE MOST REVEREND STEPHEN A. LEVEN, D. D., Auxiliary to the Archbishop of San Antonio

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MRS. ANTHONY VERLENGIA
*Diocese of Pueblo*

•

MISS MARGARET MEALEY
*Executive Director*

January 17, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of January 13, 1966 relative to what is happening in the Southern Courts. Believe me, we are all distressed. I regret very sincerely that I will be having a National Board Meeting during the days that you will be in Washington and as you know, Margaret Mealey will be at the meeting as well. I have asked Miss Peg Roach, of our staff, however, to meet with you. Peg will get in touch with you at the Mayflower or can be reached here at our office - telephone: 737-7474, or at her home telephone number: 232-0909.

Be assured of our great interest in discussing this with you.

My best personal wishes.

Very sincerely,

Rosemary Kilch

Mrs. Marcus Kilch
President

MK:mbi

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 TEL. 296-1770
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Mrs. Robert Zurbach
Pasadena, California

January 18, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am extremely sorry but I will not be in Washington on January 21. Mrs. William H. Wood, First Vice President of the League of Women Voters, will be available that day, however, and she would be more than pleased to talk with you in my stead. As she lives in a suburb of Washington, an afternoon appointment would be easier for her to manage than to come into the city the night of the 21st.

Mrs. Wood will plan to be in the League office (which is only a short distance from the Mayflower) on the afternoon of the 21st. Should we set a tentative time of 2:30 for your appointment? Mrs. Wood will expect you at the League office unless she hears from you to the contrary.

Sincerely,

Julia D. Stuart

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart
President

SOUTHERN OFFICE
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE of B'NAI B'RITH
41 EXC[illegible]GE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

COPY

February 17, 1966

Mrs. Wally Rosenbluth
President B'nai B'rith Women
1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Wally:

You may recall that a 1965 Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned was held in Atlanta, November 3-4 on the theme of "Finding Ways and Making Plans to Undermine the Walls that Surround the Ghettos of the South". Participants came from the entire Southern area and a number of B'nai B'rith women were involved.

Our Southern office ADL staff led several of the discussion groups seeking to translate the program content into community action. This came at a time when the country was much aroused over the travesty of justice which had taken place in Lowndes County, Alabama, where all white juries have refused to convict for civil rights killings. My particular group focused attention on the double standard of justice being meted out and the systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries.

We sought a dramatic way of arousing national attention. Out of this grew the attached resolution. Details are yet to be formulated. The plan is for teams of women systematically to visit courtrooms throughout the country to report upon judicial treatment. You will note the resolution does not detail method; the visiting teams will be interreligious and interracial. Purposely this is only outlined so that each cooperating organization will give the procedure its own imprint and the value of its leadership's thinking. This project will involve all of the key national women's organizations.

Mrs. Tilly was in Washington recently and contacted and received endorsement from the National Council of Negro Women, National Council of Jewish Women, and the League of Women Voters of the U. S. She is being given your name and will be communicating with you shortly.

(Continued)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Her plan is to convene a meeting in Atlanta of the heads of the national organizations to officially plan and inaugurate the project.

Obviously we strongly approve and commend this undertaking to B'nai B'rith women. We offer our fullest cooperation and assistance.

Cordially,

Ted

Ted Freedman

TF:gw
cc: Mrs. Isadore E. Binstock
Mrs. Max G. Breslaver
Mrs. Bernard Samuels
Mrs. M. E. Tilly ✓

Attachment

COPY

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN

1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: EXecutive 3-5284

COPY

March 3, 1966

Mr. Theodore Freedman
Southern Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
41 Exchange Place S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ted:

Thanks so much for your letter of February 17. I was most interested to hear about the plans for implementation of the resolution which came out of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned which was held in Atlanta in November.

I shall look forward to hearing from Mrs. Tilly, as indicated in your letter.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Arthur G. Rosenbluth
President

WR:abs

cc: Mrs. Isadore Binstock
Mrs. Max Breslauer
Mrs. M. E. Tilly ✓
Mrs. Bernard Samuels
Miss Miriam Albert

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive new york, n. y. 10027

mrs. stuart e. sinclair
chairman

miss margaret shannon
executive director

March 4, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am sorry to have been delayed in sending you the good news that our Christian Social Relations unit and subsequently the Program Committee approved with enthusiasm the Court Visitation Project. We shall stand by for further word from the Southern Regional Council regarding next steps.

I think of you often and hope that you are well and that your sister is making steady progress.

My love to you always,

Eleanor French DB

Eleanor French, Director
Christian Social Relations

EF/db

March 7, 1966

Mrs. Mary O. Ross, President
Woman's Auxiliary Convention
National Baptist Convention U.S.A.
584 Arden Park
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Ross:

This is an emergency call to you, as president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the largest Negro Baptist Convention in the nation, to be one of twenty presidents of national women's organizations invited to Atlanta, March 24-25, to face together some of the problems of the South -- particularly in the courts -- and to work out some joint program of action.

Each of the twenty organizations has a large constituency in the southern states who need help, guidance, and understanding from their parent organization. Indeed, this call is really from them.

Out of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned held in Atlanta, November 3-4, 1965, came this resolution --

> "That frequent visits be made to municipal and criminal courts by teams of women to observe, document, and make reports on judicial treatment accorded accused persons, with special attention being given to the handling of persons unable to pay for counsel."

In their discussion groups they became very much aware of the travesty of justice in the courts where race related cases were tried (see pages 12-15 of the enclosed *New South*) -- and boldly they wrote the resolution. ~~Or, perhaps~~, they realized how difficult and hard it would be for individuals to visit the courts so they made their appeal — Then

"Mrs. Tilly was asked to get in touch with National women's organizations, seeking their direction, endorsement and cooperation. (See attached list for organizations invited.)

On Monday, January 10, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council meeting here in Atlanta enthusiastically endorsed the plan.

The Southern Regional Council is preparing a paper for you that will present the situation more fully than I could in this letter. There will be with us representatives from the Anti-Defamation League and members from our staff who have been in the thick of the fight, also lawyers who have been in district court trials, particularly, Mr. Charles Morgan of the Southern Office of American Civil Liberties Union, and Judge Dorothy Kenyon from New York who was an associate of Mr. Morgan's in an Alabama case.

In a study of twenty cities made by interfaith and bi-racial teams of women one of the questions asked was, "How would you evaluate the role of religious bodies in your community?" Of the twenty there was commendation for six community churches. It seems that women "have come to the Kingdom for this hour." It is well that womens' groups have taken up the cudgel because for the most part the Church has failed its South.

If for some serious reason you cannot come yourself, please send someone from your board.

We regret there are no funds available to finance your trip.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh
Encls. 2

## Organizations Invited to Attend March 24-25 Meeting

1. Mrs. Mary O. Ross, President
   Woman's Auxiliary Convention
   National Baptist Convention U.S.A.
   584 Arden Park
   Detroit, Michigan

2. Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President
   Christian Women's Fellowship, Disciples of Chirst
   221 Stratford Road
   Arlington Heights, [redacted] Illinois

3. Mrs. Robert Fling, President
   Woman's Missionary Union, Southern Baptist Convention
   600 N. 20th Street
   Birmingham, Alabama

4. Mrs. E. G. Price, President
   Lutheran Church Women, American Lutheran Church
   231 Madison Avenue
   New York 10, N. Y.

5. Miss Ann E. Heath, President
   Woman's Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Church
   1541 14th Street, N. W.
   Washington 5, D. C.

6. Miss Emma B. Watson, President
   Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
   African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
   301 N. Cool Springs Street
   Fayetteville, North Carolina

7. Mrs. Phyllis H. Bedford, President
   Woman's Connectional Council, Christian Methodist Church
   1152 Landsdowne Street
   Youngstown, Ohio

8. Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
   Board of Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in U. S.
   2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
   Atlanta 6, Georgia

9. Mrs. Donald E. Zimmerman, President
   United Presbyterian Women, United Presbyterian Church U.S.A.
   510 Witherspoon Building
   Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

10. Miss Frances M. Young, Executive Director
    General Division of Woman's Work, Protestant Episcopal Church
    815 Second Avenue
    New York 17, N. Y.

11. Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey, President, The Woman's Division
Board of Missions of The Methodist Church
710 N. Vienna Street
Ruston, Louisiana 71270

12. Mrs. Wally Rosenbluth, President
B'nai B'rith Women
1640 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

13. Mrs. Helen Huntington Smith, General Secretary
Council of Lay Life & Work, United Church of Christ
297 Park Avenue, South
New York 10, N. Y.

14. Mrs. Joseph Wilen, President
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th St.
New York 22, N. Y.

15. Mrs. Marcus Kilch, President
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

16. Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

17. Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
United Church Women of the National Council of Churches
24 Chestnut Hill
Green~~ville~~field, Massachusetts

18. Miss Dorothy Height, President
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

19. Mrs. Lloyd J. Martin, President
National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
1620 E. Maynor Drive
Lincolnton, Nebraska

20. Mrs. Russell Chapman, President
Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
420 St. Lawrence Drive
Silver Springs, Maryland

March 7, 1966

**AIR MAIL**

Mrs. Ann E. Heath, President
Woman's Missionary Society
African Methodist Episcopal Church
1541 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Heath:

We are planning a conference of national presidents of religious groups to confront the issues upon us. You are particularly needed for you know of the suffering of the Negro in his endeavor to be a full citizen of our country. So, I am issuing an emergency call to you, as president of your organization, to be one of twenty presidents of national women's organizations invited to Atlanta, March 24-25, to face together some of the problems of the South -- particularly in the courts -- and to work out some joint program of action.

Each of the twenty organizations has a large constituency in the southern states who need help, guidance, and understanding from their parent organization. Indeed, this call is really from them.

Out of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned held in Atlanta, November 3-4, 1965, came this resolution --

> "That frequent visits be made to municipal and
> criminal courts by teams of women to observe,
> document, and make reports on judicial treatment
> a accorded accused persons, with special attention
> being given to the handling of persons unable to
> pay for counsel."

In their discussion groups they became very much aware of the travesty of justice in the courts where race related cases were tried (see pages 12-15 of the enclosed New South)

-- and-boldly they wrote the resolution. Or, perhaps, they realized how difficult and hard it would be for individuals to visit the courts so they made this appeal --

> "Mrs. Tilly was asked to get in touch with national women's organizations, seeking their direction, endorsement and cooperation." (See enclosed list for organizations invited.)

On Monday, January 10, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, meeting here in Atlanta, enthusiastically endorsed the plan.

The Southern Regional Council is preparing a paper for you that will present the situation more fully than I could in this letter. There will be with us representatives from the Anti-Defamation League and members from our staff who have been in the thick of the fight, also lawyers who have been in district court trials, particularly, Mr. Charles Morgan, Director of the Southern Office of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Judge Dorothy Kenyon from New York who was an associate of Mr. Morgan's in an Alabama case.

In a study of twenty cities made by interfaith and biracial teams of women one of the questions asked was, "How would you evaluate the role of religious bodies in your community?" Of the twenty cities there was commendation for only six community churches. It seems that women "have come to the Kingdom for this hour." It is well that womens' groups have taken up the cudgel because for the most part the Church has failed its South.

If for some serious reason you cannot come yourself, please send someone from your board.

We regret that there are no funds available to finance your trip.

Please let us hear from you by March 16.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh
Encls. 2

March 7, 1966

AIR MAIL

Mrs. Wally Rosenbluth, President
B'nai B'rith Women
1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Rosenbluth:

Mr. Freedman of the Atlanta Office of the Anti-Defamation League (bless his heart) has already written you that you would receive an emergency call, as National President of the B'nai B'rith, to be one of twenty presidents of national women's organizations invited to Atlanta, March 24-25, to face together some of the problems of the South -- particularly in the courts -- and to work out some joint program of action.

Each of the twenty organizations has a large constituency in the southern states who need help, guidance, and understanding from their parent organization. Indeed, this call is really from them.

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Please let us hear from you by March 16.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh
Encls. 2

March 7, 1966

AIR MAIL

Miss Dorothy Height, President
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Miss Height:

It has been some years since you led a workshop for the Fellowship of the Concerned but I remember what a wonderful one it was that was led by your capable leadership. I need you now -- so I am issuing you an emergency call, as president of the National Council of Negro Women, to be one of twenty presidents of national women's organizations invited to Atlanta, March 24-25, to face together some of the problems of the South -- particularly in the courts -- and to work out some joint program of action.

Each of the twenty organizations has a large constituency in the southern states who need help, guidance, and understanding from their parent organization. Indeed, this call is really from them.

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In their discussion groups they became very much aware of the travesty of justice in the courts where race related cases were tried (see pages 12-15 of the enclosed New South) -- and boldly they wrote the resolution. Or, perhaps, they realized how difficult and hard it would be for individuals to visit the courts so they made this appeal --

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If for some serious reason you cannot come yourself, please send someone from your board.

We regret there are no funds available to finance your trip.

Please let us hear from you by March 16.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh
Encls. 2

March 7, 1966

AIR MAIL

Mrs. Phyllis H. Bedford, President
Woman's Connectional Council
Christian Methodist Church
1152 Landsdowne Street
Youngstown, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Bedford:

We are planning a conference of national presidents of religious groups to confront the issues upon us. You are particularly needed for you know of the suffering of the Negro in his endeavor to be a full citizen of our country. So, I am issuing an emergency call to you, as president of your organization, to be one of twenty presidents of national women's organizations invited to Atlanta, March 24-25, to face together some of the problems of the South -- particularly in the courts -- and to work out some joint program of action.

Each of the twenty organizations has a large constituency in the southern states who need help, guidance, and understanding from their parent organization. *Indeed, this call is really from them*.

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In their discussion groups they became very much aware of the travesty of justice in the courts where race related cases were tried (see pages 12-15 of the enclosed *New South*)

-- and boldly they wrote the resolution. Then they made their appeal to the Southern Regional Council to call together the presidents of national women's religious boards and the League of Women voters to seek their direction, endorsement, and cooperation. (See enclosed list for organizations invited.)

The Southern Regional Council is preparing a paper for you that will present the situation more fully than I could in this letter. There will be with us a representative from the Anti-Defamation League, members of our staff who have been in the thick of the fight, and lawyers who have been in district court trials, particularly, Mr. Charles Morgan of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Judge Dorothy Kenyon from New York who was an associate of Mr. Morgan's in an Alabama case.

If for some reason you cannot come yourself, please send someone from your board.

We regret that there are no funds available to finance your trip.

Please let us hear from you by March 16.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh
Encls. 2

March 7, 1966

**AIR MAIL**

Mrs. Emma A. Watson, President
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
301 N. Cool Spring Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Watson:

We are planning a conference of national presidents of religious groups to confront the issues upon us. You are particularly needed for you know of the suffering of the Negro in his endeavor to be a full citizen of our country. So, I am issuing an emergency call to you, as president of your organization, to be one of twenty presidents of national women's organizations invited to Atlanta, March 24-25, to face together some of the problems of the South -- particularly in the courts -- and to work out some joint program of action.

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If for some serious reason you cannot come yourself, please send someone from your board.

We regret that there are no funds available to finance your trip.

Please let us hear from you by March 16.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh
Encls. 2

March 7, 1966

AIR MAIL

Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President
Christian Women's Fellowship
Disciples of Christ
221 S. Stratford Road
Arlington Heights, Indiana 60004

Dear Mrs. Cole:

This is an emergency call to you, as president of your organization, to be one of twenty presidents of national woman's organizations invited to Atlanta, March 24-25, to face together some of the problems of the South -- particularly; in the courts -- and to work out some joint program of action.

Each of the twenty organizations has a large constituency in the southern states who need help, guidance, and understanding from their parent organization. Indeed, this call is really from them.

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In their discussion groups they became very much aware of the travesty of justice in the courts where race related cases were tried (see pages 12-15 of the enclosed New South) -- and boldly they wrote the resolution. When they realized how difficult and hard it would be for individuals to visit the courts so they made this appeal to the Southern Regional Council -- "to call together the presidents of national religious women's organization and the League of Women Voters of the U. S.

to seek their direction, endorsement, and cooperation. ~~(See enclosed list for organizations invited.)~~

The Southern Regional Council is preparing a paper for you that will present the situation more fully than I could in this letter. There will be with us a representative from the Anti-Defamation League, members of our staff who have been in the think of the fight, and lawyers who have been in district court trials, particularly, Mr. Charles Morgan of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Judge Dorothy Kenyon from New York who was an associate of Mr. Morgan's in an Alabama case.

~~If for some serious reason you cannot come yourself, please send someone from your board.~~

We regret that there are no funds available to finance your trip.

We're delighted you're coming.

Please let us hear from you by March 16.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh
Encls. 2

March 10, 1966

The Honorable Dorothy Kenyon
433 West 21st Street
New York, New York

My dear Judge Kenyon:

The conference on courts will be here in Atlanta at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N.W.

The conference begins at 10 a.m. on March 24 and ends at noon the next day.

We are delighted that you will be with us. We will make your hotel reservations.

Thanks and best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

March 10, 1966

Mr. Claude Ferrie
Atlanta Biltmore Hotel
817 West Peachtree, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ferrie:

I'm very sorry that the meeting scheduled in your hotel March 24, through noon March 25 has been cancelled. As soon as it is rescheduled I will call you.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EELJr:hjo
cc: Mrs. M.E. Tilly

Waterloo, S.C.
March 10, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

I have written for a room reservation at the Atlanta Hotel but I had no address so I don't know whether they will get it or not.

Our annual meeting will be at Rock Hill so I will go to Charlotte and get a plane to Atlanta and will return to Greenwood where my husband can meet me.

Sincerely
Agnes A. Clark

March 10, 1966

Mr. D.L. Flippin
The Atlantan Hotel
111 Lucky Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flippin:

This letter will confirm our telephone conversation of March 9, reserving one of your conference rooms for March 24, 10 a.m. through noon March 25. It is our understanding that there will be no charge for this service.

Sincerely,

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EELJr:hjo
cc: Mrs. M.E. Tilly

March 11, 1966

Mrs. Robert Fling, President
Miss Alma Hunt, Executive Secretary
Woman's Missionary Union
Southern Baptist Convention
600 N. 20th Street
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Fling and Miss Hunt

Here is a plea that both or one of you attend the Conference on the Courts to be held here in Atlanta at the Atlantan Hotel, 10 a.m. March 24 and ending at noon on the 25th.

In Mr. T. B. Maston's book "Of One," he wrote in 1946 for the Home Mission Board of your church, are these true sentences: "The Baptist are more numerous in the South than any other religious group. The South is a Baptist Empire." Because this is still true and because you have been in the midst, in fact closer to the troubles than anyone else on our list of National Women's Boards, you would be the most valuable participants in the discussion.

We hope you will find it possible to be with us. We need you and want you.

With kindess regards and great admiration for your wide-spread work in God's Kingdom.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS**
OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 TEL. 296-1770
*Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President*

March 11, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, our President, will not be in the East at the time your meeting is to be held in Atlanta. She has asked me to represent the League.

Would you please let me know what time the meeting will start on March 24th and the time of adjournment on the 25th so I can make plane reservations? Also, where the meeting will be held, and whether or not those coming will be staying at any particular hotel.

I am looking forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely,

Caroline D. Wood

Mrs. William H. Wood
First Vice President

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Eugene, Oregon
Mrs. W. Eugene Pharis
Webster Groves, Missouri
Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum
Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Vernon C. Stoneman
Belmont, Massachusetts
Mrs. John F. Toomey
Narragansett, Rhode Island
Mrs. Robert Zurbach
Pasadena, California

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
n 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 11, 1966

The Conference on our "Courts" will be held here in Atlanta at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W. The hotel is in the center of the city, a block off of Peachtree Street.

Please made your own reservation.

The conference begins at 10:00 A.M., March 24 and ends at noon on the next day.

We hope that you may find time to read the attached paper before the conference, it will give you an idea of what we must face in the hours together.

We are looking forward to having you with us on March 24-25.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

March 14, 1966

Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
United Church Women, National Council of Churches

Mrs. William H. Wood, First Vice President
League of Women Voter of the U. S.

Miss Dorothy Height, President
National Council of Negro Women

Mrs. Joseph Wilen, President
National Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. Marchus Kilch, President
National Council of Catholic Women

Dear Leaders:

Sometime on the first day (March 24) of our conference on the courts, we are asking you to have a discussion between yourselves on the moral and religious aspect of the "Know Your Courts Project" and also citizenship responsibility involvement.

This is to be before the whole group and if any of them want to question any of you -- well and good.

We hope you may find time before you leave to prepare a statement on "The Place or function of the Church."

This is most important. The local women will need this as they work in their communities for they will have screamed at them -- "This is not the business of the Church. It's business is to preach the Gospel."

I have been praying for our conference. Please pray also.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

DOROTHY KENYON
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FIFTY BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4

MIDTOWN OFFICE
433 WEST 21ST STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10011

TELEPHONE
CHELSEA 3-4815

March 14, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thanks for your good letter. I am so glad that there will be a conference and I shall be there. I am looking up plane flights etc. immediately.

What will you want of me at the conference? I want to be prepared.

Best wishes.

Yours,

Dorothy K.

DK:es

Mrs.

Ex Van P.

.. Mrs Betty Shapiro -
Washington -

Tel
523-3391

uuwf
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN'S FEDERATION
25 Beacon Street - Boston - Massachusetts - 02108

March 17, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am very happy to tell you that our Vice President, Mrs. George E. Kimball of Winchester, Massachusetts, will attend the Southern Regional Council Conference March 24-25.

Thank you for including our organization in your appeal and for sending us the background material.

Sincerely,

Dorothy B. Chapman
Mrs. Russell B. Chapman
President

DC:jel

*National Council of Catholic Women*
DEPARTMENT OF LAY ORGANIZATIONS, N.C.W.C.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

*National Headquarters:*
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

*Telephone* 737-7474

*Episcopal Chairman*
THE MOST REVEREND LEO BINZ, D. D., Archbishop of St. Paul

*Assistant Episcopal Chairman*
THE MOST REVEREND STEPHEN A. LEVEN, D. D., Auxiliary to the Archbishop of San Antonio

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MRS. WILLIAM J. TOBIN
*Diocese of Gary*

MRS. ANTHONY VERLENGIA
*Diocese of Pueblo*

•

MISS MARGARET MEALEY
*Executive Director*

March 17, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of March 11 has been received, and I regret very sincerely that my schedule will not permit me to be with you. I have asked Mrs. George Gunning, one of our National Chairmen, to be with you and represent me at your meeting. I do trust it will be most successful.

My best personal wishes.

Very sincerely,

Rosemary Kilch
Mrs. Marcus Kilch
National President

RK:mmr

**Board of Women's Work**

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A PONCE DE LEON AVENUE, N.E., ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

EVELYN L. GREEN, *Executive Secretary*

March 17, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Miss Green asked me to let you know that she is planning to come to the meeting on March 24-25 though she is not sure she can be there all of the time for she has some conflicting engagements but will be there most of the time. She will be glad to help you in any way that you wish.

Sincerely,

Margaret Hughes
(Mrs.) Margaret P. Hughes
Administrative Assistant

50 years 1913 1963 of SERVICE STUDY

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN

1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Telephone: EXecutive 3-5284

March 17, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I sincerely regret that a prior commitment will preclude me from attending the conference to be held in Atlanta on March 24 and 25.

B'nai B'rith Women will, however, be represented by our First Vice President, Mrs. Michael Shapiro, 6946 33rd Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Shapiro is looking forward to attending the conference which we know will be a most interesting and, we are sure, productive one.

Cordially,

Wallye Rosenbluth
Mrs. Arthur G. Rosenbluth
President

WR:sbs

cc: Mrs. Michael Shapiro

**PRESIDENT:** MRS. ARTHUR G. ROSENBLUTH
*15 Sutton Lane*
*Hewlett, Long Island, N. Y.*

**1st VICE PRESIDENT:** MRS. MICHAEL SHAPIRO
*Washington, D. C.*

**2nd VICE PRESIDENT:** MRS. NATHAN HOLSTEIN
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*

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and Presidents of the eight North American Districts

COUNCIL FOR LAY LIFE AND WORK

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

297 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10010, Tel. (212) 475-2121

HELEN H. SMITH, Executive Secretary • WILLIAM A. SLATER, General Secretary for Administration
KENNETH E. BISHOP, General Secretary

March 18, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I received your second letter about the Conference on "Courts" to be held in Atlanta. You will have received my card expressing my very sincere regrets that I will not be able to attend the meeting on March 24-25. Sometimes one wishes that we could be three or four persons. There is so much happening these days that one would like to be in many parts of the country at the same time.

Mrs. F. C. Lester, who is our regional persons for the southern area, I believe you know, and I first thought it might be possible for her to attend, but her schedule is too full at this moment too, so we have asked Mrs. Edward Brown to be the representative of the United Church of Christ.

You may be sure that we are well aware of the problems and are doing all we can in our Council for Lay Life and Work to help people both in the north and south to understand the difficulties and to do all they can to see that our whole country becomes better aware of the great injustices of our court systems.

My sincere best wishes to you in this effort, and I hope that it will be possible for many of the others to be there and that the consultation will bear fruit.

Most regretfully yours,

Helen H. Smith

Helen Huntington Smith
Executive Secretary

HHS:es

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive new york, n. y. 10027

mrs. stuart e. sinclair
chairman
miss margaret shannon
executive director

69 Green River Rd
Greenfield, Mass
March 18, 1966

Mrs. Tilly
Atlanta

Dear Friend –

Your letters have now arrived.

Your plans & courage are soul-warming!

I plan to attend.

Sincerely
Edna Sinclair

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 TEL. 296-1770
*Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President*

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Belmont, Massachusetts
Mrs. John F. Toomey
Narragansett, Rhode Island
Mrs. Robert Zurbach
Pasadena, California

March 21, 1966

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I want to let you know that I will be a little late getting to the opening session of the Conference on the Courts. My plane does not get into Atlanta until a little before ten. I will take a taxi from the airport and come directly to the meeting.

You will want to know this in case you meant to use the group discussing the responsibility of the church on the first morning.

Sincerely,

Caroline D. Wood

Mrs. William H. Wood
First Vice President

CDW:hsh

MISS ALICE I. LITTLE, Vice President
THE RT. REV. BERTRAM W. DOYLE, Patron Bishop

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL
*Christian Methodist Episcopal Church*
JACKSON, TENNESSEE

MRS. PHYLLIS BEDFORD, President
1152 Lansdowne Blvd. Phones 747-3635
Youngstown, Ohio 44505

March 21, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
No. 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I found your letter of March 11 on my desk upon my return from Memphis, Tennessee last week. I immediately wrote Mrs. Benjamin Mays in Atlanta to inquire if her health would permit her to represent the Woman's Missionary Council of C.M.E. Church at this very important meeting. I did not answer sooner because I was awaiting a reply from Mrs. Mays, which came by air mail this morning. She has agreed to represent us at this meeting. I realize the importance of such a meeting and a need for it, but it is impossible for me to attend because of a previous commitment. I know Mrs. Mays is capable of making a worthwhile contribution to this discussion.

Please let me know the outcome of your conference and we will use every means available to follow-up your recommendations. Wishing for you a successful meeting. Please add my approval to the work you are doing. May God bless your efforts and give you direction in making decisions.

Sincerely yours,

Phyllis

Mrs. Nathaniel Bedford

PB/dc

"OUR TASK FOR THESE TIMES"

Woman's Missionary Union
AUXILIARY TO SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
MRS. ROBERT FLING, PRESIDENT • ALMA HUNT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
600 NORTH TWENTIETH STREET
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35203

March 21, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

It is with regret that both Mrs. Fling and Miss Hunt must decline the invitation to attend the Conference on the Courts, March 24-25. Mrs. Fling has an engagement in Ohio and Miss Hunt has several speaking assignments for the Alabama Woman's Missionary Union (state WMU) Annual Meeting which is being held in Birmingham, March 23-24.

Sincerely yours,
Thyra P. Fitzgerald
Mrs. John Fitzgerald
Secretary to Miss Hunt

WEST AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA - WEST INDIES - CANADA - BRITISH and DUTCH GUIANA - SOUTH AMERICA

**Women's Missionary Society of the A.M.E. Church**

1541-14th Street, N.W. • Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone: DUpont 7-1721

**Mrs. Anne E. Heath** — PRESIDENT
and Chairman of Administrative Committee
1541-14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

**Mrs. Nora W. Link** — TREASURER
524-Flower Street
Chester, Pa.

**Mrs. Hazel T. Gomez**
1st Vice President

**Mrs. Prince Jackson**
2nd Vice President

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**VICE PRESIDENT OF MISSIONS**
~~Bishop Joseph Gomez~~

**SECRETARY OF MISSIONS**
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**DIRECTOR OF Y. P. AND C WORK**
~~Mrs. Alma A. Polk~~
~~3103-Centre Street~~
~~Pittsburgh 19, Pa.~~
Mrs. Mamie Aiken

**EDITOR, THE MISSIONARY MAGAZINE**
Mrs. A. B. Williams
1589-Kings Road
Jacksonville, Fla.

**ASSOCIATE EDITOR**
Mrs. M. K. C. Davis
1712-Edwards Street
Houston 10, Texas

**DIRECTOR OF PROMOTION AND MISSIONARY EDUCATION**
Miss Mary E. Frizzell
1541-14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

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**CORRESPONDING SECRETARY**
Mrs. Ann Davis

**HISTORIOGRAPHER — STATISTICIAN**
Mrs. Clara E. Harris
934-N. Stricker Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

**DIRECTOR OF WORSHIP**
Dr. Martha J. Keyes

**PARLIAMENTARIAN**
Mrs. Myrtle T. Ranson

March 22, 1966

M. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional
Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I have just return to my office after an extensive vist with workers in the East and I leave for the West Coast Thursday, now I would be most happy to attend the meeting March 24-25. But a previous engagement prevents me from doing so.

I am going to try and contact one of the fine women of my church there and see if she will attend. I am very desirous of having a representative present. My prayers and best wishes are with you for a very successful meeting.

God bless you in your effort to help make the world a better place in which to live.

Yours for Service,

Anne E. Heath

Anne E. Heath

Opening - Reading of Prayer - 3-24-66 Atlanta [illegible]

Opening Remarks - Paul Anthony

Introductions -

Why We are Here - Mrs Lilly.

Miss Height - presiding

~~Miss Kenyon~~ Why Should Women Visit The Court?

First speaker - Miss Kenyon -

88% white men on Juries in Lowndes Co. Ala -

1% male Negroes -

6? Female "

Women the Civilizing force in this Country.

Know the facts. 4 great influences
1 home
2 schools
3 churches -
4 adm. of justice.

irrational to exclude women on juries.

Judge Williams - what he thinks women could do.

Moved from lynching on the river bank to "so-called" lynching in the Court house -

Another side to question =
endless trials, indictment -
system of inequality -
(in our area acquitted of murder who should have been convicted)

~~[illegible]~~

Example - own community personal region.
Danielsville, Ga. (Madison Co.)
I have drive.

brought to trial for murder
some who had confessed - - -.
Lemuel Penn - case. Acquitted
Travesty of Justice - were women there who upheld the

A visitation of not only women but of men, in our courts to see and know the facts -
Could bring about a revolution in our judicial system in this country -
Those who have attended have Not represented cross section of the community.

Why should we have to fight for change when change is for the better (it is later accepted, ex. toilets, buses) when the rights were theirs anyway.

Chuck Morgan:
Discrimination of women has a common base with Discrimination of Negroes -

---

Courthouse = symbol of repression not justice -

integrated meeting in Albany
Courthouse, mayor present.
Gave example of Negro arrested
in Alabama for murder-

---

Horace Ward--
Negro looks at courthouse
as a white man's institution
Monticello Co. during trial of
Preston Cobb conversation
with court clerk regarding
Negroes ~~on~~ jury list.
No Negroes in major positions
in admin. of justice-
First Negro lawyer.
Walden - South Ga. County trial.
Met Walden at door.

---

Hollowell - who demanded his
rights.

---

Al Ulmer - Courts of administration
of ~~Ordanances~~ Ordanances
Housing Ordances - Slums Clearance code.
only 2 copies of Ordance in
Atlanta - Zoning

Urban renewal -

large ~~slums~~ land never fined much, fines come to the small slum owner who perhaps lives in his house -

---

Prisons -
Police Dept. -
Pardon & Parole

---

Confucius -

Ed. Lewis - "To see what is right and not do it is lack of courage."

---

Mrs Genning - Fact sheets -
DK. LWV sponsored short courses
prepared leaflets -

Where will we start.
Concerted effort. DH.
10 State workshop.

---

Judge W. - injustice of economic deprived people.

municipal, traffic, Recorders Courts -

---

all proceedings should be spoken out until all present could hear. Everything said in an

Court should be public information and all present should know what is going-on.

Poor, Rich, Negro- women on juries.

Jurist list should be revised

Selection of Jurist,

Check Morgan-

1.

2. List of names of people qualified people for jury
Keep copy of list-
Jury system most important

negro leg injury
Newspaper Editor.
negro lawyer & white liberal lawyers.

3. Lawyers are politician, and community leaders.
What will Ross Barnett say when he comes into court with an integrated jury.

Responsibility to go and be jurors -

State
Legislative Laws Changed. -
Jury Selection - Cross-section -

Federal Legislation -

98 40 in A7-P. High school dropout.

1 out of 4 or 5 illiterate

Prisons -- not seperate but equal but separate, period.

State troopers -

integration of employment is equal in importance to adm. of Justice.

~~P.M.~~ Afternoon

Area workshops -- Leadership
to Visit Courts themselves
and then to go into local
comm. & train others.

---

Shapiro -- Study & Climate -
before workshop groups
are called.

Kemball - Know how -

Nelson - Facts given to local group.

Cole - Has state groups - in
each of the states.
Will want to cooperate.
Background information
to local groups - such
as we had this morning.

Sinclair - Know What we are to
do. Know the facts -
and steps. - Experiences,
Pertinent Examples - be given -
Resolution of Bd in
annual meeting last
Oct. regarding justice
in courts.
Offered staff and local workers -

[redacted]
Cram -

Wood - Cannot dictate to State organizations.
Can contribute much
have studied gov't's,
courts, etc.
Will share resources,
and knowledge -

Qualified observers -
1. can sit quietly for hours -
2 those who will go more than once.
3 better to send teams of 2 -

AUW should be drawn into this.

Cantor - Can work with
constituency all over
the area.

Mays -

Green - have channels through
which they can
work - 16 southern
states.
Need.
Specific, elementary
"how-to" statements.

Harris YWCA - 79 comm. of 13 Southern states
Social action Public affairs
State chairmen in most states

Brown - Get specif "how to" & religious motivation

Goldstein - Council not closed to anyone.
WICS
Women In Community Service -
Been int in CR since 1923.
active in all southern states -
except Mississippi.
need to work together -

Clark - Rep. 11 organizations.

Gunning - Bd passed res. in Jan. regarding justice in cts. and selecting of jurors.
need to work together

Height – Racial Discrimination
has made us aware
of the injustices of
the courts.

Read report on American Women

1. Statement. w
2. Workshops – (what) how,
3. "How-to", what do we
need.

4. The Business of the Church

Discretion

1. Exclusion of Juries --
women & Negroes, and
minority groups -

Racial discrimination tied
to discrimination of women -

2. Exclusion of Negroes in
employment in Courts, State ~~[illegible]~~ Highway Patrol, etc -
(administration of justice)

3. Segregation and discrimination
in incaration of prisoners

4. Housing Codes:

Prisons — Pardon & Parole
Bd.,

Discrimination of Police officers
in making arrests, poor, white,
negro, rich, etc.

What Can Women Do about It?

Why Should Women attend Court?

Our responsibility to provide as much information
as possible and to make concrete suggestions
and recommendations, even tho they be
rejected

## Report of Committee on Preparation of Materials, etc.

1. Some sort of cooperative central committee to serve as a channel of communication -- Women's Committee for Equal Justice for all Citizens? -- (some questions about this).

2. Material for articles and stories in the respective house organs to present the facts.

3. Information from League of Women Voters on techniques of observation. (Mrs. Wood will send.)

4. Suggestions from Southern Regional Council on questions to guide fruitful observations --

   How are jury panels selected? jurors?
   What are the various courts?
   How do they function? -- Particular attention to lower courts for enforcement of codes and ordinances.
   What is acceptable practice in a court room?
   Can those present hear the proceedings?
   What are the rights of a citizen in the hands of law enforcement officers?

## Purpose of Central Committee

1. To provide assistance to develop awareness at local level.

2. To activate steering committees which will organize a state workshop in each of the following states:

   Alabama
   Arkansas
   Florida
   Georgia
   Kentucky
   Louisiana
   Mississippi
   North Carolina
   South Carolina
   Tennessee
   Virginia

We would hope that these workshops would enlighten the participants in the same way that we have been and would prepare them for effective work in their own communities. Participants should have experience at home before coming to a workshop, and be familiar with conditions in their respective communities.

National Women's Organizations
Conference on Courts
March 24-25, 1966
Atlanta, Georgia

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National Women's Organizations
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# STATEMENT OF CONCERN

We, as members of national women's organizations, believe that the freedom, dignity, and security of the individual are basic to American democracy.

Since it is the nature of women to be a civilizing influence we are particularly concerned about the treatment of people in our democracy today.

As women citizens of this nation we feel a moral responsibility for the administration of justice in the courts.

This requires knowledge, personal commitment, and united action.

National Women's Organizations
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National Women's Organizations
Conference on Courts
Atlantan Hotel
March 24-25, 1966

## Report of Committee on Workshops

1. Focus of the Workshops - The Administration of Justice as the foundation of the American democratic way of life. Recognition that this cannot be understood without actual experience -- and cannot be guaranteed without actual participation.

2. Conveners of the Workshops - Some sort of cooperative relationship between the women's groups and the Southern Regional Council needs to be evident in sponsorship and selection of individual who would convene a specific workshop in any given state. Essential to dramatize the women's role.

3. Preliminary Preparation - Should be mandatory for participants that they --
    - (a) Visit a local court -- need for guidelines to be prepared, including League of Women Voters criteria for visitors so as to focus attention on certain aspects of court procedures.
    - (b) Secure information on jury selection in participants own community -- special attention to "cross-section of the community."

4. Plan for Workshop - Noon to noon (24 hour period)
    - (a) Opening session -- presentations along the lines of those of Messers Ward, Williams, Morgan, and Ulmer. General information on total processes -- dramatic examples.
    - (b) Evening session -- small workgroups with expert leadership. Analyze reports of experiences in court -- lift out areas of concern -- identify issues -- ending, possibly with some summary.
    - (c) "Take-Home" session (final morning session) -- Evaluation of experience so as to adopt for local study and action group. Emphasis on method for involving cooperative groups of women. Identification of action areas, local, state, or federal. Formulation of a plan for continued action and involvement.

5. Finances. Cooperating women's groups can not be expected to make financial commitments but some expenses could be defrayed by a registration fee for workshop participants.

6. Recommendations to Southern Regional Council -- asking that it:
    1. Provide leadership for workshops.
    2. Prepare materials for preliminary preparation of participants.
    3. Seek funds for carrying out the plan, especially for state steering committees.

(Conference on Courts, March 24-25, 1966, Atlanta, Georgia)

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(Conference on Courts, March 24-25, 1966, Atlanta, Georgia)

## National Women's Organizations represented at the "Conference on Courts," March 24-25, 1966, Atlanta, Georgia

United Church Women of the National Council of Churches
Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y.
69 Green River Rd.
Greenfield, Mass.

National Council of Negro Women
Miss Dorothy Height, President
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Max Goldstein, Representative
One West 47th Street
New York, N. Y.
5840 Brookgreen Rd., N. E.
Atlanta 28

National Council of Catholic Women
Mrs. George Gunning, Representative
1312 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.
17 Demorest Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 5

League of Women Voters of the U. S.
Mrs. William H. Wood, First Vice President
1200 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. A. L. Cram, Jr., Vice President
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

B'nai B'rith Women
Mrs. Michael Shapiro, First Vice President
1640 Rhode Island Avenue
Washington, D. C. 10036
6946 33rd St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
Mrs. George E. Kimball, Vice President
25 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Woman's Missionary Council
Mrs. Benjamin Mays, Representative 820 Fair St., S.W.
1152 Landsdowne Boulevard ~~Beckwith St., S.W.~~
Youngstown, Ohio 44505 atlanta 14

Disciples of Christ
International Christian Women's Fellowship
Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President
222 S. Downey Avenue 221 Stratford Rd. Ill.
Indianapolis, Indiana Arlington Heights,

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
Mrs. Rose Anna Nelson, First Vice President
301 N. Cool Springs Street 84 N. Munn ~~St.~~ ave. apt. 11
Fayetteville, North Carolina Newark, N.J.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Board of Woman's Work
Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

The Methodist Church, Board of Missions
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Mrs. Niles C. Clark, Representative
475 Riverside Drive Box 21
New York, N. Y. 10027 Waterloo, S.C.

United Church of Christ
Council of Lay Life and Work Miss Helen H. Smith.
Mrs. Edward M. Brown, Representative
297 Park Avenue, South 499 Emory Cir., N.E.
New York, N. Y. 10010
atl. 7.

## Organizations Invited to Attend March 24-25 Meeting

1. Mrs. Mary O. Ross, President
   Woman's Auxiliary Convention
   National Baptist Convention U.S.A.
   584 Arden Park
   Detroit, Michigan

2. Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President
   Christian Women's Fellowship, Disciples of Chirst
   221 Stratford Road
   Arlington Heights, Indiana

3. Mrs. Robert Fling, President
   Woman's Missionary Union, Southern Baptist Convention
   600 N. 20th Street
   Birmingham, Alabama

4. Mrs. E. G. Price, President
   Lutheran Church Women, American Lutheran Church
   231 Madison Avenue
   New York 10, N. Y.

5. Miss Ann E. Heath, President
   Woman's Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Church
   1541 14th Street, N. W.
   Washington 5, D. C.

6. Miss Emma B. Watson, President
   Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
   African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
   301 N. Cool Springs Street
   Fayetteville, North Carolina

7. Mrs. Phyllis H. Bedford, President
   Woman's Connectional Council, Christian Methodist Church
   1152 Landsdowne Street
   Youngstown, Ohio

8. Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
   Board of Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in U. S.
   2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
   Atlanta 6, Georgia

9. Mrs. Donald E. Zimmerman, President
   United Presbyterian Women, United Presbyterian Church U.S.A.
   510 Witherspoon Building
   Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

10. Miss Frances M. Young, Executive Director
    General Division of Woman's Work, Protestant Episcopal Church
    815 Second Avenue
    New York 17, N. Y.

11. Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey, President, The Woman's Division
Board of Missions of The Methodist Church
710 N. Vienna Street
Ruston, Louisiana 71270

12. Mrs. Wally Rosenbluth, President
B'nai B'rith Women
1640 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

13. Mrs. Helen Huntington Smith, General Secretary
Council of Lay Life & Work, United Church of Christ
297 Park Avenue, South
New York 10, N. Y.

14. Mrs. Joseph Wilen, President
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th St.
New York 22, N. Y.

15. Mrs. Marcus Kilch, President
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

16. Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

✓17. Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
United Church Women of the National Council of Churches
24 Chestnut Hill
Greenville, Massachusetts

✓18. Miss Dorothy Height, President
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

19. Mrs. Lloyd J. Martin, President
National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
1620 E. Maynor Drive
Lincolnton, Nebraska

20. Mrs. Russell Chapman, President
Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
420 St. Lawrence Drive
Silver Springs, Maryland

Leaders for "Conference on Courts"

Judge Dorothy Kenyon
433 West 21st St.
New York, N. Y. 10011

Mr. Charles Morgan, Attorney
American Civil Liberties Union
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

The Honorable Horace Ward
Representative, Fulton County
Atlanta, Ga.

The Honorable Osgood Williams
Judge, Fulton County, Civil Court
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Al Ulmer, Staff
Southern Regional Council
Atlant, Ga.

The Reverend Albert R. Dreisback, Jr.
Associate Director
The Episcopal Society for Cultural & Racial Unity
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Mr. Ted Freedman, Director
Southeast Office
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Paul Anthony

Edwyn Lewis

Mrs M. E. Lilly

Ruth Howard

# STATEMENT OF CONCERN

We, as members of national women's organizations, believe that the freedom, dignity, and security of the individual are basic to American democracy.

Since it is the nature of women to be a civilizing influence we are particularly concerned about the treatment of people in our democracy today.

As women citizens of this nation we feel a moral responsibility for the administration of justice in the courts.

This requires knowledge, personal commitment, and united action.

National Women's Organizations
Conference on Courts
Atlantan Hotel
March 24-25, 1966

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 TEL. 296-1770
*Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President*

**OFFICERS**
**First Vice President**
Mrs. William H. Wood
Bladensburg, Maryland
**Second Vice President**
Mrs. William S. Morgan
Norman, Oklahoma
**Secretary**
Mrs. Tyler Shinn
Fairfield, Connecticut
**Treasurer**
Mrs. Hans-Arnold Fraenkel
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Mrs. John D. Kenderdine
Holtwood, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Colin J. Macdonald
Dallas, Texas
Mrs. K. E. Montgomery
Eugene, Oregon
Mrs. W. Eugene Pharis
Webster Groves, Missouri
Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum
Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Vernon C. Stoneman
Belmont, Massachusetts
Mrs. John F. Toomey
Narragansett, Rhode Island
Mrs. Robert Zurbach
Pasadena, California

March 30, 1966

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

As I promised you last week I now want to explain just what the League of Women Voters of the United States can do in relation to the program of observers in the courts in southern states.

You will remember I explained at the meeting that the national President (nor anyone representing her) cannot endorse any effort which commits the attention or the time of the League unless it falls within one of the areas the membership has adopted at a Convention for study and action. Neither can the national Board do anything which commits any state League to work on a particular matter which is of state concern.

Within this framework it is not appropriate to have my name, as representing the League, attached in any way to the Statement of Concern which was drawn up by the women meeting in Atlanta last week.

Having said what we cannot do, let me now explain what we can do. There is no reason you cannot mail the information about the workshops to the state League presidents in the states where the workshops will be held. You already have this list. It is then their responsibility to decide if and how they can cooperate. Some may offer resource services in the technique of observer programs or supplying factual information they may have on the functioning of certain courts. Others may decide they will only be able to pass the information about the workshops on to individual members, some of whom may wish to participate in the project as individuals. Since many of our members are also active in at least one of the groups represented in Atlanta, we feel sure they will be hearing about your efforts through other channels.

I am working on an adaptation of our guidelines for observers which will be helpful as this project gets underway. I will send it on in a few days.

We are sorry it is not possible for us to be more involved. As you know the strength of the League has always been the fact that Program is chosen by the members and that at a given time we work on only a few issues. While our actual involvement in the project has to be limited and will be determined by each state, we do want to express our good wishes for positive results from it.

It was a pleasure for me to meet and work with the other women in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Caroline D. Wood

Mrs. William H. Wood
First Vice President

CW:bf

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303

n 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

April 1, 1966

Dear

I know you will rejoice that there is some money available for state conferences on the "Courts."

Please, quickly --

1. Send us the names of the presidents of your state organization in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

2. We hope you will find time to let them know something of our Atlantan Hotel conference and advise them they will hear from the Southern Regional Council.

We are working to have ready the material you requested SRC to prepare.

The staff of the Southern Regional Council wish to thank you for your presence and the good work you did that has made it possible to set these state conferences.

Personally, I do not have words to express my gratitude; I will just say "Thank You."

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 4, 1966

Mrs. William Wood, First Vice President
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Wood:

Thank you very much for your letter.

I understand organization set-up and was somewhat uneasy when it was proposed that all present sign their names to the Statement of Concern.

Fortunately, it was forgotten so no names were attached to it. Each person there was in the same position you were -- they had no authority, from their boards.

As you state about the League all the others could state the same thing -- a general program or purpose is made by the National Board and the local groups take it or leave it or add ot it.

I still say I will rely on the League heavily--maybe I had better say League members whether they come to the workshops as such or not they will have the "know-how" better than anyone else. I amy have to call on your for specific information on some points that may come up.

We will appreciate receiving the guidelines for observers -- we need this.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

DOROTHY KENYON
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FIFTY BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4

MIDTOWN OFFICE
433 WEST 21ST STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

TELEPHONE
CHELSEA 3-4815

April 5, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

My dear Dorothy Tilly:

Thanks for a fascinating two days in Atlanta. You were magnificent and got surprising results. If you put through all the conferences that are planned, you will be a wonder-worker. I believe the effect of women's visiting the courts, if they do, can be very great, not only on the courts and judges but also on the women themselves, insofar as jury-service by themselves and public work is concerned. A great revolution in southern habits and customs is in the making, I believe, and, who knows, women's active participation may be the catalyst. I hope so.

If your secretary has the time, I'd love to have a list of the women present at our conference - names and organizations. I never got them quite straight.

My love and thanks to you.

Yours,

Dorothy Kenyon

DK:es

April 7, 1966

The Manager
The Atlantan Hotel
111 Luckie Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We of the Southern Regional Council who held the conference of women in the Atlantan Hotel, wish to thank you for all the courtesies shown to us.

We agreed that meeting on the roof, undisturbed by any passing of people through the halls, was the ideal place for the serious conference we held.

Please accept our thanks.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

April 7, 1966

The Honorable Horace Ward
859½ Hunter Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Senator Ward:

In the name of those national women leaders, the Southern Regional Council, and for myself, we wish to express to you our thanks for your great help in our conference on the "Courts."

I sat there thinking of the yesterday when you were drafted into the armed forces to prevent your entrance in the State University. God does take care of His own. You have to your credit your term in serving your country, and you did get your education, and now you are in a place as Senator of Georgia where you yourself are making a better day for all of us. I glory in your triumph--you didn't lose faith.

Thank you and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 7, 1966

The Honorable Osgood O. Williams
Judge, Fulton County Civil Court
150 Pryor Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Judge Williams:

We are very grateful to you for your great help in our conference with the national leaders of women's organizations concerned about justice in the courts.

Now, we are to have workshops in eleven southern states. How I wish that you could make the trek with us. I am wondering where we have lawyers like you. I do not want to burden you but if you know of any in Alabama, please give us their names.

Incidently, I was in Cokesbury Book Store, a minister who knows what I am doing was there also, he told me his father lives in the District where Mr. Penn was killed and the Solicitor of that District, soon after the murder, told his father "Nothing will ever come out of this." The preacher wants me to interview his father--perhaps I will.

Again I want to thank you in the name of these splendid women and for myself. Blessings on you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive new york, n.y. 10027

mrs. stuart e. sinclair
chairman

miss margaret shannon
executive director

69 Green River Road
Greenfield ,Mass.
April 9,1966

Mrs. M.E.Tilly
1013 Highland View N.E.
Atlanta ,Georgia

Dear Dorothy Tilly:

Thank you so much for the thoughtful and most meaningful Easter card and the message.

You must know in what high regard we hold you for the fearless leadership and guidance to women in both North and South in these days. Your faithful Christian compubsion to bring dignity and justice to all over the years has been a pilot to much that has happened . Now, you are helping us all to help each other in our deep concern for true justice in the Courts and our coming to Atlanta was simply a response to the genuineness of this conern and faith in united action.

I was so glad to participate and ~~felt~~ FEEL that your Trembling Expectancy is now simply EXPECTANCY. It was a most rewarding time of consultation and I felt the response of all was most encouraging. Your word of money being available and plans for the state workshops now in the developing stage is great news.

Your request for the names of our UCW in the States has been forwared to Eleanor French and the Nat'l office and you will be having the list soon.

This brings my personal greetings and also the enthusiastic response of the Executive Committee in meeting last week when I made a report of the Atlanta meeting.

Fondly and in Christian love,

Edna Sinclair

April 12, 1966

Miss Thelma Stevens
Woman's Division of Christian Service
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Thelma:

It did come to be!. See the attached list of those who answered our call to come to Atlanta for a two day's conference on what was happening in our courts. They came at their own expenses.

The first morning three lawyers, two of them from the American Civil Liberties Union--Mr. Charles Morgan, Southern Director, and Judge Dorothy Kenyon; Judge Osgood Williams of the Fulton County Civil Court, our Negro Senator, Horace Ward, Mr. Theodore Freedman from Anti-Defamation League, and Al Ulmer from our staff, laid the facts before us and the women questioned them. It was a full morning and a good presentation of the need for people to be aware of the great tragedy of our courts.

After this, the hours were in the hands of our women, who divided into groups and brought fort a course of action. I know you will be delighted at the statements they drew up (see attached).

We are now busy getting ready for the eleven state workshops.

Mrs. Niles Clark, who came in the place of Mrs. Laskey, may have told you the gist of the conference. She was my "prop" all the way through.

Best wishes to you always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Enclosures

Mr. griswold -
This is the letter
we are sending -
to our state leaders
of women's groups

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

April 13, 1966

In the November, 1965, workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, the women became very much concerned over what was happening in our courts and called for a meeting of the presidents of women's national organizations that were in any way in the field of human rights.

The call was issued to these presidents and they came to Atlanta, March 24-25, (see attached list). After a morning spent in listening to facts and suggestions by three lawyers, a Georgia State Senator, and a community expert, the remainder of the time was in the hands of the women.

They proposed workshops on what is happening in our courts to be held in eleven of our southern states--and that women visit the courts in preparation for the state workshop.

There are four institutions in our towns--the home, the church, the schools, and the courts. We know much about the homes, the church, the schools, but we, as women, know practically nothing about what happens in our courts.

One of the lawyers who spoke to the national leaders said, "If women would visit the courts regularly it would revolutionize the courts."

The National League of Women Voters is preparing a guide for us on what to look for when we visit the courts.

The date for your state workshop has not yet been set. We are giving you this information and seeking your cooperation. Could you let your local presidents know that this workshop is forthcoming and ask them to visit the courts beforehand.

Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

April 14, 1966

Miss Dorothy Height, President
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Height:

We are now planning our state workshops on "Know Your Courts" so please rush to us the names and addresses of your officers in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 15, 1966

Mrs. Clifford Durr
2 Felder Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Durr:

We need to have a copy of Alabama's Code that sets forth itsscriterion for the selection of people for jury service. I know you are always busy but if you could find the time to wade through the Constitution of Alabama and make us a copy of this code it would be a great favor to us.

We are to have workshops on our courts in the eleven Southern States. The enclosed material will give you the background.

Best Wishes to you always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encls.

April 26, 1966

Mrs. William H. Wood,
First Vice President
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 Seventeenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Wood:

We have not yet received the "observer rules"--do hope you have had a chance to revise them for the workshops on courts.

The plans for the workshops are coming along, though slow, we are now in the process of preparing the materials.

Mrs. Tilly entered the hospital this morning with complications from a fall and a broken wrist. We are hoping her stay there will be short. Meantime, Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Anthony will continue working toward the state workshops.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard

RPH

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS**
OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 TEL. 296-1770
*Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President*

April 29, 1966

Mrs. Ruth P. Howard
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Howard:

Unfortunately, your letter to Mrs. Wood arrived after she had left for Denver (where we are having our national Convention) and I have no way of knowing at the moment whether her material for you had been sent. Possibly your communication and one from her will have crossed in the mails, but just in case not, I want you to know that we have forwarded your letter to her in Denver. While her schedule is really a full one, I am sure that she will get in touch with you if it is necessary.

Mrs. Wood will be sorry to hear that Mrs. Tilly had the misfortune of falling and hurting herself. We all wish her well!

Sincerely

Vivian Mills

Mrs. Richard L. Mills
Executive Staff

VHM

**OFFICERS**
**First Vice President**
Mrs. William H. Wood
Bladensburg, Maryland
**Second Vice President**
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Tucson, Arizona
Mrs. John D. Kenderdine
Holtwood, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Colin J. Macdonald
Dallas, Texas
Mrs. K. E. Montgomery
Eugene, Oregon
Mrs. W. Eugene Pharis
Webster Groves, Missouri
Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum
Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Vernon C. Stoneman
Belmont, Massachusetts
Mrs. John F. Toomey
Narragansett, Rhode Island
Mrs. Robert Zurbach
Pasadena, California

May 31, 1966

Mrs. William Wood, Vice President
League of Women Voters of the
United States
1200 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Wood:

Thank you for the "observer rules" for our upcoming state workshops on courts.

I am much better now and am able to be in the office for short periods of time.

The other materials have been prepared and are now ready for editing and printing.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Write

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1200 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 TEL. 296-1770
*Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President*

May 24, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Enclosed are suggested guidelines which I promised to send to you for use in the court observers program. These have been adapted from the ones the League uses in its observers program. Observing in a courtroom during a trial presents some circumstances not present when observing a City Council or a Board of Education meeting. I have used, therefore, some of the guidelines Judge Kenyon pointed out.

Please feel free to adapt these in any way you see fit.

I hope you are recovering satisfactorily from your fall and broken wrist.

Sincerely,

Caroline D. Wood

Mrs. William H. Wood
Director

CDW:gr
cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

**OFFICERS**
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Webster Groves, Missouri
Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum
Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Vernon C. Stoneman
Belmont, Massachusetts
Mrs. John F. Toomey
Narragansett, Rhode Island
Mrs. Robert Zurbach
Pasadena, California

First Mailing
all state presidents.
of all organiz-
Ala., Fla., Ga.,
Miss.

7-19-66

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

July 19, 1966

Dear Friend:

Here are the plans for visiting your courts in preparation for your state workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts."

Please, before you make any visits, study carefully "The Observers Program" prepared for us by Mrs. Wm. Wood, Vice President of the League of Women Voters of the United States. Also, make your notes after you leave the courtroom for they will be valuable information in the workshop.

We are enclosing a self-addressed postcard. Please give us any dates in September and October that would prevent the attendance of your group and we'll do our best to arrange the date when you will be able to be with us.

Best wishes to you always.

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

July 29, 1966

Dear Friend:

You have already received the booklet "Dual Justice In the Courts -- Unconcerned Community." We hope you have had time to study it and are ready to have your members sit in the courts -- municipal, county, and state courts.

Please study carefully "Observers Program," prepared for us by Mrs. William Wood, Vice President of the League of Women Voters of the United States, before making the visits to the courts.

The visits are a preface to the one-day state workshop which will be held in Jackson in September -- the exact date is uncertain at this time.

Lakeland, Fla.-
Montg., Ala
(Louisiana)

The enclosed list of organizations are all involved and will receive a copy of this letter.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

## ORGANIZATIONS in MISSISSIPPI involved in state workshop on "Courts"

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN"

Mrs. Ann Hewitt, Bellevue Courts, Apt. 5, 950 North St., Jackson
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, 955 Pecan Boulevard, Jackson

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS:

Mrs. Robert B. Rall, 3815 Dogwood Drive, Jackson 39211

THE WOMEN'S WORK
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S.

Mrs. Harold R. Barber, 1030 Second St., Gulfport 39501

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
THE METHODIST CHURCH:

Mrs. J. R. Crump, 2705 13th Street, Meridian, 39301
Mrs. B. M. Stevens, Richton 39476

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN - District #7
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Mrs. Sam Robinson, 3607 Durness, Houston, Texas 77025

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN'S FEDERATION:

Mrs. Bernice Kelly, 1500 Woodlawn Drive, Laurel 39440

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Exec. Dir., 306 First Federal Building, Jackson

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST:

Mrs. J. E. Hamlin, 1029 E. Main St., West Point 39773
Mrs. S. J. Allen, Sr., 1619 N. West St., Jackson 39202

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
Mrs Claude S. Sarphie, 112 Melrose St., Hattiesburg 39401

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL
C.M.E. CHURCH:

Mrs. A. M. Reeves, P.O. Box 182, Mount Olive
Mrs. A. M. Naylor, P. O. Box 332, Pontotoc
Mrs. Mary L. Taylor, Route 3, Box 96, Charleston
Mrs. Sweetie Bell, 205 N. Memphis St., Holly Springs

WOMAN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
A.M.E. ZION CHURCH:

Mrs. Jennie R. Johnson, Route 2, Box 109, Pickens
Mrs. Ardella Dixon, Route 2, Box 113, Mason 39341
Mrs. Blanche Lou Stacks, 2308 Sixth St., Clarksdale
Mrs. Elizabeth Love, Route 5, Box 305, Batesville
Mrs. Beatrice Smith, Route 1, Box 182, Glendora

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

July, 1966

**MEMORANDUM**

FROM: Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Enclosed is the material that the national presidents of women's organizations, meeting in Atlanta, March 24-25, directed the Southern Regional Council to prepare in preparation for state workshops on "Courts."

Extra copies are available upon request.

When the date has been set for the workshop in your state we hope you will copperate in notifying and encouraging your people to attend.

ark. ✓
N.C. ✓
Virginia ✓
Kentucky ✓
Tennessee ✓

85

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

already mailed -
Ala.
Fla.
Miss.
Ga.
S.C.

La. date already set -

August ~~12~~ 22, 1966

Dear Friend:

We have mailed you the plans for visiting your courts in preparation for your state workshop on "Dual Justice in the Courts."

**IMPORTANT**:

Please, as quickly as possible, give us any dates in September and October that would prevent the attendance of your group and we'll do our best to arrange the date when you will be able to be with us. For your convenience, we are enclosing a self-addressed postcard.

Best wishes to you always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

P. S. Attached is a list of the participating organizations. Each person listed will receive a copy of this letter.

The effectiveness of the Association of Southern Woman lay in the fact that responsible local women challenged local government leaders--put pressure on them locally. The same type women still have more local influence than outsiders. Also their job should even be easier now because the spirit of the times is toward change. It wasn't in 1919--even outside the Deep South.

DISCUSS: How do you go about changing attitudes at the courthouse level? Say, for instance, you sit through a trial in which every imaginable discourtesy toward Negroes is practiced. Do you talk to the judges while the trial is in progress--during recesses--or wait until the trial is over and then go to him in small groups? And what do you say to him?

DISCUSS: Having once determined the method of jury selection in one's county, what should be the next step in bringing about reform?

DISCUSS: Let's talk about what we think of some of the points made in the material. For instance, "cash register justice." Are we all agreed that an effort should be made to determine the offender's ability to pay before imposing the penalty? Why? Why not?

DISCUSS: Would a civilian police review committee be the answer to police brutality in your community? What are the pros and cons--as you understand them--of such a committee? If such a committee is the answer--or a step in the right direction, what can we do to convince local officials to appoint such a committee?

These are just some suggestions I have, I'm sure you will have others.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

Schedule for State Workshops-

1966

GEORGIA - September 7

FLORIDA - September 20

SOUTH CAROLINA - September 27

VIRGINIA - October [redacted] 19

NORTH CAROLINA - October [redacted] 20

TENNESSEE - October [redacted] 27

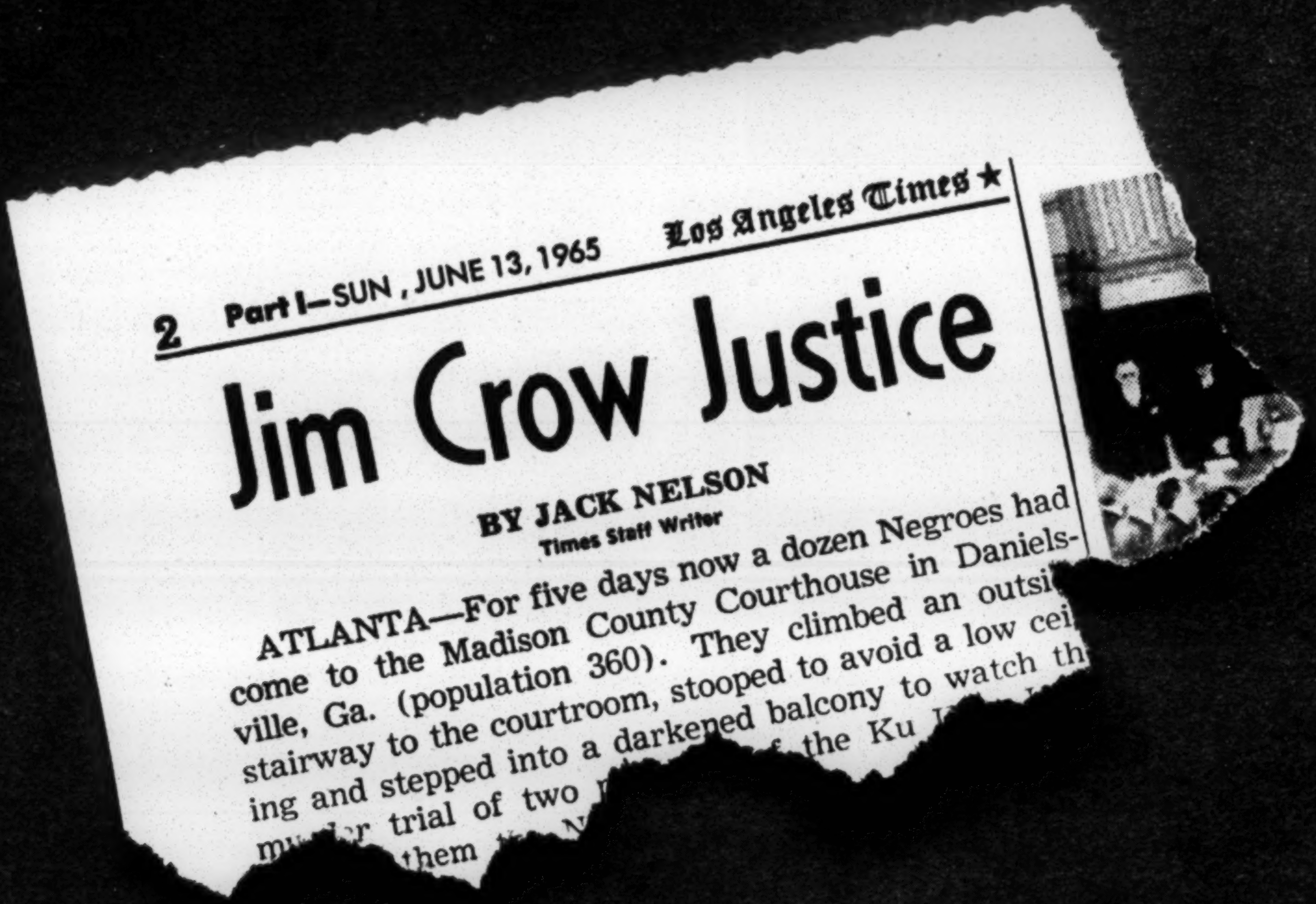
KENTUCKY - October 26

ALABAMA - November [redacted] [redacted] 22

LOUISIANA - November 9

MISSISSIPPI - November 10

ARKANSAS - November [redacted] 29



2 Part I—SUN., JUNE 13, 1965 Los Angeles Times ★

# Jim Crow Justice

BY JACK NELSON
Times Staff Writer

ATLANTA—For five days now a dozen Negroes had come to the Madison County Courthouse in Danielsville, Ga. (population 360). They climbed an outsi
stairway to the courtroom, stooped to avoid a low cei
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A series of articles reprinted from the Los Angeles Times

*Reprinted from the Los Angeles Times, Sunday, June 13, 1965*

# JIM CROW JUSTICE

# LAST STRONGHOLD OF SEGREGATION

**BY JACK NELSON**
**Times Staff Writer**

ATLANTA—For five days now a dozen Negroes had come to the Madison County Courthouse in Danielsville, Ga. (population 360). They climbed an outside stairway to the courtroom, stooped to avoid a low ceiling and stepped into a darkened balcony to watch the murder trial of two members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Below them the Negroes could see the defendants, Joseph Sims and Cecil Myers, smiling and waving at fellow klansmen in the crowded, all-white room.

Outside, darkness began to fall and the Negroes showed signs of apprehension. Once in a while white faces turned upward to peer at the balcony. The black faces, leaning over the rail, withdrew quickly.

### All-White Jury

It was Sept. 4, 1964. The trial for the murder of Lemuel A. Penn, a Washington, D.C., public school official, was about to go to an all-white jury.

The state had built a case that the defendants, as part of a conspiracy to intimidate and kill Negroes, had ambushed Penn on the night of July 11, as he drove through northeast Georgia en route to Washington after reserve officers' training at Ft. Benning, Ga.

In less than two hours the defense had presented its evidence. Sims and Myers spent less than 30 seconds each making unsworn statements (allowed under Georgia law) denying the murder.

### Conviction Unlikely

Regardless of the evidence, nobody—least of all the Negroes in the balcony—thought seriously that white men could be convicted of murdering a Negro in Madison County—not even if the victim happened to be a distinguished educator, a decorated combat veteran of World War II, a lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve, and just passing through.

In an hour-long racist argument, a defense attorney five times emphasized the Anglo-Saxon blood of the jurors and shouted that FBI agents, on orders of President Johnson to "bring us white meat," had "infiltrated" Madison County.

The prosecutor had argued for a verdict "that will not be the ridicule of this country."

### Negroes Slip Away

When the case went to the jury fewer than 12 Negroes remained in the balcony. In groups of two and three they began to slip down the stairway.

When the jury returned and acquitted the two white men, the courtroom was packed — but the balcony was empty. This was no time for a Negro to be in the courthouse—not even in the Jim Crow balcony.

What happened in the Madison County courthouse nine months ago is not unusual—or extreme. The fact is that in Madison County and in many other southern counties there is no time for a Negro to be at the courthouse except as a defendant, witness—or taxpayer.

### Excluded From Juries

Both by conscious efforts of segregationist officials and by the use of systems hatched in a Jim Crow society, Negroes are excluded from juries in many areas of the South—even from some federal juries.

Although court decisions and laws have assured Negroes equal seating on buses and even in privately owned restaurants, they still must sit in segregated sections in many county courtrooms in the South.

**The origin of the term "Jim Crow" as applied to segregation practices is lost in obscurity, according to C. Vann Woodward, a leading historian of the South.**

**In "The Strange Career of Jim Crow," Woodward noted that Thomas D. Rice wrote a song and dance called "Jim Crow" in 1832, and the term had become an adjective by 1838.**

**Writers later applied the term to newly enacted segregation laws and ever since it has been used to identify such statutes and practices.**

A survey in Alabama, for example, indicated that almost 90% of the state's judges enforced segregation in their courtrooms.

The processes of justice, so often perverted to "protect the southern way of life" remain the South's last stronghold of segregation and discrimination by government.

### U.S. Does Little

The federal government has done little to lift this yoke from the Negro's neck.

Congress has paid the problem scant attention. The Justice Department has been heavily involved with other civil rights problems. The federal judiciary has some housecleaning of its own to do.

Criminal and civil remedies on the lawbooks have not been used.

The Justice Department has intervened in individual cases but has never studied the problem in detail and neither has Congress. For that matter, civil rights organizations have done little beyond appealing injustices in individual cases.

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has developed more information about Jim Crow justice—and documented more cases of its injustices than any other agency. But the commission's pleas for Congress and the Justice Department to take steps to change this system have gone largely unanswered.

As a result, a double standard of justice exists—one for whites and one for Negroes.

The frustrations of the system are reflected in the growth of the Deacons, a secret order of armed Negroes, and in the rising militancy of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee (SNICK) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

### Needs Urgent

The need for reform is urgent, for without an impartial system of justice, the Negro's right to protest discrimination and his right to enjoy his newly won freedoms are hampered severely.

Awareness of the need is growing even in the South. Here, some political leaders, uncomfortable over the spotlight that Ku Klux Klan killings have put on the system of justice, acknowledge that the time for reform is at hand.

An appellate court judge in a southern state, appalled by the system's injuries, said in an interview:

"I'm surprised the Negroes have not done more in this field. Lunch counter sit-ins may be important, but what's more important than justice?

### 'Matter of Freedom'

"This is a matter of freedom or imprisonment and life or death."

The judge asked not to be identified or even have his state identified.

"It would be political suicide if I openly spoke that way," he said.

In 1963, Charles Morgan Jr., a white attorney representing Boaz Sanders, a Negro accused of murdering a white man in Birmingham, filed a motion to quash the indictment.

### Complete Segregation

Morgan's motion carried Sanders from arrest by white officers and transportation in a segregated paddy wagon, driven by a white man, to a segregated jail staffed solely by whites, to a courthouse of all-white officials and all-white jurors where Negro spectators are segregated.

The motion noted that if sentenced to prison Sanders would be segregated with other Negroes in an institution staffed entirely by whites.

"If he receives the death penalty," the motion continued, "he will then be given a last meal by his white guards, visited by a white chaplain, shaved by a white barber, and taken by white guards to a yellow electric chair in Kilby Prison . . . the chair being the only facility in Alabama justice which is and has always been desegregated . . .

"A button or switch will be pressed or pulled by a white man, before white witnesses, and the condemned will die. Being in indigent circumstances, he will thereafter be buried in a potter's grave in a racially segregated cemetery, provided by the State of Alabama."

Conditions have changed but little in Alabama since that state's advisory committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission reported in 1961 "frequent and flagrant miscarriages of justice and maladministration of the courts in the state."

### Issues Raised

At the same time the Mississippi Advisory Committee reported receiving "many and at times unbelievable reports of atrocities and brutalities perpetrated by elected and appointed public officials in the capacity of law enforcement officers and under color of law."

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has said that segregation of Negroes in justice facilities, such as police stations, courthouses and prisons—as well as exclusion of Negroes from service as police officers, prosecutors, judges and jurors—raises "equal protection" issues.

The commission reported that 87% of county jail facilities and 93% of state penal institutions in southern and border states were segregated.

The survey showed 63% of the courthouses had segregated rest rooms and 17% had segregated courtrooms.

In some areas of the South the system is so loaded against the Negro that his only choice may be to throw himself on the mercy of the courts.

A parole official for a southern state says: "Ignorant Negroes often waive their rights to a grand jury hearing, plead guilty to an accusation drawn by a county prosecutor, and hope for the best.

"This doesn't necessarily mean the Negro is guilty. It might mean he prefers to seek leniency instead of fighting the charge in a white man's court."

A Negro who understands his rights and insists on a grand jury indictment before trial may be dissuaded from this course in some rural counties by a prosecutor's emphasis on the fact that he would have to remain in jail several months awaiting the next session of the grand jury.

### Railroading Noted

That innocent Negroes sometimes are railroaded to prisons and convict work camps is a fact obvious to anyone who has studied Jim Crow justice or even compared a cross-section of cases involving Negro defendants with a cross-section of similar cases involving white defendants.

Negroes frequently are convicted of manslaughter —and sometimes murder—for traffic accidents fatal to white persons. Reverse the races and there are no charges, much less trials and convictions.

The fact is that despite no reference to race in state murder laws, a white man just isn't convicted of murder, no matter how heinous the crime, when the victim is a Negro.

On the other hand, when both victim and offender are Negroes, the outcome depends not so much on the evidence as on other considerations: Was the victim a "good" Negro who gave nobody any "trouble" while the offender was not well liked by whites?

In that case the punishment could be severe. Especially if the victim worked for one of the community's leading white citizens.

Or was the victim a "no-count" Negro and the offender well liked by the white community? In that case it obviously was justifiable homicide.

Charles Morgan Jr., the attorney who represented Boaz Sanders and who now is southern director for the American Civil Liberties Union, says:

"The best defense in a southern court when you have a Negro client charged with murdering another Negro, is to bring in the client's white employer and have him testify 'he's a good nigger, honest and does his job.' "

Morgan, who represented many Negroes while practicing law in Birmingham, said:

"There are certain crimes involving Negroes that white juries just won't punish. Sometimes arrests are not even made.

"In practice there is no such thing as raping a Negro in some communities; it simply is not recognized as a crime. In many cases of murder and assault, the jury decides it's 'just another nigger stabbing.' "

As the South's most impregnable bastions of official segregation, courthouses and law enforcement agencies are deeply rooted in the region's attachment to racial values and its tendency to justify injustices in the name of those values.

W. J. Cash in his classic study, "Mind of the South," wrote of injustices to southern whites in Reconstruction era courts:

"For 10 years the courts of the South were in such hands that no loyal white man could hope to find justice in them as against any Negro or white-creature of Yankee policy; for 20 years and longer they continued, in many courts, to be in such hands that such justice was at least doubtful."

As southern whites gradually regained control of the courts, the Negro became "almost open game. For, from being places where no loyal white man could find justice, they turned now, and naturally into being places where no black man would find it."

Cash wrote that because of Reconstruction and the economic purposes of the South, southern courts "had become and largely remain to this day places in which the Negro could count on little consideration."

Some changes have taken place since Cash's book was published a quarter of a century ago. Negroes serve on juries in some places, especially in urban areas. A few Negroes serve as law enforcement officers, although in some places they lack authority to arrest whites.

The changes are relatively minor, however. Jim Crow still clings to the courthouse as to no other area of government.

*Reprinted from the Los Angeles Times, Monday, June 14, 1965*

# JIM CROW JUSTICE

# COURTS CALLOUS, OFFICIAL ASSERTS

**BY JACK NELSON**
**Times Staff Writer**

ATLANTA — You might say it was a case of conscience.

In a state capitol building in the South, a state official and a reporter were poring over records of criminal cases. They had waited until it was dark outside because the official had wanted it that way.

"When it comes to the Negro, the callousness of some courts is unbelievable," he had said. "Certainly I'll help you all I can. I can show you plenty of cases. But come at night."

Politically he could not afford to be identified with an attempt to pinpoint the evils of Jim Crow justice which pervades southern courthouses, enforcing segregation with a cruel double standard of crime and punishment.

But he wanted to help because the injustices of the system sickened him.

### 'Don't Identify State'

"Don't even identify the state," the official said as he handed the reporter a stack of records. "It's immaterial anyway. The same things happen in other states."

The records covered more than 50 recent cases either from the standpoint of trial and sentencing or parole action.

A teen-age Negro boy, who had never been in trouble, was hunting when a gang of white boys on a drinking binge happened by and decided to "devil" him. One of them grabbed his gun and it accidentally fired, killing the son of a leading citizen.

An all-white jury convicted the Negro of murder and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

"If the boy had been white," a witness said, "he never would have been tried."

An elderly white woman, jaywalking despite being warned repeatedly by police, was killed when she walked into the side of a car driven by a Negro. No case was made immediately, but several days later, after pressure by the woman's relatives, the Negro was charged with manslaughter.

Rather than face an all-white jury, the defendant pleaded guilty and received a five-year sentence. A local police official called it a "raw deal" and said the woman's death was "strictly accidental," but the Negro went to prison.

### Hope for Mercy

The state official declared that because Negroes fear the courts, even when innocent, they often gamble with a guilty plea in hopes the white judge will show more mercy than a white jury. This is a long shot at best.

In one case, a Negro pleaded guilty to charges involving two minor burglaries and received two 15-year sentences to run concurrently. Leaving the courtroom the defendant muttered that the judge "really stuck it to me."

The judge overheard the remark and ordered the sentences to run consecutively—doubling the prison time to 30 years.

A young Negro man who had not been in trouble previously was standing in his yard when his white employer came with a gun and started pistol whipping him because of an alleged debt. For slashing his assailant to death with a knife, the Negro got 20 years for manslaughter.

A white neighbor, who witnessed the incident, said he was "not a nigger lover," but the Negro was railroaded.

"If it had been two white men," he said, "nobody would have pulled time." The witness said the victim "had a habit of pulling his gun" and threatening Negroes who worked for him.

The state official, handing the reporter records of cases in which Negroes had drawn prison terms in connection with white traffic fatalities, declared:

"You get a Negro drinking and driving and there's a white fatality, he's in real trouble—murder or manslaughter. If it's a white driver, nothing's done in most cases. It's sort of like the electric chair, an honor reserved for a favored few — Negroes and maybe poor whites."

### Harsh Punishment

A white man does not have to die for a Negro to be prosecuted for a major crime as a result of an auto accident. In one case where a white man suffered a broken leg in a two-car collision, an elderly Negro was sentenced to eight years for assault with intent to murder.

Negro teen-agers often suffer harsh punishment for first offenses.

One youth without an arrest record had left his state looking for a job. Hungry and penniless, he broke into a small grocery and was eating Vienna sausage from a can when local police collared him. He got five years for burglary.

Another teen-ager with no previous record was sentenced to seven years for stealing 14 tires. Another got seven years for a $10 check forgery and another 10 years for forging checks totaling $39.

A Negro youth, whose family had worked for his white employer for more than 40 years, began taking chewing gum, candy and ice cream from the white man's grocery. He received a six-year sentence for burglary because the court thought he was "getting out of hand."

Eying the stack of records and declaring they comprised a "small sample" of the injustices he has seen, the state official declared:

"Certainly a man should not be sentenced just to satiate some prejudice in the courtroom or the community. But that's what often happens. Something must be done to guard the rights of people unable to take care of themselves."

More than half of the cases shown the reporter involved defendants who were tried or pleaded guilty —without benefit of counsel—on accusations drawn by prosecutors.

"The most glaring abuses are in that area," the official said.

None of those cases in any way concerned civil rights demonstrations.

But reports by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission document hundreds of instances in which Negroes in desegregation cases and Negroes and whites in civil rights demonstrations have been treated unjustly by courts and law enforcement officers in the South.

Daniel H. Pollitt, professor of law at the University of North Carolina, has pointed out that even attorneys seeking to defend civil rights workers often run into trouble in Jim Crow courtrooms. Writing in the December, 1964, North Carolina Law Review, Pollitt declared:

"The small band of southern attorneys who undertake 'racial' litigation often find the common courtesies of the bench and bar denied them."

Of the arrest of Clyde Kennard, the first Negro applicant to all-white Mississippi Southern University, Pollitt wrote:

"He was convicted of stealing five sacks of chicken feed on the basis of rather tenuous evidence. His lawyer was charged with contempt of court for explaining to the press that the sentence of seven years labor was a 'mockery of justice.' "

Warren Fortson, a young white attorney in Americus, Ga., recently charged that officials used morals charges against two teen-agers, the daughter and son of two prominent Negro families, to prevent them from taking part in civil rights demonstrations.

"We have made great progress in desegregation and race relations," Fortson said, "but the courthouse crowd has done everything they could to harass. The oppression of the courts and law enforcement are Negroes' major grievances now."

Sometimes just the suspicion that a person is on a civil rights mission is enough to provoke violence.

Two white Presbyterian ministers from Tennessee, the Rev. Geddes Orman and the Rev. Alexander Stuart, were beaten severely last year in Wilcox County (Camden), Ala., by a white man armed with a shotgun.

The ministers were checking on four Presbyterian schools for Negroes in the county, but were mistaken for civil rights workers. They recognized their assailant, but an all-white jury failed to indict. Wilcox County is 80% Negro.

In Selma recently, a Negro minister, the Rev. James Bevel, a member of Dr. Martin Luther King's staff, was arrested on a charge of contempt of court for disobeying a judge's order to sit in the Jim Crow section of the courtroom.

State-compelled courtroom segregation, as well as exclusion of Negroes from juries, has been declared a violation of the "equal protection" provisions of the 14th Amendment.

Discrimination in jury selection also is prohibited by federal statute, but the law has not been enforced.

*Reprinted from the Los Angeles Times, Tuesday, June 15, 1965*

## JIM CROW JUSTICE

# NEGROES IGNORED ON JURY RIGHTS

**BY JACK NELSON**
**Times Staff Writer**

ATLANTA—Although the systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries in many southern communities is common knowledge, the Department of Justice has yet to prosecute in this century any official under an 1875 federal law prohibiting such discrimination.

On at least three occasions since 1950, the Justice Department, embarrassed at not learning of specific cases until they reached the Supreme Court, called on the U.S. attorneys to report such matters to the department.

Despite the department's appeals and its suggestions that a federal law was being violated, when the last appeal was made in 1956 the department still had not received any reports from the U.S. attorneys.

A Justice Department source told the Los Angeles Times he does not know whether any such reports ever have been received, despite additional Supreme Court decisions reversing convictions of Negroes because of jury discrimination.

### Legal Provisions

The federal law provides:

"No citizen possessing all other qualifications . . . prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit jurors in any court of the United States, or of any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

It states further that "whoever, being an officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, excludes or fails to summon any citizen for such cause, shall be fined not more than $5,000."

Several reasons are given for failure to enforce the law:

Lack of specific complaints from Negroes that they have been excluded; difficulty in proving systematic exclusion, and the feeling that federal juries in the South (not many Negroes serve on federal juries either) would not convict state jury officials regardless of the evidence.

### Higher Priority

More recently, concentration of Justice Department personnel on racial violence and other civil rights matters which have had a higher priority has been a factor.

"We could have done more with the law," said Burke Marshall, who served as assistant attorney general in charge of civil rights from February, 1961, to January, 1965.

"We investigated several cases and concluded that Negroes were being excluded. But we never secured indictments and never made a major drive."

Marshall, now IBM general counsel in New York, said, "We might well have been requested by the administration to initiate a drive on jury exclusion, except we had a limited number of lawyers and they were on school desegregation and voting discrimination cases."

### Bill Suggested

The Justice Department has not been "reluctant" to enforce the statute, Marshall said, but criminal proceedings may not be the most effective means of giving Negroes equal access to the jury box.

Marshall suggested that a bill empowering the Justice Department to initiate civil suits to prevent jury discrimination "might have some effect if the department had enough manpower for a major drive."

In 1961 the U.S. Civil Rights Commission recommended that Congress consider such a bill.

The 1965 voting rights bill gives the department that power in voting discrimination cases.

### Federal Court Order

A civil law provides that excluded minorities can seek a federal court order enjoining officials from discrimination under pain of contempt of court. The 1964 Civil Rights Act empowers the Justice Department to join such class action, but does not authorize the department to originate the suit.

The Civil Rights Commission has declared that "a distinct disadvantage" in the injunctive suits under the present law is that they burden private citizens with the expense of correcting racial discrimination.

The only other civil remedy applies to individual criminal cases and has a rather minor and remote effect upon the over-all problem. A Negro may raise the issue before his trial, thus laying the groundwork for an appeal if he is indicted or convicted by an illegally-drawn jury.

Attorneys often are reluctant to even raise the issue before trial. Usually they don't dare challenge the local system or often they are a willing part of it. In some cases, attorneys fail to raise the question for fear it would prejudice the juries against their clients.

That the case-by-case appeals have no over-all effect is shown forcefully by the experience in Carroll County, Miss., where Negroes comprise more than half of the population.

### Conviction Reversed

In 1959 the murder conviction of Robert Lee Goldsby, a Negro, was reversed on grounds of jury discrimination. Yet the Civil Rights Commission heard testimony only three months ago that Negroes still don't serve on juries in Carroll County.

The Justice Department, with guarded optimism that the need for voting investigations will diminish with passage of the Voting Rights Bill of 1965, is considering a major drive on jury discrimination.

Some cases already have been investigated in Mississippi, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. But there have been no indictments and justice officials decline to discuss the cases.

In addition to possibly invoking the criminal statute for the first time since a Virginia judge was sentenced to prison for a violation in the 1870s, the department plans to join in civil suits it believes have merit. A drawback, however, is that civil rights organizations have not been filing jury exclusion suits.

Justice also reportedly stands ready to proceed under Title III—Desegregation of Public Facilities—of the 1964 Civil Rights Act to prevent segregated practices in courthouses. Again, a written complaint first must be filed, in this case with the Justice Department, before action can be taken.

In 1950, 1953 and 1956 the Justice Department, on the front pages of bulletins sent periodically to U.S. attorneys, urged reporting of all jury exclusion cases for possible enforcement of the criminal statute.

The first notice declared it was "quite clear" that the federal law applied. The second reported that despite the earlier appeal and "the apparent continuing practice of racial discrimination" no cases had been reported.

The third notice cited the first two, the Department's "embarrassment" of having to first learn of such practices when cases reached the Supreme Court, and added:

"Nevertheless, the Criminal Division has not received a single report or reference concerning a possible violation."

The Civil Rights Commission, acknowledging it might be "very hard to persuade a jury to convict a white official," has suggested that the Justice Department enforce the federal law—Title 18, Sec. 243.

"Presumably the requirements that criminal cases be proved beyond a reasonable doubt would increase the difficulty of establishing jury exclusion," said the commission.

"On the other hand, this remedy would to some extent relieve private citizens of the time and expense of vindicating their federal right.

"The resources and experience of the FBI would be particularly valuable in gathering the necessary evidence. Finally, Sec. 243 actions, like injunctive suits, would directly protect the rights of all members of the racial group within the community."

Since the offense is a misdemeanor, the commission pointed out, prosecution could be brought directly to trial on an information by a U.S. attorney instead of having to proceed through a grand jury.

*Reprinted from the Los Angeles Times, Wednesday, June 16, 1965*

# JIM CROW JUSTICE

# U.S. COURTS BARRED TO NEGROES IN SOUTH

**BY JACK NELSON**
Times Staff Writer

ATLANTA—A federal judge in Mississippi has charged that a civil suit accusing his court of systematically excluding Negroes from juries is "unwarranted meddling by outsiders."

Regardless of the merits of the Mississippi case, the fact is that various systems of selecting jurors in federal courts in the South have largely excluded Negroes.

Jim Crow perches just as surely, although perhaps not as securely, in some of the South's federal courthouses as in some of its state courthouses.

The exclusion of Negroes from the federal processes of justice goes beyond juries.

### Charges Voiced

In a recent report, the Southern Regional Council, a highly respected private agency seeking to foster racial equality, accused federal courts in the South of discriminating against Negroes and declared:

"A Negro involved in federal court action in the South could go from the beginning of the case to the end without seeing any black faces unless they are in the court audience, or he happens to notice the man sweeping the floor."

The Mississippi suit was filed last January by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of six Negroes. They claim that they are qualified for jury service, but have not been selected because of their race.

### Judge Responds

It is a class action which, if successful, would bar the federal courts from following a system which largely excludes Negroes from jury service.

U.S. Dist. Judge Harold Cox, against whose court the action was filed, wrote a letter on Feb. 1, 1965, asking his former law partner, Charles Clark of Jackson, to aid the U.S. attorney in defense of the suit.

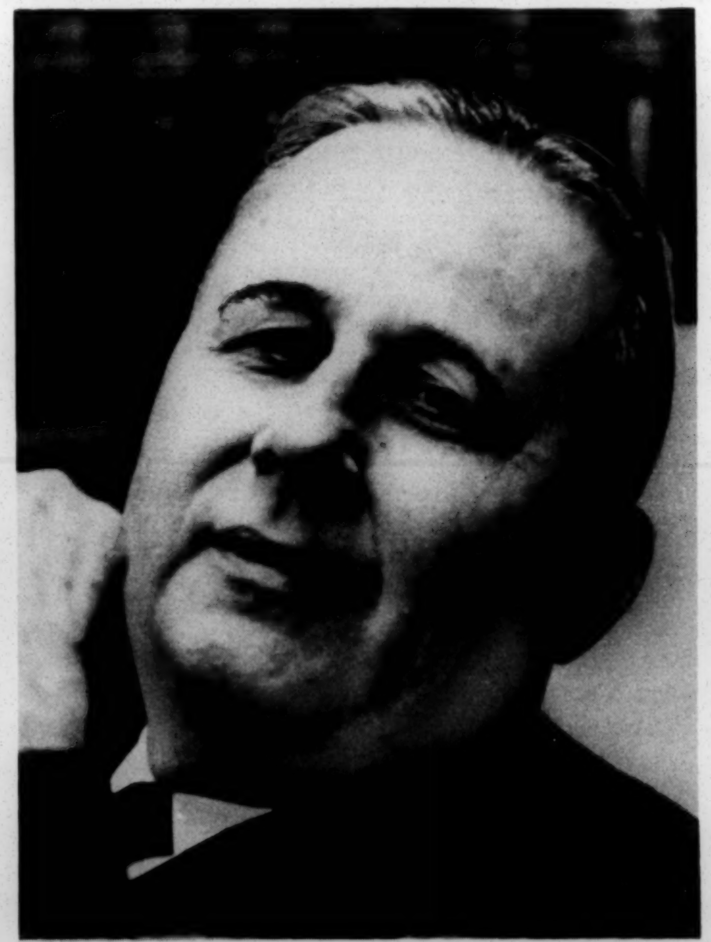
What the judge didn't know was that the U.S. attorney may not defend the suit. In Washington, the Justice Department told the district attorney to remain aloof from the action while it weighs the merits of the case.

Judge Cox has riled civil rights leaders with his rulings in segregation cases and has referred to Negroes as "niggers" and "chimpanzees." He reacted heatedly to the ACLU suit.

In his letter to Clark, the judge said that jurors in his court were "a fair cross section of our citizens completely without regard to race."

Cox called the suit "another piece of unwarranted meddling by outsiders who are apparently ignorant of the facts" and said he does "not intend to let this infamous attack go unanswered . . ."

The judge took the unusual action of asking a private attorney, Clark, to "assist the United States attorney in his defense of this suit as a personal favor and courtesy to me." He said he wanted the record "to show my intense interest in the question presented . . ."



**JUDGE CHARGED**—U.S. Dist. Judge Harold Cox of Mississippi who has been charged in a civil suit of excluding Negroes from federal court juries.

The suit asserts that Judge Cox's clerk and the jury commissioner deny Negroes their rights either by excluding them from the list of names drawn and summoned for jury duty or by keeping the list so small that only a token number of Negroes may serve on grand and petit juries.

In the case of petit juries, Negroes can be systematically and uniformly challenged and prevented from serving in the trial of any cases, the suit charged.

Mississippi Negroes "presently are being injured, oppressed, threatened and intimidated" while pursuing their constitutional rights, but are unable to secure protection afforded by the enforcement of federal criminal statutes because they are excluded from federal juries, the suit said.

Federal crimes against Negroes go unpunished because white juries will not convict white defendants even though proof of guilt is presented in court, the Negroes asserted.

The suit seeks an injunction against existing jury selection methods, asks dismissal of all present and prospective jurors and requests the court to enforce a new selection system. The complaint also asked $15,000 in damages for each plaintiff.

### Case Transferred

Judge Cox assigned the case to Judge Sidney C. Mize, also of the Southern District of Mississippi, who died before a hearing could be held. The case has been transferred to Judge Claude J. Clayton of the Northern District of Mississippi.

Filing of the jury suit prompted Warren Olney III, director of the administrative office of the U.S. courts, to warn all district courts in writing that:

"With the sensitivity about racial discrimination increasing over the years, it was inevitable that the procedures used in the selection of jurors in the United States should come under increasingly close scrutiny."

### 'Avoid . . . Taint'

Regardless of the merit of the suit, Olney continued, it should emphasize to court clerks and jury commissioners the importance of "avoiding every taint of racial discrimination in qualifying and selecting persons for jury service in the United States courts . . ."

Clerks and jury commissioners are appointed by federal judges. All 65 district federal judges in the 11 states of the old Confederacy are white. So are all 28 district clerks and all 109 jury commissioners.

The Southern Regional Council noted that of 1,124 officials of the federal courts in the 11 states, less than 25 are Negro and they are lower echelon officials.

Of 196 assistant U.S. attorneys in southern states, 10 are Negroes and all were hired after Robert F. Kennedy became attorney general in 1961.

The council declared the courts "seem out of line with fair employment practices of federal agencies, not to mention the spirit and philosophy of the civil rights statute."

It accused "many" of the courts of having been "highly protective of segregation."

Until passage of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, federal jury commissioners were required to use state jury lists—from which, of course, Negroes already had been largely excluded.

### Voter Lists Used

However, repeal of the requirement has not kept some courts from continuing to use the lists.

Some commissioners also use state voters registration lists, which in some areas include very few Negroes. For example, the lists have been used in Mississippi where the number of Negro voters is notoriously low.

The "key man system" is used by most federal jury commissioners.

"Key men" are substantial citizens, almost invariably white, selected by the clerks and commissioners to recommend jurors. They recommend people they know—usually white.

Negroes do serve on federal juries in the South, of course, but usually in token numbers. The system also tends to exclude whites in low-income and low-education categories.

The Southern Regional Council said the exclusion of low income and hourly income workers from jury service raises questions beyond racial considerations.

### 'Jury of Peers?'

"One may not only ask if it is possible under present circumstances to get a federal jury of peers for people who are not white, but also for persons who, regardless of race, are not middle-class," the council said.

But the Jim Crow element of federal justice is of more pressing concern.

After its study, the Southern Regional Council declared there is an "urgent" need for reform because "new federal legislation to protect citizens against the klan and other dispensers of death and ruin will . . . almost certainly increase reliance on the district courts for the protection of individual life and liberty."

*Reprinted from the Los Angeles Times, Thursday, June 17, 1965*

## JIM CROW JUSTICE

# REFORM LONG NEEDED IN U.S. COURT SYSTEM

**BY JACK NELSON**
**Times Staff Writer**

ATLANTA—After an all-white Georgia jury acquitted two Ku Klux Klan members of murdering Lemuel A. Penn last year, a Klan official told a cross-burning rally:

"It just shows that you won't never convict a white man for killing a Negro who is encroaching on the white people of the South!"

The truth in the klansman's statement (although Penn was just passing through Georgia en route to Washington, D.C., when he was ambushed) causes Negroes to grin wryly when they hear the frequent argument that they should take their cause out of the streets and into the courts.

Nowhere is the degradation and oppression of the Negro more abject than in some Jim Crow courthouses.

### Arrests Rare

No matter how brutal the killing, the chance of convicting a segregationist of killing a Negro or a white integrationist is practically nil in many parts of the South.

In many cases there are no arrests. When there have been arrests, acquittals or mistrials have resulted.

Byron de la Beckwith, a Greenville fertilizer salesman, was tried twice for the 1963 ambush slaying of Mississippi NAACP official Medgar Evers. Both all-white juries failed to agree on whether it was Beckwith who shot Evers in the back.

Beckwith remains free.

### Three Slain

Three civil rights workers—one Negro and two whites—were tortured and slain in Mississippi last summer. A state grand jury investigated, but failed to indict.

The Justice Department charged a sheriff, a deputy sheriff and 17 others, including several klansmen, with civil rights violations. A federal judge threw out the cases on grounds no federal crime was committed.

The brutal crime remains unpunished.

In the trial last month of klansman Collie Leroy Wilkins for the ambush slaying of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, Klan attorney Matt H. Murphy Jr. talked to the all-white Lowndes County (Ala.) jury as "one white man to another white man."

### 'Victory for State'

After a deadlock caused a mistrial, some observers interpreted the 10-2 vote for conviction as a "moral victory for the state."

But the vote in this night-rider slaying, in which a defenseless woman was stalked for more than 20 miles before being wantonly shot, was not for murder. It was for manslaughter.

In scores of other cases, documented by the Justice Department and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, anti-Negro, anti-civil rights violence in the South has gone unpunished. In many cases, such as the bombing deaths of four Negro children in a Birmingham church in 1963, there have been no arrests.

### Protection Asked

The killings last March of Mrs. Liuzzo and the Rev. James J. Reeb, a Unitarian minister who was clubbed to death in Selma, Ala., prompted a demand for new federal laws to protect civil rights demonstrators.

Dr. Martin Luther King and other civil rights leaders called for a broad federal statute protecting persons slain in the pursuit of their constitutional rights.

The Justice Department reportedly has been busy researching the subject, trying to come up with a proposal for such a law.

The probability that all-white juries would pass judgment on whether such a law had been violated raises the question of whether any new law would be effective without changes in the systems of selecting federal juries.

New York attorney Burke Marshall, who headed the Justice Department's civil rights division from 1961 to 1965, says the need for reforming the federal systems is "very important." But he says the issue is much like reapportionment:

"Not very sexy and hard to get people interested."

### Selection Varies

A Justice Department survey in 1961 showed that the 92 federal district courts had "92 different systems of selecting juries," he said.

Most of the courts use the "key man" system, he said, discriminating not only against Negroes, but against poor whites.

"Sometimes it is against farmers, as opposed to city people," he said.

Marshall says federal judges should not be free to adopt whatever jury selection methods they desire.

After the 1961 survey, a bill backed by the department was introduced to set up uniform standards in the selection of jurors.

It died for lack of support.

### Needs Key People

"Key people are important on something like this," Marshall said. "People like Emanuel Celler (the New York Democrat who heads the House Judiciary Committee). People in Brooklyn care about the voting bill, but they don't think much about the courts."

Since it is the federal courts to whom Negroes must look when they have been denied equal protection in state courts, reform in the federal judiciary seems long overdue.

Atlanta attorney Ellis Arnall, who was governor of Georgia from 1943 to 1946, sees a pressing need for intensive investigation and sweeping reforms of the overall structure of segregated justice.

"The urgency about the need is caused by the Negroes' increasing demands for equality," he said. "White justice takes it out on the Negroes even when they are not part of the civil rights movement because they are categorized as part of it.

### Tells of Injustices

"Both as attorney general of Georgia and as a practicing attorney I have seen the widespread injustices of the dual system. Anyone with any intelligence knows the system discriminates against the Negro.

"The white man has tried to keep the Negro down in the ditch. In order to do this he has had to stay down in the ditch with him. The segregated system of justice is a perfect example of this."

Demands for equality in courts will increase in ratio to the number of civil rights demonstrators who run afoul of Jim Crow justice, Arnall said.

"There hasn't been much agitation before," he said, "because the average citizen dodges court like the devil dodges holy water. Therefore, attacks on the system usually have come only from those already in trouble with the courts."

### Ballot a Factor

Equal access to the ballot will tend to chase Jim Crow from some of the courthouses, of course, because Negroes will become a factor in electing court officials and sheriffs.

But discrimination in the administration of justice is much more widespread than discriminatory voting practices. Nor is it confined entirely to the South.

Exclusion of the Negro from the ballot box is a serious problem only in Mississippi and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia.

Exclusion of Negroes from the agencies of justice—from law enforcement to judicial and penal institutions—is widespread throughout the 11 ex-Confederate states.

### Action Risky

Direct action against the courts—any courts—is risky business. It entails contempt charges and possible charges of obstruction of justice.

But some civil rights groups have seriously discussed taking the risk to dramatize their plight in the Jim Crow courts. Sit-ins in jury boxes are among the tactics that have been discussed.

Burke Marshall
(AP) photo

Lemuel A. Penn
(AP) photo

How far the courts would tolerate such civil rights protests remain to be seen. But both federal court judges and some state appellate court judges have only to read their own decisions to see repeated warnings that Jim Crow justice breeds disrespect for the law and corrupts the democratic processes far beyond the courthouses.

### Quotes Ruling

Judge Robert H. Hall of the Georgia Court of Appeals, in a decision last year, quoted a federal ruling:

"For racial discrimination to result in the exclusion from jury service of otherwise qualified groups not only violates our Constitution and the laws enacted under it, but is at war with our basic concepts of a democratic society and a representative government."

In his decision, granting a new trial to a Negro civil rights demonstrator convicted by an all-white jury, Judge Hall declared:

"The injury is not limited to the defendant—there is injury to the jury system, to the law as an institution, to the community at large, and to the democratic ideal reflected in the processes of our courts."

# AN EDITORIAL

*Reprinted from the Los Angeles Times*

**SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1965**

# Where Due Process Is Denied

". . . Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

So says the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. Yet, in tragic fact, "the equal protection of the laws" is largely a myth for Negroes in most of the courts, state and federal, of the South.

The equitable and impartial administration of justice, a right guaranteed beyond argument to all Americans by the Constitution, has been willfully and consistently ignored in favor of a double standard of justice which in practice is an outrage against our laws and our national sense of decency.

The systematic exclusion of Negroes from law enforcement agencies and juries; the continued segregation of hearing rooms; the frequent intimidation of Negro witnesses and defendants—all point up the hypocrisy of the "justice" dealt out in many southern courts.

As Times Reporter Jack Nelson noted in his recent series on Jim Crow justice, in many counties of the former Confederacy "there is no time for a Negro to be at the courthouse except as a defendant, witness — or taxpayer." Even attendance in a court of law as a spectator can, in some cases, lead to personal harm.

The solution to this appalling situation does not rest in new laws. There are already statutes—some going back to 1875—which implement the Constitution by prohibiting discrimination in jury selection, the key pillar of Jim Crow justice. The trouble is that existing laws aren't being enforced.

The lack of federal enforcement in cases where abuses are readily apparent stems from a number of causes, among them the fact that the Justice Department — until recently, at any rate—has simply been too busy dealing with voter registration, school desegregation and other enforcement cases.

At the same time there has been little apparent pressure from outside the government. Civil rights groups have up to now concentrated their energies in other areas of discrimination. But, in the face of flagrant abuses of legal standards, what explains the silence and inactivity of the American Bar Assn.?

Some cases which saw discrimination in jury selection have been appealed to the Supreme Court, and reversals of convictions have been obtained. In these cases the law was clearly on the appellant's side. But the high court acted on this one point of law alone. It is possible that in so doing persons who were demonstrably guilty of crimes were permitted to go free. This remains a danger so long as lower courts do nothing about present discriminatory courtroom practices.

Unequal justice inevitably breeds disrespect and even contempt for the law on the part, not only of the victims of this inequality, but of those who practice and uphold it as well. Defense arguments in recent murder cases in the South show clearly enough that no punishment is anticipated in crimes against Negroes or against whites who support Negro causes. In such cases the very concept of law and order becomes a victim of violence.

This is not simply a regional problem. As long as the purposeful exclusion of southern Negroes from the agencies of justice continues, the most basic rights and values of this nation will be mocked. As long as Jim Crow justice remains, the corruption it represents will infect us all.

# DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS-- UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY

Justice is turned back,
  and righteousness stands afar off;
for truth has fallen in the public squares,
  and uprightness cannot enter . . .
The Lord saw it, and it displeased Him
  that there was no justice. Isaiah 59:15-15

"Dual justice takes many forms, some merely disgusting and others so quietly terrifying that they balk the scrutiny of rational men."

The answer — A concerned community
The ultimate responsibility is with the people.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

From the discussion groups of the 1965 workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, came an urgent request that the Fellowship of the Concerned launch a campaign of women visiting the courts -- showing their interest and concern in what is happening.

What has been done thus far:

1. The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council gave the program their hearty approval.

2. The State Councils on Human Relations will be partners with us in this program.

3. A call went out to the presidents of national women's organizations asking them to come to Atlanta for two day's of discussion. The response was most gratifying.

The morning session of the first day was spent listening to a group of lawyers discussing for us the problems we had to meet and answering their questions. The remainder of the time was in the hands of these national women who divided themselves into several committees.

Mrs. Stuart Sinclair, President, United Church Women, National Council of Churches

Miss Dorothy Height, President, National Council of Negro Women

Mrs. Max Goldstein, National Board, National Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. George Gunning, National Board, National Council of Catholic Women

Mrs. A. L. Cram, Jr., Vice President, National Board Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Michael Shapiro, First Vice President, B'nai B'rith Women

Mrs. George E. Kimball, Vice President, Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation

Mrs. Benjamin Mays, Representing Woman's Missionary Council, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President, International Christian Women's Fellowship, Disciples of Christ

Mrs. Rose Anna Nelson, First Vice President, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary, Board of Woman's Work, The Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Mrs. Niles C. Clark, Representing Woman's Society of Christian Service, Board of Missions, The Methodist Church

Mrs. Edward M. Brown, Representing Council of Lay Life and Work, United Church of Christ.

The following is their report:

A. Issued the following statement.

> "We, as members of national women's organizations, believe that the freedom, dignity, and security of the individual are basic to American democracy.
>
> "Since it is the nature of women to be a civilizing influence we are particularly concerned about the treatment of people in our democracy today.
>
> "As women citizens of this nation we feel a moral responsibility for the administration of justice in the courts.
>
> "This requires knowledge, personal commitment, and united action."

B. Directed the Southern Regional Council to prepare material on the discrimination in jury selection and the dual justice in the courts -- one for Negroes, one for whites.

C. Asked that workshops on the courts be held in each of our eleven Southern States -- and that visits to the courts be made beforehand in preparation for the state workshops. (One of the lawyers who spoke to the group said, "If women would visit the courts regularly it would revolutionize the courts.")

(Please study the attached "Observer Guidelines" prepared for us by Mrs. William Wood, First Vice President, League of Women Voters of the United States.)

## WORKSHOP ON COURTS

Prepared by Mrs. Wm. Wood, Vice President,
League of Women Voters of the United States

### Observers Program

Some selective process should be used in recruiting observers. Personal appearance and demeanor are important. Those willing to participate should --

1) Conduct themselves in a polite, well-mannered way.

2) Be willing to sit through proceedings and refrain from making remarks or engaging in conversation with those nearby while the Court is in session.

3) Act like a fair-minded person.

It is wise for observers to work in teams of two. This makes it possible to check with one another when any report is written.

When observing in the Courts the following should be kept in mind:

1) Trials are open. However, any judge has power to exclude the public and to have part of the hearing in private.

2) Know the procedures in the Court to be visited. Attorneys can be helpful in briefings on this.

3) Know the Court schedule -- what cases are coming up, the time the Court opens, etc.

4) Many Courtrooms have limited space. Get there in time to get a seat near the front so you can hear. Do not expect special favors in having a seat saved. If offered, do not accept a Judge's invitation to sit on the bench.

5) Areas of interest:
    a. Judge's demeanor toward the person before the Court.
    b. Bail
    c. Legal Counsel.
    d. Jury selection.
    e. Sentencing, fines, etc.

6) Observe several times with the same judge presiding.

7) Observe procedures under more than one judge.

# SOUTHERN JUSTICE:

## THE PROBLEM

Much has been written on the South's dual system of justice -- one brand for the white man -- yet another for the Negro. Legislation is even now being debated which hopefully will bring about change. But it will take more than new laws to rectify the abuses of generations. The vigilance of dedicated citizens willing to spend time and patience sitting in courtrooms and observing, willing to inquire, to ask the hard questions about long established procedures can be quietly effective. A coalition of women's organizations acting on local levels can fill this need. When lynch law was prevalent in the South, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching was formed and over the years contributed hugely toward eliminating mob rule in the South. The same spirit of that earlier organization is now needed as the South faces up to the new challenge of Jim Crow justice.

Let's look just briefly at the overall situation, for basic to any meaningful action is an understanding of the directions one is trying to move.

The double standard of justice in the South is most obvious in the record on civil rights cases.

From 1960 through mid-1965 at least twenty-six Negroes and white civil rights workers were slain. Only one assailant was sentenced -- to ten years in prison.

Toward the end of 1965, however, the three men accused of murdering Mrs. Viola Liuzzo were convicted of "conspiracy to violate her civil rights" and were sentenced. This was after one of them had been acquitted of the charge of murder. The next day Damon Strange was convicted of manslaughter in a night-rider slaying in Anniston, Alabama.

If the double standard of justice were limited to civil rights cases, one might find reason for optimism -- however slight -- in these recent convictions. But the problem goes much deeper.

The double standard of justice looms constantly over the daily life of every Negro in the South. In ordinary contacts with police, in traffic courts, in civil procedures, and in criminal cases the dual standard is a standing abuse to all Negroes.

## Capital Cases

Despite the fact that more than half of all convicted rapists are white, 87 per cent of all the persons executed for rape between 1930 and 1963 were Negroes convicted and sentenced by southern courts.

Between 1930 and 1961, 34 people were executed for the capital offense of night-time burglary. Twenty-nine of them were Negroes and all but one were put to death in a southern or border state.

Studies have shown that a Negro murderer is likely to get the maximum penalty if his victim is a white person, while southern courts are inclined to be lenient if the victim is another Negro. A white person is more likely to receive the maximum penalty for killing another white person than for killing a Negro.

Minor Offenses

Negroes suffer from what has been described as "cash register justice." Suppose a judge gives two men, one a Negro and one white, the same sentence for drunk driving: $150 fine or twelve months in jail. If the Negro is a laborer at $1.25 per hour (when he can find work) and the white man earns $250 a week, the sentence is not really the same because a fine of three days' pay for the white man is an impossible sum for the Negro.

To be sure, "cash register justice" victimizes the poor of both races, but the Negro, being poorest, suffers most frequently. In a 12-month period ending in June of 1962, 2,341 persons served terms in Georgia's state prison system for their inability to pay small fines. Seventy-five per cent of these were Negroes.

The same result is obtained in the setting of bail: the impoverished sometimes must await trial in jail because they cannot raise the amount which allows the well-off offender to be free.

Experts in criminal correction have long argued that an effort should be made to determine the offender's ability to pay before imposing the penalty. So far the argument has had little effect in the South.

## Legal Counsel

An indigent Negro accused of a major crime often must accept a court-appointed white attorney who has little enthusiasm for his case. But even if they have money, Negroes may find it difficult to get an attorney, and in the Deep South, white attorneys are reluctant to accept controversial cases. To do so can cost an attorney his practice and may even result in ostracism by his community. There have been several examples of this in recent years.

## Jury Selection

A southern Negro charged with a crime has little chance of being tried by "a jury of his peers." Actually, methods of jury selection work against poor whites as much as against Negroes, and they are unjust in other parts of the United States as in the South. But the record of southern juries in racial cases is a striking and depressing result of the pre-judicial systems of jury selection which prevail.

## All-White Justice

Exclusion from juries is not the only way in which Negroes are denied participation in the administration of justice. Only recently have southern cities and states hired a token number of Negro police officers; often their duties are almost entirely confined to Negro neighborhoods.

Very few officers of the southern courts are Negroes. This is as true of southern federal courts as of state and municipal courts. A recent report of the Southern Regional Council included the following statistics:

### RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL IN SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

| | TOTAL | WHITE | NEGRO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Circuit Court Judges | 12* | 12 | 0 |
| District Court Judges | 65 | 65 | 0 |
| Referees in Bankruptcy | 55 | 55 | 0 |
| U. S. Commissioners | 253 | 253 | 0 |
| U. S. Clerks | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| Deputy U.S. Clerks | 321 | 321 | 0 |
| U. S. Attorneys | 29 | 29 | 0 |
| Assistant U.S. Attorneys | 158 | 153 | 5 |
| Jury Commissioners | 109 | 109 | 0 |
| U. S. Marshals | 29 | 29 | 0 |
| Deputy U. S. Marshals | 165 | 156 | 9 |
| Secretarial and Clerical | 364 | ** | ** |

*This is the number of judges of southern residence now serving on the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Circuits. The numbers respectively are three, seven, one, and one.

**Exact number of Negroes not ascertainable. The number from observation is quite small.

# SOUTHERN JUSTICE

## Jury Selection

In a suit attacking the jury system of Jefferson County, Alabama, Charles Morgan, attorney-at-law, noted that selection techniques "differ from state to state and within states from court to court. The federal system differs from state systems. Qualifications differ from state to state. Federal qualifications differ from state qualifications." Some jury commissioners, Morgan pointed out, compile jury lists from telephone books; others use city directories, voter registration lists, the rolls of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, church membership lists, lists of school teachers, automobile owners, American Legion members, property tax payers. The result of such methods is that no real balance of the population is achieved. Jury lists become heavily laden with middle and upper class citizens. The poor, both Negro and white, are automatically excluded and since residential segregation is a fact of life in the South, jury commissioners can even effectively screen out middle class Negroes by close scrunity of their addresses.

The first step in a program of reform should be for local groups to determine how jury panels are chosen in their particular localities. But it isn't enough simply to pressure for change. An alternative should be presented. How can a true cross-section of the population be achieved, as called for in the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966? Mr. Morgan advances a surer means than is currently in practice. This is the so-called Kraft method and is, in effect, the methods of opinion research analysts. (John F. Kraft, from whom the name is taken, is president of an opinion and market research firm. He has worked for many years both in the Elmo Roper firm and in the Lou Harris firm.) To select jury panels under this system would be a simple matter of choosing at random a specified number of residential blocks in a given city and from every fifth household making a random selection of citizens eligible to serve on juries -- men and women over 21, upper income and lower income people, white and Negroes. The whole focus of the approach, Mr. Kraft explains, "would be to remove human discretion from scientific sampling, to remove the possibility of bias in selecting the sample."

## SOUTHERN JUSTICE

### Courtroom Practice -- What Can Be Done

The county courthouse in the South is the last remaining stronghold of publicly sanctioned segregation. Not even the federal government has yet penetrated it. Beyond calling for elimination of discriminatory jury selection methods in state courts, the proposed Civil Rights Bill will not greatly affect accepted practices and procedures at the county courthouse. It will, apparently, be only through local citizen action that change can be brought about. This could be a long and frustrating process. The South has demonstrated its unwillingness to abandon segregation voluntarily and those who take upon themselves the task of reform should be prepared to face a good deal of resistance -- as well as local hostility directed against them. Yet the effort must be made. And it may well be that church women can here be more effective than the more direct action groups. Courts are peculiarly sensitive to any act that might remotely be interpreted as contemptuous. The authority of county judges in contempt cases is very broad. However, local women's organizations, sitting quietly in a courtroom, observing what goes on and later working for reform through community action could hardly be felonious.

Points that observers should be alert for are, of course, evidences of segregation. Such evidence probably won't be hard to find. Negroes may, as a matter of course, automatically sit on the back row or in the gallery or they may be directed to sit in segregated seats by the court. Water fountains in some county courthouses may still be segregated as may restrooms.

Negroes in southern courts traditionally have been denied normal courtesy titles. Few southern judges or lawyers address Negro witnesses by any other than first names. Listings of witnesses in records of trial sometimes do not include "Mr." or "Mrs." titles for Negroes. Negro attorneys are frequently addressed as "Colonel," "Captain," "Preacher," by the court to avoid the use of "Mister."

Another project of the group could be analysis of cases where a Negro and a white man are accused of comparable crimes. The group could sit in on the entire proceedings first of one and then the other. Notes could be kept on how both proceedings were handled, with special attention to the court's attitude toward the defendant, the comparative energies of white defense attorneys on their client's behalf, interrogation of Negro and white witnesses -- and jury panel selection. If both defendants were convicted, a comparison could also be made of the sentences given; follow-through could be made of jail and prison conditions.

# SOUTHERN JUSTICE

## The Various Courts

Normally one thinks of only two types of courts -- state and federal. While this is, of course, basically the case, state courts are broken down into many categories.

Descriptive names vary from state to state but basically a state court system works this way. Superior courts (or district courts, circuit courts -- depending on the title used within the states) normally will have original and concurrent jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes -- with the exception of administration of estates which would be under the jurisdiction of probate or ordinary courts. In some states superior courts also have jurisdiction in equity cases (those where injunctive relief is sought) while other states have separate equity (or chancery) courts. Divorce cases and cases involving titles to real estate will also normally fall under the jurisdiction of superior courts -- though some states again have separate court divisions for handling such cases.

Subordinate to the superior courts are the various municipal and county courts which have been created to take the heavy burden of minor civil and criminal cases from the higher court. Some of these include: police or recorder's courts used primarily for the disposition of minor offenses -- such as traffic violations -- and the binding over of greater offenders to higher courts; criminal courts which will handle misdemeanors; county civil courts which will have jurisdiction over civil cases where the sum involved is comparatively small. This sum may vary from state to state, but rarely is over $500.

## SOUTHERN JUSTICE

### The Rights of Individuals in the Hands of Police

Negro distrust of white policemen is widespread both in rural areas and in the cities; both North and South. Such suspicion is not unjustified. For too long the white policeman has been the secular arm of segregation and racial discrimination and his methods have been no credit to his community or to his profession. Despite efforts of progressive city and county administrations in recent years to eliminate not only police brutality but police violation of individual and human rights, a great deal more effort needs to be made. Citizens groups thus should familiarize themselves with the rights of individuals in the hands of police. The following is a summation of those rights: (Source: Criminal Law and Punishment, P. J. FitzGerald, Oxford University Press, 1962; pp. 175-180.)

1. Search and entry -- no one must submit to being searched unless he is a suspect who has been arrested.
2. Arrest -- police cannot detain a subject for questioning without a warrant;
   Police cannot make an arrest without a warrant unless he reasonably suspects a felony having been committed;
   Arresting officer must bring an accused person (if arrested without a warrant) before a judge as soon as possible. Superior officer in charge must inquire into case and may release the accused on bail if the case is not serious. He must release him if accused does not come before a judge within 24 hours;
   When brought before a judge, the prisoner has

the right to demand bail; if refused, he can appeal to higher court. Bail must not be excessive;

The remedy for a person wrongfully detained is to apply for a writ of Habeus Corpus to a judge, requiring accuser and accused to go before a judge where cause of arrest is to be stated. If court is not satisfied that a valid reason exists for detaining the accused, the prisoner is to be instantly released.

A decision of the U. S. Supreme Court handed down June 13, 1966, directly affects the rights of individuals in the hands of police. The ruling holds:

1) that an individual must be warned prior to questioning that he has the right to remain silent;
2) that he must be warned that any statement he makes may be used against him in court;
3) that officials must inform him of his right to have legal counsel present at the time he is questioned;
4) that he must be told by authorities that if he does not have money enough to employ an attorney, he has the right to have one appointed by the court to represent him; to consult with him before making any statement; and to have him present while he is making a statement;
5) that if an accused person requests legal representation no questions will be asked him until an attorney is present.

# TITLE I - FEDERAL JURIES

## From the proposed "Civil Rights Act of 1966"

The present statutes reflect the will of Congress that federal juries be composed of a cross-section of the community. But these laws do not provide sufficient guidance to jury commissions across the nation as to how they shall carry out this Congressional purpose. The result has been the use of varying sources of names of prospective jurors, differing systems of selection and diverse tests of qualification. While this uncertain system appears not to have operated unconstitutionally, in some districts Negro representation on juries has been substantially less than the proportion of Negroes in the community, and other classes have sometimes been inadequately represented on juries. In any event, the system used in many districts is an imperfect means of insuring that the will of Congress is carried out, and carried out uniformly.

Title I of the "Civil Rights Act of 1966" is drawn to eliminate uncertainty and make clear beyond dispute that each judicial district or division is fulfilling its constitutional and statutory obligations in selection and assignment of jurors. It sets forth the sources from which potential jurors are to be drawn and the procedures to be followed in selecting jurors and testing their qualifications.

Title I declares it to be the policy of the United States that all qualified persons shall have the opportunity to serve on grand and petit juries in federal courts and shall have an obligation to serve when summoned. It prohibits discrimination in the selection of federal jurors on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status.

The bill requires that the names of prospective jurors be taken at random from the voter registration rolls, which are defined to include lists of eligible voters prepared by federal examiners under the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The voter rolls are considered to be the best universally available source of names substantially reflecting a full and fair cross-section of the community. Where, however, the judicial council of the circuit determines that use of the voter rolls as the exclusive source of names would not be consistent with the prohibition of discriminatory selection, the council would be required to prescribe other sources of names in addition to the voter rolls. It is anticipated that it will be necessary to prescribe additional sources of names for use in some districts where Negroes are at present not fairly represented on the voting rolls.

The qualifications for jury service prescribed by existing law are retained, but it is provided that all persons found in accordance with objective criteria to possess such qualifications are to be deemed qualified as jurors. Under the present law, the statutory qualifications may have been regarded as establishing the minimum to be required, leaving the courts and jury commissions free to impose more stringent qualifications. The bill makes clear that the qualifications set a ceiling, that requirments beyond those listed may not be imposed.

Title I also provides a ready means for challenging jury selection in criminal and civil cases on grounds that the procedures established by the bill have not been followed. This challenge procedure is made available prospectively, and should be a major guarantee of the equal rights which are the objective of the legislation.

## TITLE II - STATE JURIES

Title II of the "Civil Rights Act of 1966" is based on the power of Congress to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment by "appropriate legislation" and is designed to eliminate unconstitutional discrimination in the selection of grand and petit juries in State courts. This title provides that no persons shall be denied the right to serve on State juries on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status. In areas in which such discrimination is not practiced, existing jury selection procedures would not be upset. Where discrimination still exists, this title provides the means to eliminate it.

Title II has two principal features. First, it authorizes the Attorney General to bring civil actions in the federal courts for injunctive relief against discriminatory practices in State court jury selection. Under existing law, the Attorney General has no authority to initiate jury discrimination suits but may only intervene (under Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) in private suits. The authority vested in him by this title would be similar to the authority the Attorney General now has to seek injunctions against discrimination in voting, public accommodations and employment and, under Title III of this bill, against discrimination in public schools and facilities.

Upon a finding of discrimination, the court is expressly authorized to grant specified kinds of effective relief, including a decree which would, (1) prohibit the use of any qualification or ground of exclusion, exemption or excuse which has been administered in a discriminatory manner or which lends itself to such abuse; (2) require the use of objective criteria in determining qualifications, exclusion, exemptions, or excuses; (3) require maintenance of such records as may be necessary to show, in the future, whether discrimination is being practiced; and (4) appoint a master to perform the duties of the State jury officials. In addition, the court may grant other appropriate relief under general equitable principles.

The second principal feature of this title deals with the need for disclosure and development of information relevant to the question whether discrimination results from the system for selecting jurors. This objective is accomplished by a challenge procedure which may be used by the Attorney General in a suit under this title, private litigants residing in the area who seek to enforce the prohibition against discrimination by a civil action under 42 U.S.C. 1983, or a defendant in a criminal case or convicted person attacking collaterally a criminal conviction.

Upon the filing of an allegation of discrimination, appropriate State officials are required to furnish a "written statement of jury selection information." This statement is to describe in detail the procedures followed by the State jury officials in selecting jurors--including the sources of names of prospective jurors, the criteria used in determining qualifications for jury service, and the methods used for summoning jurors and assigning them to jury panels. The complaining party may cross-examine jury officials and introduce any other relevant evidence that may be available in support of the challenge. If, at that point, there is some evidence of discrimination, the complaining party is given access to any other relevant records of jury selection which are not otherwise publicly available and these may be introduced in support of the challenge. If the court then determines that there is probable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred, it is the responsibility of the State to produce additional evidence demonstrating that the alleged discrimination did not occur.

This provision meets twin considerations. It affords interested parties and the court access to the relevant records of jury selection needed to permit a fair determination whether discrimination has occurred or may occur. In addition, it assures that records may be kept confidential except as necessary to the court proceeding. Use of this challenge procedure in collateral attacks upon criminal convictions is available only with respect to judgments of conviction entered after the effective date of the title.

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"That God, which ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

—Lord Alfred Tennyson

"We would remind ourselves that the future of our nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principle of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights—these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God. With His guidance and help we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all."

—"To Secure These Rights"
The Report of the President's
Committee on Civil Rights

My dear Miss Tilly -

I was so sorry to hear of your fall and do hope that by now you are much improved. It was such a privelege for me to meet with you and such a splendid group of women. I hope the plans for the Workshops are going forward satisfactorily. And I send my best wishes for a speedy recovery -

Mary Frances Crane

★
★

The Honorable Dorothy Kenyon
433 West 21st Street
New York, New York 10011

Dear Judge Kenyon:

We will have two other lawyers besides yourself--Mr. Charles Morgan, Mr. Horace Ward and with them will be Mr. Al Ulmer of our staff, and Mr. Theodore Freedman from the Anti-Defamation League. You all will sit at a table together.

The conference begins at 10 A.M., Thursday, March 24 and ends at noon on the next day.

As soon as the preliminaries are over they will begin a discussion among themselves--they will have lunch together next Tuesday. You will soon see how to come in.

We specially want you to tell what it would have meant to have had women sitting in the courtroom when you and Mr. Morgan had that case in Alabama.

Looking forward to seeing you next Thursday.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Sent telegram

DOROTHY KENYON
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FIFTY BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4

MIDTOWN OFFICE
433 WEST 21ST STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

TELEPHONE
CHELSEA 3-4815

Monday

Dear Mrs. Tilly -

Thanks for your letter. Excuse this scrawl but my secretary's husband is very ill and she couldn't come today. That means I can't find your letter giving the name of the motel we are to stay at and since I shall arrive at midnight Wednesday evening (11 o'clock at the airport) !! I must ask you to ~~make~~ the reservation for me - Would you ask for a single room and bath for Wednesday and ~~Friday~~ Thursday nights? I'm flying to Savannah Friday afternoon to spend the week-end at Beaufort, South Carolina, where I have an old friend.

The plan sounds good. I'll enjoy every minute of it - as Pauli Murray is coming! Yours

Dorothy Kenyon

Mrs. Tilley,
I thought you might be interested in what I have written Mrs. Laskey.
Thank you for the lovely Easter message.
Love, Agnes.

Dear Virginia:

I am enclosing Mrs. Tilley's letter and I have taken the liberty of getting together the names of the presidents of conference W.S.C.S. within the 11 states mentioned.

In reference to 2. "We hope wou will find time" etc., I have written a letter to be mailed to the 29 presidents. I thought that this letter should come from your office and you may change it or do whateveryou want to it. Mrs. Tilley thinks it well to have a communication go from the parent organization.

This is what I have composed:

Dear Conference Presidents:

Mrs. M.E.Tilley, of Atlanta, Georgia, who is the director of the Fellowship of the concerned, and has worked in this field for many, many years, called a meeting of presidents of National Women's organizations for the purpose of having a conference on courts. This meeting was held March 24-25, 1966, in the Atlantan Hotel. Due to a previous commitment I asked Mrs. Niles C. Clark to represent us.

After hearing speakers such as Judge Williams from Atlanta, Judge Dorothy Kenyon from New York, Mr. Charles Morgan of the American Civil Liberties Union, Mr. Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council, Miss Dorothy Height of New York, The Rev. Kim Driesback, an Episcoal minister, Mrs. Tilley, and others, it was decided that in order to do something in our states we needed to provide a similar experience for women in each state.

This meeting in Atlanta provided the particupants with information which made them ~~awARE~~ aware of the great need to seek justice in the courts. Tentative plans were made for a follow-up.

It was felt that the strength of a united effort--Protestants, Catholics, Jews, YWCA, League of Women Voters--could bring about changes that would be difficult to obtain by groups working alone.

You, the presidents of conferences within the eleven states: Alabama, Arkansas, Floridd, Gewrgia, Kentucjy, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, will be hearing from the Southern~~s~~ Regional Council, and it is hoped that you will lend your support to this timely project which has as its aim to bring justice to all people,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey

Mrs. Niles C. Clark

Ruth

## Organizations Invited to Attend March 24-25 Meeting

~~No Response~~

1. Mrs. Mary O. Ross, President
Woman's ~~Auxiliary~~ Convention
National Baptist Convention U.S.A.
584 Arden Park
Detroit, Michigan

2. Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President accepted
Christian Women's Fellowship, Disciples of Chirst
221 Stratford Road
Arlington Heights, ~~Indiana~~ Illinois

3. Mrs. Robert Fling, President NO
Woman's Missionary Union, Southern Baptist Convention
600 N. 20th Street
Birmingham, Alabama

4. Mrs. E. G. Price, President Mrs Bliem accepted atlanta
Lutheran Church Women, American Lutheran Church
231 Madison Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

5. Miss Ann E. Heath, President NO
Woman's Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Church
1541 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

6. Miss Emma B. Watson, President — Mrs Rosa Anna Nelson
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society First V. P. N.J.
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
301 N. Cool Springs Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina

7. Mrs. Phyllis H. Bedford, President Mrs B. Mays atlanta
Woman's Connectional Council, Christian Methodist Church
1152 Landsdowne Street
Youngstown, Ohio

8. Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
Board of Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in U. S. Accept.
2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

9. Mrs. Donald E. Zimmerman, President No Response
United Presbyterian Women, United Presbyterian Church U.S.A.
510 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

10. Miss Frances M. Young, Executive Director NO
General Division of Woman's Work, Protestant Episcopal Church
815 Second Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Organizations -2-

11. Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey, President, The Woman's Division
Board of Missions of The Methodist Church
710 N. Vienna Street
Ruston, Louisiana 71270

(Mrs Clark sub
accepted waterloo, S.C.)

Arthur G.
12. Mrs. Wally Rosenbluth, President
B'nai B'rith Women
1640 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Sub- Michael
Mrs Betty Shapiro
Washington.

13. Mrs. Helen Huntington Smith, General Secretary
Council of Lay Life & Work, United Church of Christ
297 Park Avenue, South
New York 10, N. Y.

(Mrs Edw. M. Brown)
accepted

Mrs Max Goldstein
atlanta

14. Mrs. Joseph Wilen, President
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th St.
New York 22, N. Y.

- Mrs Geo Gunning
atlanta

15. Mrs. Marcus Kilch, President
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

16. Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

accept (Wm. Wood)

accepted

17. Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
United Church Women of the National Council of Churches
~~24 Chestnut Hill~~ 69 Green River Rd
Green~~ville~~ field, Massachusetts

18. Miss Dorothy Height, President
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Accepted

Sub-
VP Mrs A. L. Cram, Jr-
600 Lexington ave. N.Y. 10022

19. Mrs. Lloyd J. Marti[illegible], President
National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
1620 E. Maynor Drive
Lincolnton, Nebraska

Mrs Geo. E. Kimball
Vice-Pres.
Winchester, Mass.

20. Mrs. Russell Chapman, President
Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
420 St. Lawrence Drive
Silver Springs, Maryland

Mrs. Florence Harris

Mrs John Patton

Mrs Newton Fowler

Mrs Betty Cantor

Ed Stanfield -

6 38

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25

102 people on Mayflower -

Second Trip

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Mrs. M. D. Felton, Box 5, Montezuma
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Mrs. Howard Munson, 511 Westlake Drive, Sarasota
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Mrs. Ollie Lee, 3420 Machado Street, Tampa
Mrs. Ruth Lucas, 3156 N. W. 56th Street, Miami
Mrs. Gwendolyn Blount, 505 North "G" Street, Pensacola

# SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

## PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Convention

Considering that freedom is the birthright of every human being;

Mindful that the peoples of the United Nations reaffirmed in the Charter their faith in the dignity and worth of the human person;

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, states that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude and that slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms;

Recognizing that, since the conclusion of the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926, which was designed to secure the abolition of slavery and of the slave trade, further progress has been made towards this end;

Having regard to the Forced Labour Convention of 1930 and to subsequent action by the International Labour Organization in regard to forced or compulsory labour;

Being aware, however, that slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery have not yet been eliminated in all parts of the world;

Having decided, therefore, that the Convention of 1926, which remains operative, should now be augmented by the conclusion of a supplementary convention designed to intensify national as well as international efforts towards the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery;

Have agreed as follows:

## SECTION I

## INSTITUTIONS AND PRACTICES SIMILAR TO SLAVERY

### *Article 1*

Each of the States Parties to this Convention shall take all practicable and necessary legislative and other measures to bring about progressively and as soon as possible the complete abolition or abandonment of the following institutions and practices, where they still exist and whether or not they are covered by the definition of slavery contained in article 1 of the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926:

(a) Debt bondage, that is to say, the status or condition arising from a pledge by a debtor of his personal services or of those of a person under his control as security for a debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied towards the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined;

(b) Serfdom, that is to say, the condition or status of a tenant who is by law, custom or agreement bound to live and labour on land belonging to another person and to render some determinate service to such other person, whether for reward or not, and is not free to change his status;

(c) Any institution or practice whereby:

(i) A woman, without the right to refuse, is promised or given in marriage on payment of a consideration in money or in kind to her parents, guardian, family or any other person or group; or

(ii) The husband of a woman, his family, or his clan, has the right to transfer her to another person for value received or otherwise; or

(iii) A woman on the death of her husband is liable to be inherited by another person;

(d) Any institution or practice whereby a child or young person under the age of 18 years is delivered by either or both of his natural parents or by his guardian to another person, whether for reward or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labour.

### *Article 2*

With a view to bringing to an end the institutions and practices mentioned in article 1 (c) of this Convention, the States Parties undertake to prescribe, where appropriate, suitable minimum ages of marriage, to encourage the use of facilities whereby the consent of both parties to a marriage may be freely expressed in the presence of a competent civil or religious authority, and to encourage the registration of marriages.

## SECTION II

## THE SLAVE TRADE

### *Article 3*

1. The act of conveying or attempting to convey slaves from one country to another by whatever means of transport, or of being accessory thereto, shall be a criminal offense under the laws of the States Parties to this Convention and persons convicted thereof shall be liable to very severe penalties.

2. (a) The States Parties shall take all effective measures to prevent ships and aircraft authorized to fly their flags from conveying slaves and to punish persons guilty of such acts or of using national flags for that purpose.

(b) The States Parties shall take all effective measures to ensure that their ports, airfields and coasts are not used for the conveyance of slaves.

3. The States Parties to this Convention shall exchange information in order to ensure the practical co-ordination of the measures taken by them in combating the slave trade and shall inform each other of every case of the slave trade, and of every attempt to commit this criminal offense, which comes to their notice.

### *Article 4*

Any slave who takes refuge on board any vessel of a State Party to this Convention shall *ipso facto* be free.

## SECTION III

## SLAVERY AND INSTITUTIONS AND PRACTICES SIMILAR TO SLAVERY

### *Article 5*

In a country where the abolition or abandonment of slavery, or of the institutions or practices mentioned in article 1 of this Convention, is not yet complete, the act of mutilating, branding or otherwise marking a slave or a person of servile status in order to indicate his status, or as a punishment, or for any other reason, or of being accessory thereto, shall be a criminal offense under the laws of the States Parties to this Convention and persons convicted thereof shall be liable to punishment.

### *Article 6*

1. The act of enslaving another person or of inducing another person to give himself or a person dependent upon him into slavery, or of attempting these acts, or being accessory thereto, or being a party to a conspiracy to accomplish any such acts, shall be a criminal offense under the laws of the States Parties to this Convention and persons convicted thereof shall be liable to punishment.

2. Subject to the provisions of the introductory paragraph of article 1 of this Convention, the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present article shall also apply to the act of inducing another person to place himself or a person dependent upon him into the servile status resulting from any of the institutions or practices mentioned in article 1, to any attempt to perform such acts, to being accessory thereto, and to being a party to a conspiracy to accomplish any such acts.

## SECTION IV

## DEFINITIONS

### *Article 7*

For the purposes of the present Convention:

(a) "Slavery" means, as defined in the Slavery Convention of 1926, the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised, and "slave" means a person in such condition or status;

(b) "A person of servile status" means a person in the condition or status resulting from any of the institutions or practices mentioned in article 1 of this Convention;

(c) "Slave trade" means and includes all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a person acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged; and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves by whatever means of conveyance.

## SECTION V

## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN STATES PARTIES AND COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION

### *Article 8*

1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to co-operate with each other and with the United Nations to give effect to the foregoing provisions.

2. The Parties undertake to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations copies of any laws, regulations and administrative measures enacted or put into effect to implement the provisions of this Convention.

3. The Secretary-General shall communicate the information received under paragraph 2 of this article to the other Parties and to the Economic and Social Council as part of the documentation for any discussion which the Council might undertake with a view to making further recommendations for the abolition of slavery, the slave trade or the institutions and practices which are the subject of this Convention.

## SECTION VI

## FINAL CLAUSES

### *Article 9*

No reservations may be made to this Convention.

### *Article 10*

Any dispute between States Parties to this Convention relating to its interpretation or application, which is not settled by negotiation, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

### *Article 11*

1. This Convention shall be open until 1 July 1957 for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or of a specialized agency. It shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall inform each signatory and acceding State.

2. After 1 July 1957 this Convention shall be open for accession by any State Members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency, or by any other State to which an invitation to accede has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall inform each signatory and acceding State.

### *Article 12*

1. This Convention shall apply to all non-self-governing, trust, colonial or other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any State Party is responsible; the Party concerned shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, at the time of signature, ratification or accession declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which the Convention shall apply *ipso facto* as a result of such signature, ratification or accession.

2. In any case in which the previous consent of a non-metropolitan territory is required by the constitutional laws or practices of the Party or of the non-metropolitan territory, the Party concerned shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the non-metropolitan territory within the period of twelve months from the date of signature of the Convention by the metropolitan State, and when such consent has been obtained the Party shall notify the Secretary-General. This Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

3. After the expiry of the twelve month period mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the States Parties concerned shall inform the Secretary-General of the results of the consultations with those non-metropolitan territories for whose international relations they are responsible and whose consent to the application of this Convention may have been withheld.

### *Article 13*

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the date on which two States have become Parties thereto.

2. It shall thereafter enter into force with respect to each State and territory on the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession of that State or notification of application to that territory.

### *Article 14*

1. The application of this Convention shall be divided into successive periods of three years, of which the first shall begin on the date of entry into force of the Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 13.

2. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by a notice addressed by that State to the Secretary-General not less than six months before the expiration of the current three-year period. The Secretary-General shall notify all other Parties of each such notice and the date of the receipt thereof.

3. Denunciations shall take effect at the expiration of the current three-year period.

4. In cases where, in accordance with the provisions of article 12, this Convention has become applicable to a non-metropolitan territory of a Party, that Party may at any time thereafter, with the consent of the territory concerned, give notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations denouncing this Convention separately in respect of that territory. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of the receipt of such notice by the Secretary-General, who shall notify all other Parties of such notice and the date of the receipt thereof.

### *Article 15*

This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall prepare a certified copy thereof for communication to States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention on the date appearing opposite their respective signatures.

DONE at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva, this seventh day of September one thousand nine hundred and fifty six.

**Woman's Division of Christian Service**
**Board of Missions of The Methodist Church**
**Literature Headquarters: 7820 Reading Road,**
**Cincinnati 37, Ohio**
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# SOUTHERN JUSTICE

(To be read in preparation for the Conference on the Courts)

The double standard of justice in the South is most obvious in the record on civil rights cases. From 1960 through mid-1965 at least twenty-six Negroes and white civil rights workers were slain. Only one assailant was sentenced--to ten years in prison.

Toward the end of 1965, however, the three men accused of murdering Mrs. Viola Liuzzo were convicted of "conspiracy to violate her civil rights" and were sentenced. This was after one of them had been acquitted of the charge of murder. Next day Damon Strange was convicted of manslaughter in a night-rider slaying in Anniston, Ala.

If the double standard of justice were limited to civil rights cases, one might find reason for optimism -- however slight -- in these recent convictions. But the problem goes much deeper.

The double standard of justice looms constantly over the daily life of every Negro in the South. In ordinary contacts with police, in traffic courts, in civil procedures, and in criminal cases the dual standard is a standing abuse to all Negroes.

## Capital Cases

Despite the fact that more than half of all convicted rapists are white, 87 percent of all the persons executed for rape between 1930 and 1963 were Negroes convicted and sentenced by southern courts.

Between 1930 and 1961, 34 people were executed for the capital offense of night-time burglary. Twenty-nine of them were Negroes and all but one were put to death in a southern or border state.

Studies have shown that a Negro murderer is likely to get the maximum penalty if his victim is a white person, while southern courts are inclined to be lenient if the victim is another Negro. A white person is more likely to receive the maximum penalty for killing another white person than for killing a Negro.

## Minor Offenses

Negroes suffer from what has been described a "cash register justice." Suppose a judge gives two men, one a Negro and one white, the same sentence for drunk driving: $150 fine or twelve months in jail. If the Negro is a laborer at $1.25 per hour (when he can find work) and the white man earns $250 a week, the sentence is not really the same because a fine of three days' pay for the white man is an impossible sum for the Negro.

To be sure, "cash register justice" victimizes the poor of both races, but the Negro, being poorest, suffers most frequently. In a 12-month period ending in June of 1962, 2,341 persons served terms in Georgia's state prison system for their inability to pay small fines. Seventy-five per cent of these were Negroes.

The same result is obtained in the setting of bail: the impoverished sometimes must await trial in jail because they cannot raise the amount which allows the well-off offender to be free.

Experts in criminal correction have long argued that an effort should be made to determine the offender's ability to pay before imposing the penalty. So far the argument has had little effect in the South.

## Legal Counsel

An indigent Negro accused of a major crime often must accept a court-appointed white attorney who has little enthusiasm for his case.

But even if they have money Negroes may find it difficult to get an attorneys, and in the Deep South white attorneys are reluctant to accept controversial cases. To do so can cost an attorney his practice and may even result in ostracism by his community. There have been several examples of this in recent years.

## Jury Selection

A southern Negro charged with a crime has little chance of being tried by "a jury of his peers." Actually, methods of jury selection work against poor whites as much as against Negroes, and they are unjust in other parts of the United States as in the South. But the record of southern juries in racial cases is a striking and depressing result of the prejudicial systems of jury selection which prevail.

In a suit attacking the jury system of Jefferson County, Alabama, Attorney Charles Morgan pointed out that some jury commissioners use telephone books, others choose city directories, and others the voter registration lists. The rolls of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, church membership lists, lists of school teachers, automobile owners, American Legion members, property tax payers -- all have been used. What all of these lists have in common is that they are composed almost entirely of middle or upper class citizens -- with the result that poor people will be chosen for juries very rarely, if ever. And in the South such methods of jury selection are as effective in excluding Negroes as in excluding the poor.

## All White Justice

Exclusion from juries is not the only way in which Negroes are denied participation in the administration of justice. Only recently have southern cities and states hired token number of Negro police officers; often their duties are almost entirely confined to Negro neighborhoods.

Very few officers of southern courts are Negroes. This is as true of southern Federal courts as of state and municipal courts. A recent report of the Southern Regional Council included the following statistics:

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL
IN SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

| | TOTAL | WHITE | NEGRO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Circuit Court Judges | 12* | 12 | 0 |
| District Court Judges | 65 | 65 | 0 |
| Referees in Bankruptcy | 55 | 55 | 0 |
| U. S. Commissioners | 253 | 253 | 0 |
| U. S. Clerks | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| Deputy U. S. Clerks | 321 | 321 | 0 |
| U. S. Attorneys | 29 | 29 | 0 |
| Assistant U. S. Attorneys | 158 | 153 | 5 |
| Jury Commissioners | 109 | 109 | 0 |
| U. S. Marshals | 29 | 29 | 0 |
| Deputy U. S. Marshals | 165 | 156 | 9 |
| Secretarial and Clerical | 364 | ** | ** |

*This is the number of judges of southern residence now serving on the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Circuits. The numbers respectively are three, seven, one, and one.

**Exact number of Negroes not ascertainable. The number from observation, is quite small.

Not only are the courts white-dominated, but the Negro is also discriminated against in penal institutions. A recent survey by the United States Civil Rights Commission found that 87 per cent of county jails and 93 per cent of state penitentiaries in southern and border states are segregated.

## The Damage to Democracy

There is considerable evidence that southern Negroes have little confidence in the thite man's system of justice. A Citizens' Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights,

holding an open meeting in a small southern town, heard again and again tales of violence and intimidation against Negroes. Again and again a jurist on the committee asked, "Did you report this to the authorities?" Again and again the question was greeted with laughter.

The dual system of justice is one of the most invidious of the forces urging the Negro away from American democracy. It causes him instinctively to dodge policemen. It makes it next to impossible for him to think of the law and the courts as guardians of his citizenship rights. And, because law officers and courts are the most visible forms of governmental authority, he tends to think of the entire governing system as designed to keep the white man in charge and the Negro in "his place."

## What Can Be Done

Many corrective steps need to be taken. Obviously federal judgeships should not be given to men who have racist sentiments or who owe their political careers to racist state machines. More boldness in the Justice Department's use of its power would also help.

In the last analysis, however, a public outcry against dual justice will be needed to root out the many abuses. The people of the South must be made constantly aware that there is a sickness among them -- and that of the gravest kind.

It has been suggested that a coalition of women's organizations could do much to meet the need. When lynching was prevalent in the South, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of

Lynching was formed. This group did much to save the South from continued mob violence. The same determination and dogged persistence is needed now to root out a subtler violence.

To begin with, groups of women could simply go and sit in court and observe. An hour in a Recorder's Court can be a revelation. Moreover, the mere presence of a group of women with "standing" in the community would remind all concerned that the administration of justice is not a thing "done in a corner."

Having thus begun, it should not prove difficult to inquire at appropriate times and places -- and of appropriate persons -- about the methods of preparing jury lists, the hiring practices of courts and police departments, the setting of bail and determination of fines, and about the attitudes and practices of the local bar association and its members.

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ORGANIZATIONS IN Alabama. involved IN "WORKSHOP ON Courts"

ALABAMA

United Church Women, Mrs. Henry C. Collins, 517 LeGrand Place, Montgomery ~~and Mrs. Laura McCray, 1003 Washington Ave., Tuskegee~~ Institute.

League of Women Voters of Alabama, Mrs. Atherton Hastings
614 Paxton Road, Florence

National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Samuel Baum, Pres.
1222 Augusta
Montgomery

Presbyterian Church, U.S.,
Mrs. C. Irwin Crais, Synodical President
300 Yorkshire Drive
Birmingham

Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
Mrs. F. S. Arant
805 Wright's Mill Rd.
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Mrs. Nellie C. Davis
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Mrs. S. V. Capps, Jr.
1204 Arthur St.
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Brewton, Ala.

Mrs. George MacKay
Camp Hill, Ala.

Mrs. Philip Hunt,
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B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN- District #7
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3607 Durness
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18

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ALABAMA _2_

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Mrs. John D. Martin, 4179 Carmel Drive North, Mobile

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### COUNCIL FOR LAY LIFE AND WORK
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Mrs. F. M. Rodgers, 1618 Cooper Ave., Anniston

### C.M.E. Church
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Mrs. Odell Hayes, Route 3, Box 246D, Huntsville

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From the studies made of "Twenty Cities"
by Inter-faith and Bi-racial Committee.

How would you evaluate the role of religious bodies and leaders in your community?

1. The role of religious bodies and leaders in the community is improving all the time. The ministers of the city, especially, the Presbyterians and Episcopal ministers have done an excellent job, generally, providing moral leadership not only for their churches but for the community.

2. All religious bodies have been remiss, The Catholic Bishop is among the more conservative and sets the tone for the diocese. Progressive Protestant ministers have mostly left. We have a few who would like to do more but are timid. The Protestant leader among the clergy is a "Bircher."

   The beloved Jewish Rabbi died within the year and the new man came with the understanding that he will not "rock the boat."

3. Only the white Episcopal church is open to all people. The St. Cyprian's mens group--Negro Episcopal--had a panel discussion to evaluate the churches' part. A Baptist preacher, a business man, a teacher, and others decided the Negro church was neglecting the youth and vowed to fight for facilities for them.

4. Taken individually, the churches have done little of a public nature. They have worked on their own membership to educate, to persuade, to influence. Leadership from some of the churches has formed the backbone of the organizations listed, which have been the cutting edge in establishing a patter of interracial cooperation.

5. In this community we are beginning to see a greater concern for community affairs on the part of our local churches, both white and Negro.

6. The Ministerial Association is integrated. This is an interesting phenomenon, in view of the fact that in its membership are the conservative churches. In 1961, this group and the Council of Churches sent a letter to all churches in the city requesting information about accepting members of all races as worshippers and as members. Some 90 churches replied, only one indicated a closed door policy. So far as this reporter knows, only two churches have token integrated membership.

7. The United Council of Church Women has been integrated for a year and a half. The minister who was present said that he was really amazed when this happened. He also said that the attitude of the religious leaders was "scared." In this town are no resident Negro ministers. First Methodist Church has in its budget $1800 and has asked the County Methodist Churches to raise $600 to supplement the salary of a resident Negro minister.

8. The churches have not been outspoken. There is an integrated ministerial group which meets in the Lutheran, and Catholic churches, and the Jewish Temple. This group has not been invited to meet in a white Protestant church.

9. Very cooperative and continuing to explore where they could work together.

10. The Catholic Priests have been more active than the Protestants, so far.

11. The Inter-faith Committee, Federation of Churches, United Church Women, Catholic Council on Human Relations and other religious bodies have done a marvellous job.

12. Many cannot witness because of pressure of their job.

13. The religious community is behind. There is no interracial, inter-faith organizations. Individual churches have attempted to make progress without much community backing.

14. The general report on churches is negative, discouraging, and shocking. There are now, and have been, notable exceptions. Men who have been courageous and who have exerted outstanding leadership in the framework of their beliefs. (The report stated the Catholic Church had done most as a religious group and praise was given to the Ladies of Beth Israel and the Rabbi.) The Temple is open to all, "outsiders" included.

15. The Negro ministers of the major churches are persistent in speaking and working for change. The ministers of parallel churches find it difficult to be articulate in the community. In time of crisis most of them were heard.

16. It is generally conceded that the religious bodies are not "out in front" leading in this area.

17. We believe the ministers in this area are doing a wonderful job in a quiet way. The Negro ministers are showing excellent leadership among their people and serve on many boards of organizations working on civil rights.

18. The Catholic church and the Episcopal church are the leaders. The Catholic schools are integrated. The Episcopalians made it clear theirs will be also. The Baptist are starting private schools. They made it socially acceptable (i.e., not social climbing) to send children to private Baptist schools.

The Protestant faiths are divided. Jewish groups have been leaders in active bi-racial participation.

19. Disgraceful! Some complacent, some actively antagonist. A few working through a few leaders, not as a congregation.

20. The Negro religious leaders are quite active in the attempt to inform their constituency of the issues involved and to prepare them for full expression of freedom.

# Court Observing

By Al Ulmer

Court observing is not an easy job. The variety of courts, the legal language, the sometimes inaudible dialogue between the judge and the lawyer, all combine to complicate court watching.

But one of the primary reasons persons present during a court action fail to see a miscarriage of justice is that they often are looking for the jury that condemns the innocent man to death instead of the judge who gives a two-year sentence to the poor man and a suspended sentence to the well-groomed man in the coat and tie.

A number of safeguards for defendants are present in our judicial system. A knowledge of these safeguards will help you do a better job of court-watching.

1. Preliminary Hearings

The main purpose of the preliminary hearing is to allow the presiding official (judge, police magistrate, etc.) to decide whether there is enough evidence against the individual to justify further action.

The hearing is preliminary to the prosecutor's formal accusation or to a grand jury indictment, which it can prevent.

A preliminary hearing also:

1) Deters the use of the 3rd degree to obtain confessions

2) Allows counsel to appear and plead for the accused, particularly in regard to bail

3) It reveals that the accused has been arrested and detained so that habeas corpus, and a copy of the complaint can be secured.

**BAIL** - An important protection for the defendant is the right, or the ability, to be released on bail. An excessive bail can mean what is really a jail sentence of two or three months or more to an individual not yet brought to trial.

**DEFENSE COUNSEL** - (Any indigent person must be assigned counsel for any felony) Observance of the way court appointed lawyers handle cases, as well as what happens to defendants not represented by counsel, should be a major concern in your court study.

**THE GRAND JURY** - is another process designed to protect the innocent. The alternative is to let the prosecutor alone judge whether the accused should be held for trial. Attend grand jury hearings.

**TRIAL BY JURY** - Generally there is less chance that twelve jurors will agree unanimously on conviction than one judge. Of course, who is on the jury is all-important. But a large majority of cases are decided without a jury -- so it is extremely important for you to keep records of judge's actions in cases.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCING - A major area of discrimination is in the sentencing of defendants found guilty. The difference between a suspended sentence and one of two-years in jail is less spectacular than a bold miscarriage such as guilty instead of not-guilty. You should keep records of the cases you observe and compare the sentences different individuals receive. Also, probation is another area where discriminatory practices are found. In your records special attention should be given to the areas where discrimination most often occurs. These areas are: economic class, race, sex, age, and residence. Special attention should be given to these categories in regard to Preliminary Hearings, Bail, Defense Counsel, Grand Juries, Delays in Court Proceedings, Trials by Jury, and Convictions and Sentencing.

I wish you the best success possible with your task.

# Statement of Concern

We, as members of national womens organizations, believe that the freedom, dignity and security of the individual are basic to American democracy.

Since it is the nature of women to be a civilizing influence we are particularly concerned about the treatment of people in our democracy today.

As women citizens of this nation we feel a moral responsibility for the administrative of justice in the courts.

This requires knowledge, personal commitment and united action.

Report of Workshop Committee.

1. Focus of the workshops - The Administration of Justice as the foundation of the American democratic way of life. Recognition that this cannot be understood without actual experience - and cannot be guaranteed without actual participation.

2. Conveners of the workshop - Some sort of cooperative relationship between the women's groups and the SRC needs to be evident in sponsorship & selection of individual who would convene a specific workshop in any given state. Essential to dramatise the woman's role.

3. Preliminary Preparation - should be mandatory for participants -
   a). Visit to a local court - need for guides to be prepared, including LWV criteria for visitors so as to focus attention on certain aspects of court procedures.
   b). secure information on jury selection in participants own community - special attention to "cross section of the community"

4. Plan for Workshop - noon to noon - 24 hr. period
   A. Opening session - presentations along the lines of those of Messers Ward, Williams, Morgan & Ulmer - General information on total legal processes - dramatic examples -

4. (cont)

B. Evening session - small work groups - with expert leadership - analyze reports of experiences in court - lift out areas of concern - identify issues - ending, possibly with some summary.

C. (final morning session) - "Take Home" session - evaluation of experience so as to adapt for local study + action groups. Emphasis on method for involving cooperative groups of women. Identification of action areas, local, state or federal. ~~[illegible]~~ Formulation of a plan for continued action + involvement -

5. Finances - Cooperating women's groups can not be expected to make financial commitments but some expenses could be defrayed by a registration fee for workshop participants

6. Recommendations to SRC asking that it:
   1. Provide leadership for workshops
   2. Prepare materials for preliminary preparation of participants -
   3. ~~funds~~ Seek funds for carrying out the plan, especially for state steering committees

Ways to develop awareness of the problems at the local level -

some questions about this

Some sort of cooperative central committee to serve as a channel of communication
Women's Committee for Equal Justice for All Citizens?

2. Material for articles + stories in the respective house organs to present the facts

3. Information from LWV on Techniques of observation (Mrs. Wood will send)

4 Suggestions from S.R.C on questions to guide fruitful observation

How are jury panels selected? jurors?

What are the various courts?
How do they function?

What is acceptable practice in a court room?
Can those present hear the proceedings?

What are the rights of a citizen in the hands of law enforcement officers?

Particular attention to lower courts for enforcement of codes and ordinances.

Purpose of central committee

1. To provide assistance to develop awareness at local level

2 To activate steering committees which will organize a state workshop in each of the following;

Kentucky
Tennessee
Louisiana
Mississippi
Alabama
Arkansas

Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida

We would hope that these workshops would enlighten the participants in the same way that we have been. and would prepare them for effective work in their own communities

Participants should have experience at home before comming to a workshop. and be familiar with conditions in their respective communities.

~~Mrs Wood~~

~~will make an adaptation of observer rules.~~

~~Requests to S.R.C.~~

~~Prep. of Preliminary Materials~~

~~Leadership -~~ ~~Mrs. Sinclair~~

~~Financial.~~

Ok

Ways of developing concern & awareness - Local Steering Committee

1. Continuing Central Committee -
2. Guidelines. from LWV.
3.
4. Material on operation of Courts, especially lower Courts

From the studies made of "Twenty Cities"

by Inter-faith and Bi-racial Committee.

How would you evaluate the role of religious bodies and leaders in your community?

1. The role of religious bodies and leaders in the community is improving all the time. The ministers of the city, especially, the Presbyterians and Episcopal ministers have done an excellent job, generally, providing moral leadership not only for their churches but for the community.

2. All religious bodies have been remiss. The Catholic Bishop is among the more conservative and sets the tone for the diocese. Progressive Protestant ministers have mostly left. We have a few who would like to do more but are timid. The Protestant leader among the clergy is a "Bircher."

- The beloved Jewish Rabbi died within the year and the new man came with the understanding that he will not "rock the boat."

3. Only the white Episcopal church is open to all people. The St. Cyprian's mens group--Negro Episcopal--had a panel discussion to evaluate the churches' part. A Baptist preacher, a business man, a teacher, and others decided the Negro church was neglecting the youth and vowed to fight for facilities for them.

4. Taken individually, the churches have done little of a public nature. They have worked on their own membership to educate, to persuade, to influence. Leadership from some of the churches has formed the backbone of the organizations listed, which have been the cutting edge in establishing a patter of interracial cooperation.

5. In this community we are beginning to see a greater concern for community affairs on the part of our local churches, both white and Negro.

6. The Ministerial Association is integrated. This is an interesting phenomenon, in view of the fact that in its membership are the conservative churches. In 1961, this group and the Council of Churches sent a letter to all churches in the city requesting information about accepting members of all races as worshippers and as members. Some 90 churches replied, only one indicated a closed door policy. So far as this reporter knows, only two churches have token integrated membership.

7. The United Council of Church Women has been integrated for a year and a half. The minister who was present said that he was really amazed when this happened. He also said that the attitude of the religious leaders was "scared." In this town are no resident Negro ministers. First Methodist Church has in its budget $1800 and has asked the County Methodist Churches to raise $600 to supplement the salary of a resident Negro minister.

8. The churches have not been outspoken. There is an integrated ministerial group which meets in the Lutheran, and Catholic churches, and the Jewish Temple. This group has not been invited to meet in a white Protestant church.

9. Very cooperative and continuing to explore where they could work together.

10. The Catholic Priests have been more active than the Protestants, so far.

11. The Inter-faith Committee, Federation of Churches, United Church Women, Catholic Council on Human Relations and other religious bodies have done a marvellous job.

12. Many cannot witness because of pressure of their job.

13. The religious community is behind. There is no interracial, inter-faith organizations. Individual churches have attempted to make progress without much community backing.

14. The general report on churches is negative, discouraging, and shocking. There are now, and have been, notable exceptions. Men who have been courageous and who have exerted outstanding leadership in the framework of their beliefs. (The report stated the Catholic Church had done most as a religious group and praise was given to the Ladies of Beth Israel and the Rabbi.) The Temple is open to all, "outsiders" included.

15. The Negro ministers of the major churches are persistent in speaking and working for change. The ministers of parallel churches find it difficult to be articulate in the community. In time of crisis most of them were heard.

16. It is generally conceded that the religious bodies are not "out in front" leading in this area.

17. We believe the ministers in this area are doing a wonderful job in a quiet way. The Negro ministers are showing excellent leadership among their people and serve on many boards of organizations working on civil rights.

Statement of Concern

¶ We, as women, of Nat' Women's orgns believe that the freedom, dignity and security of the individual are basic to American Democracy

¶ Since it is the nature of women to be a civilizing influence we are particularly concerned about the treatment of people in our Democracy today.

¶ As women citizens of this nation we feel a moral responsibility for the admin of justice in the courts.

¶ This requires knowledge, personal commitment and united action.

as members, of

We, National Women's Organization Statement of Concern on Administration of Justice.-

Statement Of Concern

What might be said in a briefing session.-

1. Select Court as trial of public interest.
2. Right to due process of law.
   Courts are public.
3. limitations of space.-
   (Judges have limited discretionary powers to hold private proceedings)
4. Wrong reasons for going to Court. (Don't intimidate the judge)
   Pick Court or Courts to visit.
5. Presence give assurances sometimes to judges.
6. Know before time something about the case or cases you are going to hear
   sit as near as you can. Don't sit on bench with judge, tho he might invite you.
7. Watch how judge + lawyers treat poor and Negro people. Plan ahead of time of what you will look for.

18. The Catholic church and the Episcopal church are the leaders. The Catholic schools are integrated. The Episcopalians made it clear theirs will be also. The Baptist are starting private schools. They made it socially acceptable (i.e., not social climbing) to send children to private Baptist schools.

    The Protestant faiths are divided. Jewish groups have been leaders in active bi-racial participation.

19. Disgraceful! Some complacent, some actively antagonist. A few working through a few leaders, not as a congregation.

20. The Negro religious leaders are quite active in the attempt to inform their constituency of the issues involved and to prepare them for full expression of freedom.

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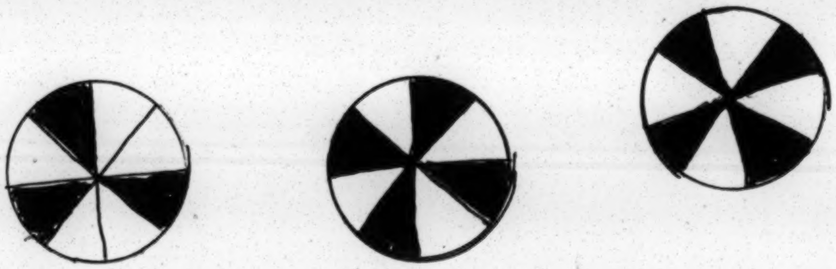

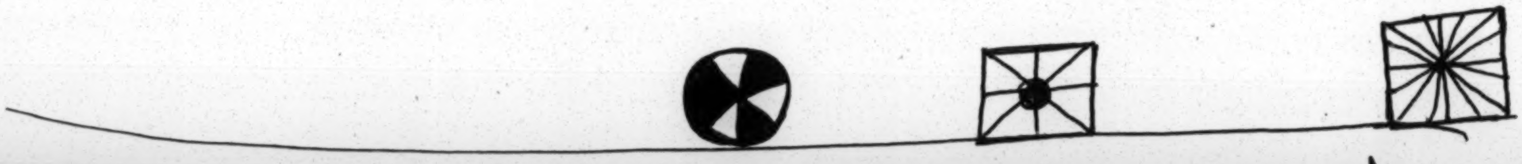

note about bail and sentencing- Get a comparison
of judges. Judges behavior toward lawyers-
May take notes -- but not tape recorder.
Your presence there is a factor. Act fair-minded.
Comment afterward to organiz's letter to editor, other
public outlets -- name cases & names.

CME.
Ga. List.

State

Enr. Not made 7-18-66 m

Respectfully submitted by:

Mrs. Julia Burton, Chairman

Mrs. Nena J. Dennis

Mrs. John J. Cook

Mrs. M. L. Finney

## Enrollment of The Georgia Missionary Institute at I.T.C.

## July 6-9, 1965

| | Name | Conference | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mrs. Ruth Boyd | Central Ga. | Lumber City, Georgia |
| 2. | Mrs. Dora Brawner | Georgia | 974 Michigan Ave., Atlanta, Georgia |
| 3. | Mrs. Julia Burton | Georgia | 935 W. Fair, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia |
| 4. | Mrs. Robbie Copeland | Georgia | 16 Jeptha Street, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. |
| 5. | Mrs. Ruth Cochran | Georgia | 282 Santa Barbara Dr., Atlanta, Georgia |
| 6. | Mrs. Thelma Collier | Central Ga. | 1526 Hunter Dr., Fort Valley, Georgia |
| 7. | Mrs. Helen T. Davis | Georgia | 2633 Hightower Court, Atlanta, Georgia |
| 8. | Mrs. Marjorie Davis | South Ga. | 216 Fearn Street, Thomasville, Georgia |
| 9. | Mrs. Neva J. Dennis | Georgia | 530 Jones Street, Elberton, Georgia |
| 10. | Mrs. M. L. Darnell | Georgia | 641 Beckwith Street, S.W., Atlanta,Ga. |
| 11. | Mrs. Mercedes Felton ✓ | Central Ga. | 414 Norris Street, Montezuma, Georgia |
| 12. | Mrs. M. L. Finney | South Ga. | 724 Cotton Avenue, Albany, Georgia |
| 13. | Mrs. M. E. Freeman ✓ | S. West Ga. | Route 1, Box 311, Hopkinsville, Georgia |
| 14. | Mrs. Evelyn Hancock | South Ga. | 424 Carver Avenue, Albany, Georgia |
| 15. | Mrs. Florence Haynes | South Ga. | 502 3rd Avenue, Valdosta, Georgia |
| 16. | Mrs. Ruby Harling | S. West Ga. | 404 17th St., Columbus, Georgia |
| 17. | Mrs. Mae Marshall Johnson | | 914 Illeges Road, Columbus, Georgia |
| 18. | Mrs. Dorothy Johnson | Central Ga. | 808 Lilly Avenue, Macon, Georgia |

Georgia women of the
C. M. E. church
conference President
+ District Presidents

✓ Conference President
✓ District President

Mrs Mays list
CME

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ 19. | Mrs. Anna P. Hollonan | Central Ga. | 671 Monroe Street, Macon, Georgia |
| 20. | Mrs. J. Lewis Kelly | South Ga. | 507 Thompson Street, Vidalia, Georgia |
| 21. | Mrs. J. L. Key | Central Ga. | 3021 Commodore Drive, Macon, Georgia |
| 22. | Miss Virginia Leslie | Georgia | 2561 Log Haven Drive, Atlanta, Georgia |
| 23. | Mrs. J. Redding Loper | South Ga. | 923 Crawford Street, Thomasville, Ga. |
| 24. | Mrs. B. E. Mays | Georgia | 820 W. Fair Street, Atlanta, Georgia |
| 25. | Mrs. Arlie McAllister | Georgia | 81 Ashby Street, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. |
| 26. | Mrs. Marie Mitchel | Central Ga. | Route 1, Bethel Church Rd., Macon, Ga. |
| 27. | Mrs. Bonnie J. Merriweather | Central Ga | 503 Carver Drive, Fort Valley, Ga. |
| 28. | Mrs. Frances P. Moses | Central Ga. | 911 W. Thomas St., Milledgeville, Ga. |
| 29. | Mrs. C. M. Mullins | S. West Ga. | Box 338, Greenville, Georgia |
| 30. | Mrs. Mae Miller | Central Ga. | 1915 Pionona Avenue, Macon, Georgia |
| 31. | Mrs. J. M. McMath ✓ | S. West Ga. | 4701 Farley Drive, Columbus, Ga. |
| 32. | ~~Mrs. Ida Prather~~ ✓ | Georgia | 146 Griffin Street, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. |
| 33. | Mrs. Lizzie Powell | Central Ga. | Route 2, Box 189, Fort Valley, Georgi |
| 34. | Mrs. Evelyn Porter | S. West Ga. | 1036-3rd Ave., Columbus, Georgia |
| 35. | Mrs. Naomi Roberts ✓ | South Ga. | Route 1, Box 207, Damascus, Georgia |
| ✓ 36. | Miss Evelyn Settles | Central Ga. | R. F. D. Barnesville, Georgia |
| 37. | Mrs. Annie Sewell | Georgia | 370 Tazer Street, Atlanta, Georgia |
| 38. | Mrs. Vivian Sherard | Georgia | 970 Michigan Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia |
| 39. | Mrs. Addie Sloan | Georgia | 159 Whiteford Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. |
| 40. | Mrs. St. Claire Spence | S. West Ga. | 132 Starde Street, Cordele, Georgia |
| 41. ✓ | Mrs. Rose P. Thomas | S. West Ga. | 215 Fifth Street, Columbus, Georgia |
| 42. | Mrs. Beulah Thompson | South Ga. | 316 Fifth Street, N.W., Moultrie, Ga. |
| 43. | Mrs. Carrie B. Wassen | Georgia | 2125 Simpson Rd., Apt.34-F, Atlanta, Ga. |
| ✓ 44. | Mrs. Mayme Wesley | Central Ga. | 2147 Third Avenue, Macon, Georgia |
| 45. | Mrs. M. B. Westheimer | S. Georgia | 132 Starde Street, Cordele, Georgia |
| 46. | Mrs. Lennie B. Welchel | Central Ga. | 1488 Pionona Avenue, Macon, Georgia |

Envelopes made

[illegible]

Brotherhood 1966

[illegible]

[illegible]

# United Church Women

## OF ATLANTA

## AFFILIATED CHURCHES

Mr. Tilley

# YWCA's IN SOUTHERN REGION

Executive Directors, Presidents, Branch Executives, Chairmen Committee on Administration, Center Directors and Committee Chairmen

1966 - 1967

## ALABAMA

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309 North 23rd Street
Ethel Gibson, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Frank Kay, Pres.
4603 Clairmont Avenue

Eighth Avenue Branch
500 Eighth Avenue, North 35204
Mrs. Archibald Johnson, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Margaret B. Little, Chrm Com on Adm, 801 Bolin Street, SW

Mobile 36604
1060 Government Street
Elizabeth Kilpatrick, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Wm. D. Sims, Pres.
10 Elizabeth Place

Juliette Derricotte Branch
551 Summerville Street 36602
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Mrs. Liston Broughton, Chrm Com on Adm
2302 Bragdon Avenue

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Mrs. C. D. Lange, Pres.
713 West Oak

Fort Smith
401 Lexington Avenue
Mrs. James Lamkin, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. John Gallaher, Pres.
2021 S. 65th Street

Margie K. Harrison Branch
715 North "H" Street 72902
Mrs. Humphrye Batson, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Willie Lee Washington
Chrm Com on Adm
1216 North 8th Street

Hot Springs
500 Quapaw
Mary E McInerney, Ex. Dir.
Miss Patricia Walker, Pres.
403 Mountain Valley

Little Rock
112 E 4th Street
Mrs. Frances DeFonds, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Carl Duffy, Pres.
124 East "A" Street, North

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
924 Gaines Street 72202
Mrs. Frankie Lee Alexander, Br. Ex.
Mrs. N. G. Coulter, Chrm Com on Adm
2916 Spring Street

Pine Bluff
721 Laurel Street
Mrs. J. Edwin Johnston, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Stanley Maas, Pres.
1207 W. 6th Street

Texarkana
215 E 3rd Street
Ruth Nolze, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Lynn Hamilton, Pres.
P O Box 1925

Ok

## FLORIDA

Clearwater 33516
222 South Lincoln Avenue
Mrs. Margaret P. Fincher, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. William Justice, President
1912 E Cleveland Street

Greenwood Park Center
1406 North Madison Avenue
Mrs. Bertha Bell, Ctr Dir
Mrs. F. D. Belcher, Chrm Com on Adm
Bldg. 2, Apt. 5, Greenwood Apts.

Daytona Beach 31014
344 South Beach Street
Betsy Kramer, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Howard Simons, President
83 Capri Drive, Ormond Beach

Mary McLeod Bethune Center
111 Pine Haven
Mrs. Raymond Allen, Prog. Dir.
Mrs. M. A. Gibbs, Chrm Com on Adm
415 South Campbell Street

Jacksonville 32202
325 E Duval Street
Jean Fliess, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Conrad Easterday, President
1433 Edgewood Circle

A. L. Lewis Branch
582 West 8th Street 32209
Mrs. Florence Dixon, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Mary Alice Smith, Chrm Com on Adm
1715 Campus Street

Miami 33131
119 SE 2nd Street
Alhambra Hotel
Gladys Panton, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Vernon C. Holloway, Pres.
6255 Montgomery Drive

Northwest Center
5100 NW 21st Avenue
Mrs. Mamie Gill, Ctr Dir
Mrs. Lemmie Mitchell, Chrm Ctr Com
1410 NW 69 Terrace 33147

South Dade YWCA Center
SW 79th Avenue and 94th Street
V. Louise Morris, Prog. Corr.
Mrs. Ernest Mazejka, Chrm Ctr Com
12600 SW 102 Avenue 33156

Pensacola
1417 N 12th Avenue
Mrs. Brooks M. Suda, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. L. L. Copenhover, Pres.
2091 E. Cross Street

Sojourner Truth Branch
714 North Reus Street
Mrs. Seraphine Hernandez, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Gwendolyn J. Blount, Chrm Com on Adm, 505 N. 6 Street

St. Petersburg 33701
647 First Avenue, North
Helene P Mahler, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. William B. Tippetts, Pres.
556 - 19th Avenue, NE

Lauffer Branch
2129 - 15th Avenue, South 33712
Mrs. Mattie Ford Everette, Prog. Dir.
Mrs. Adelyn Ayers, Chrm Com on Adm
2101 - 17th Avenue, South

Tampa 33602
625 Twiggs Street
Mrs. Sarah Horne, Ex. Dir.
~~Mrs. John M. Hammer~~, Pres.
~~1012 Frankland Road 33609~~
MRS. Robert L. Jones, 1 Ladoga Ave 33606

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Mrs. Hazel Nelson, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Sweetrix Williams, Chrm Com on Adm
3911 - 34th Street

West Palm Beach
901 South Olive Avenue
Ellen Fulmer, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Wylie Sanders, Pres.
114 - 11th St., North, Lantana, Fla.

Mamie Adair Branch
1009 North Sapodilla Avenue
Mrs. Florence Penny, Prog. Dir.
Mrs. Nelia Cunningham, Chrm Com on Adm
201 Boston Ave., Riviera Beach, Fla.

## GEORGIA

**Athens**
P. O. Box 7
Mrs. Mary L. Kinne, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Clifford Tuck, Pres.
500 West Lake Drive

YWCA Center
213 Chase Street
NOTE: To receive only mail to TAPD

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72 Edgewood Avenue, NE
Virginia Carrier, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Edw L. Askren, Jr., Pres.
170 Laurel Forest Circle, NE 30305

DeKalb YWCA Center
Avondale Estate
Betty Sherwood, Area Coord.
150 North Clarendon Avenue

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
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601 University Place, NW

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924-938 Greene Street
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Veterans Hospital

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**Brunswick**
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Mrs. Albert Crews, Pres.
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48 Henderson Street
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Mrs. Edwin Whitaker, Ex. Dir.
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**Macon** 31201
775 Second Street
Carlisle Beggs, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. John Marbut, Pres.
3388 Osborne Place

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Mrs. Raymond Adkins, Pres.
622 Amanda Furnace Drive

**Lexington** 40507
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~~Lena M. Seeman~~, Ex. Dir. Mrs. Sue Justice
Mrs. Ben Watson, Pres.
1090 E Cooper Drive

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
402 N. Upper Street, 40543
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Mrs. Genevieve Covington, Chrm Com on Adm
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Mrs.John R. Ross, Chrm Com on Adm
1010 S 34th Street, 40211

Owensboro
2000 E. 20th Street
Mrs. Wayne J. Brawley, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Robert Washburn, Pres.
3500 Ashlawn Drive

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Alexandria-Pineville
1406 Main Street, Alexandria
Mrs. Ione B. Hopkins, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Coates Stuckey, Pres.
P.O. Box 191, Pineville, La.

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815 Casson Street
Mrs. Josie M. Allen, Br. Ex.
Mrs. B. W. Spottsville, Chrm Com on Adm
2304 Third Street

Baton Rouge 70802
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Mrs. Ellen McDonald, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Edw. O. Warmack
6536 La Salle Avenue

Maggie Nancy Ringgold Unit
1132 Maximillian Street
Mrs. Ernestine Searcy, Unit Prog. Dir.
Mrs. Earline Williams, Chrm Com on Adm
2922 - 77th Avenue

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Mrs. Daniel Potter, Pres.
420 Louisiana Avenue

Monroe 71201
1515 Jackson Street
Bess Sharp, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. M. S. Trimble
5000 Bon Aire Drive

New Orleans 70119
3433 Tulane Avenue
Betty Jo Swayze, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Prentice L. Cox, Pres.
2735 Holiday Drive 70114

Claiborne Avenue Branch
130 South Claiborne Avenue 70112
Sadie Bell Barrow, Br. Ex.
Mrs. I. L. Bickman, Chrm Com on Adm
2217 Gentilly Blvd

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**Shreveport** 71101
Lula Sasser, Ex. Dir
710 Travis Street
Mrs. Price M. McCulley, Pres.
441 Longleaf Road 71106

Allendale Branch
1808 Anna Street 71101
Mrs. Beatrice B. Josey, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Nannie L. Leach, Chrm Com on Adm
1531 Gary Street

ok MISSISSIPPI

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Mrs. C. R. Ridgway, Pres.
478 Northside Drive

Bettie C. Marino Branch
517 N Farish Street 39202
Mrs. L. B. Walker Jones, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Doris Greene, Chrm Com on Adm
2241 Guynes Avenue

**Laurel**
428 Oak Street
Mrs. Paul Powell, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Ray Wright, Pres.
423 S. Magnolia

Branch - 611 Maple St
Mrs. E. W. Lee, Br. Ex.
129 Hickory St., (Mailing Address)

**Mississippi District**
621 Barnett Building, Jackson, 39201
Mary Haynes, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. A. G. Bennett, Pres.
Rt. 4, Box 4
Starkville, Mississippi

ok NORTH CAROLINA

**Asheville** 28801
13 Grove Street
Mrs. Ernest Caldwell, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Robert L. Craig, Pres.
16 Colonial Place 28804

South French Broad Branch
185 S. French Broad Avenue
Mrs. Howard K. Harrison, Chrm Com on
Adm, 282 S. French Broad Avenue

**Charlotte** 28202
418 East Trade Street
Charlis L. Clarke, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Morgan B. Speir, Jr., Pres.
628 Hempstead Place, 28207

**Durham** 27707
515 W Chapel Hill St
Dorothea Burton, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Wallace R. Frazee, Pres.
3214 Chapel Hill Rd., 27707

Harriet Tubman Branch
312 East Umstead Street, 27707
Mrs. Maria Clarke Torian, Br. Ex.
Mrs. J. W. V. Cordice, Chrm Com on Adm
1503 Fayetteville Street, 27707

**Greensboro** 27401
314 N Davie Street
Mrs. Rutherford Rowan, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Paul N. Howard, Jr., Pres.
908 Country Club Drive

Davie Street Branch
314 N Davie Street, 27401
, Br. Ex.
Mrs. A. W. Flynn, Jr., Chrm Com on Adm
402 Woodlawn Avenue

NORTH CAROLINA cont'd

Greensboro contd

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Mrs. Arthur Headen, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Herbert Parker, Chrm Com on Adm
1311 Marboro Drive 27406

High Point
112 Gatewood
Mrs. Lillie Margaret Lazaruk, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Fred A. Thomas, Jr., Pres.
906 Forrest Hill Drive

Mary McLeod Bethune Branch
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Mrs. Sarah H. Jones, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Victor Blackburn, Chrm Com on Adm
1206 Crawford Place

Raleigh 27603
217 West Jones Street
Mrs. James D. Hartman, Ex. Dir
Mrs. A. W. Hoffman, Pres.
128 N Dawson Street

East Raleigh Branch
310 East Davie Street
Mrs. J. A. Boyer, Br. Ex.
Mrs. W. R. Edmundson, Chrm Com on Adm
314 Smithfield Street

Rocky Mount
215 Lexington Street
Mrs. J. M. Gray, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. J. W. Sexton, Pres.
828 Sycamore Street

Grand Avenue Center
522 East Grand Avenue 27801
Mrs. James Rawlins, Prog. Dir.
Mrs. Selena Hall, Ctr Com Chrm
629 Myrtle Avenue

Wilmington
708 Market Street
Bessie Fay Hunt, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. W. C. Mebane, Pres.
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Mrs. Louise McRae, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Nada McDonald Cotton, Chrm Com
on Adm, 301 Queen Street

Winston-Salem
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Kathaleen Carpenter, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. J. R. Marion, Pres.
2523 Reynold Drive 27104

Patterson Avenue Branch
700 N Patterson Avenue 27101
Mrs. Martha Young, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Alfred Scott, Chrm Com on Adm
230-25th Street, NW 27105

OKLAHOMA

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27 W Broadway
Mrs. Harley Duncan, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. H. L. Ingles, Pres.
724 Elm

Bartlesville 74003
411 S. Johnstone Avenue
Mrs. W. F. Province, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. J. R. Parsons, Pres.
1709 S Keeler Street

## OKLAHOMA cont'd

### Enid
340½ N Independence
Maye Adele Kirtley, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Audrey Robison, Pres.
1802 W Maine

### Muskogee
301 N 6th
Mrs. George S. Scott, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. William Parham, Pres.
2400 Hilltop

### Oklahoma City 73102
320 Park Avenue
Mrs. John E. Cooper, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Harold W. Whitlock, Pres.
3324 NW 61st 73112

McFarland Branch
1701 N Eastern, 73111
J. Marie Williams, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Wyatt Jeltz, Chrm Com on Adm
1829 NE 7th 73117

Ione Branch
6103 NW 58th Street, 73122
Mrs. Pauline Freise, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Richard Allton, Chrm Com on Adm
5623 NW 64th

### Tulsa 74119
116 W 5th Street
Mrs. Carolyn Cooking, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Mark Patton, Pres.
5714 S. Delaware 74105

North Tulsa Branch
1120 E. Pine Street
Mrs. Thelma Whitlow, Br. Ex.
Mrs. M. M. Mann, Chrm Com on Adm
1502 N. Norfolk

ok

## SOUTH CAROLINA

### Charleston
21 George Street
Mrs. Russell Long, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. John S. Hawk, Pres.
1 Meeting Street 29401

Coming Street Branch
106 Coming Street, 29403
, Br. Ex.
Mrs. F. Perry Metz, Chrm Com on Adm
93 Beausain

### Columbia
1505 Blanding Street 29201
Mrs. Virginia DeTurk, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Alfred Cole, Pres.
4029 Trenholm Road, 29206

Pine Street Branch
1010 Pine Street, 29205
Mrs. T. B. Jones, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Nan R. Robinson, Chrm Com on Adm
2203 Stark Street

### Greenville 29605
700 Augusta Street
Mary Frances Lacey, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. John F. Welborn, Jr.
2801 Augusta Road, 29605

YWCA Center
424 Birnie Street
Mrs. Rubye Jones, Ctr Dir (Do not send
Mrs. Lena White, Ex mailings)
Chrm Com on Adm
214 Echols Street

## SOUTH CAROLINA cont'd

**Sumter** 29150
308 S. Main Street
Morris College
Mrs. T. P. Palmer, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Anna D. Reuben, Chrm Com on Adm

ok

## TENNESSEE

**Bristol** 37620
516 Anderson Street
Miss June Allen, Ex. Dir
Mrs. E. P. Litton, Pres.
515 Green Hill Road

**Chattanooga** 37403
300 East Eighth Street
Mary-Robert Allen, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Gordon L. Smith, Pres.
116 Wilder Dr., Signal Mt., Tenn.

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
924 East Eighth Street 37402
Mrs. John Cooper, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Helen Taylor, Chrm Com on Adm
840 Fort Wood

**Knoxville** 37902
420 W. Clinch Avenue
Mrs. Eugene Gambill, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. John Kellberg, Pres.
3615 Wilderness Rd.

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
124 Cruze St., SE 37915
Mrs. O. T. Hogue, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Marcus R. Jones, Chrm Com on Adm
1828 University Avenue

**Memphis** 38103
Eunice Brunson, Ex. Dir.
Maxine Halliburton, Pres.
Union Central Life Ins.
2308 Sterick Bldg.

Sarah Brown Branch
1044 Mississippi Blvd 38105
Mrs. Addie G. Owen, Br. Ex.
Miss Rosa A. Robinson, Chrm Com on Adm
1238 Englewood Street

**Nashville** 37219
211 Seventh Avenue, North
Mrs. Joe D. Anderson, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Harold T. Dorris, Pres.
808 Fair Oaks, 37115
Madison, Tennessee

Blue Triangle Branch
1708 Pearl Street 37208
Mrs. Gladys M. Sherrill, Prog. Coord.
Miss Mary D. Shane, Chrm Com on Adm
933 - 12th Avenue, North

**Oak Ridge**
250 Dearborn Hall
Mrs. R. T. Cantrell, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. C. S. Williams, Vice-Pres.
110 Andover Circle

## TEXAS

**Abilene** 79601
1350 N 10th
Mrs. Worth Baugh, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. George Hall, Pres.
2002 River Oaks Circle

**Amarillo**
1006 Jackson Street
Mrs. George Hammock, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. H. C. Adams
1507 Clover Drive 79102

**Austin** 78701
405 W 18th Street
Mrs. Vera K. Wilkes, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. S. Davis Polvogt, Pres.
5806 Timber Trail, 78731

**Beaumont** 77701
660 Calder Avenue
Mrs. Marjorie Bowers, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. John Travis, Pres.
8150 Evangeline

Frances Morris Branch
653 College Street
Mrs. Zefferine Garth, Br. Ex.
Mrs. A. C. Lowe, Chrm Com on Adm
2630 Houston

**Corpus Christi** 78401
401 N Carancahua
Miss Kate Haltom, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Fred Swearingen, Pres.
315 Catalina

**Dallas** 75201
YWCA of Dallas and Dallas County
1709 Jackson Street
Lucille Douglass, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Horace Ray Moore, Pres.
6934 Midbury

Downtown Branch
1709 Jackson Street 75201
Mrs. Oliver R. Mattingly, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Jeanie McCright Potts, Chrm Com
on Adm, 3721 E Beverly Drive

Garland Branch
1229 W Garland Ave., Garland, Tex.
Mrs. Louette Scarbrough, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Thomas Copeland, Chrm Com on Adm
1900 Melody Lane, Garland, Tex.

Lelah B. Widner Oak Cliff Branch
1811 S Hampton Rd., 75208
Mrs. Kathryn Keough, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Leroy Gaffney, Chrm Com on Adm
4314 Southern Hills

Maria Morgan Branch
3525 State Street 75204
Mrs. Marion H. Dillard, Br. Ex.
Mrs. James Richardson, Chrm Com on Adm
3923 Wilder

TEXAS contd

Fort Worth 76102
YWCA of Fort Worth & Tarrant County
512 W 4th Street
Miss Clementine Neighbours, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. John M. Michie, Jr., Pres.
3740 Belaire Circle, 76109

Highland Park Branch
1200 E Richmond St., 76103
Mrs. Thelma E Thornton, Br. Ex.
Mrs. M. I. Logan, Chrm Com on Adm
1913 Wiseman

Galveston 77550
621 - 21st Street
Ruth Sayre, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. R. D. Hesley, Pres.
#16 Adler Circle

Houston 77002
1320 Rusk Avenue
Thelma Mills, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Penrose W. Hirst, Pres.
4362 Wheeler 77004

Downtown Branch
1320 Rusk Avenue 77002
Martha Kleymeyer, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Charles Bolfrass, Chrm Com on Adm
401 Sul Rose, 77006

Blue Triangle Branch
3005 McGowen Avenue, 77004
Mrs. R. O. Wilson, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Rosa B. Lee, Chrm Com on Adm
2316 Dowling, 77003

M D Anderson - Magnolia Park Branch
7305 Navigation Blvd 77002
Gladys Holloway, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Valentino Cervantes, Chrm Com on
Adm, 3910 Knotty Oaks Trail

Cora Root Peden Branch
11209 Clematis Lane 77035
Mary Elizabeth Griffiths, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Harry B. Quinn, Chrm Com on Adm
5411 Rutherglen (35)

Spring Branch
1102 Campbell Rd. 77055
Mrs. Meda McDaniel Mason, Br. Ex.
Mrs. J. R. Rhinehart, Chrm Com on Adm
9309 Saddle Lane

Lubbock
1641 Broadway
Mrs. Richard G. Richards, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. R. C. Badgett, Jr., Pres.
2009 - 68th

**TEXAS** contd

**San Antonio** 78215
403 Fifth Street
Lenice Larkin, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. J. W. Francis, Pres.
214 Terrell Rd., 78209

Pine Street Center
328 N Pine Street
Mrs. Dale A. Clark, Ctr Dir
Mrs. M H VanHoose, Chrm Com on Adm
410 N Richter

International Institute Center
515 N Pecos
Andrea Gonzales, Ctr Dir
Mrs. Emmit Tuggle, Chrm Com on Adm
531 Elmhurst

**Waco** 76704
2600 Austin Avenue
Mrs. Joe H. Smith, Ex. Dir
Mrs. W. B. Townsend, Pres.
2407 Glendale Rd.

Blue Triangle Branch
301 Cherry Street, East Waco 76704
Mrs. Hortense W Washington, Br. Ex.
Mrs. C B Bolin, Chrm Com on Adm
1110 Earle

**Wichita Falls**
801 Burnett Street
Mrs. Louise Brown, Ex. Dir
Mrs. J. Winston Wallander, Pres.
3208 Kenesaw

**VIRGINIA** OK Ev. Made

**Danville**
750 Main Street
Lucile Sandlin, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. Wm L. Sager, Pres
150 Virginia Avenue

Danville YWCA Branch
205 N Ridge St -- Mail: 750 Main St.
(Do not send mail ordinarily sent to Branches)
Mrs. Clyde A. Luck, 341 Holbrook St.

**Lynchburg** 24504
626 Church Street
Mrs. Christine K. Wells, Ex. Dir.
Miss Eleanor Tankersley, Pres.
1615 Clayton Avenue

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
600 Monroe Street
Mrs. Anice C Wilson, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Lavlette G. Smith, Chrm Com on Adm
706 Pierce Street

**Newport News**
Peninsula YWCA
3207 West Ave., P.O. Box 944
Mrs. Nadine Waida, Br. Dir.
Mrs. E F Muller, Pres
8 Club Terrace

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
P O Box 944
Mrs. Elizetta Williamson, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Henry Tyson, Chrm Com on Adm
7 Mimosa Crescent, Hampton, Va.

**Norfolk** 23510
YWCA of Tidewater Areas of Va
253 W Freemason St., Norfolk
Virginia Prouty, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. George B. Thomas, Pres.
9637 Sherwood Place 23503

Freemason Street Branch
253 West Freemason St., Norfolk 23510
Mrs. Barbara C. Dahlquist, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Robert T. Thrasher, Chrm Com on Adm
7433 Flicker Point

**VIRGINIA** contd

**Norfolk** contd

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
927 Park Avenue 23504
Mrs. Carl Herring, Br. Ex.
Mrs. P J Chesson, Chrm Com on Adm
2424 Hale Street 23504

Virginia Beach Branch 23451
303 - 30th St., Virginia Beach, Va.
Mrs. John F Frost, Br. Ex.
Mrs. R F. Crutchfield, Chrm Com on Adm
420 E Plantation Rd, Virginia Beach
23454

**Richmond** 23219
6 North 5th Street
Zula Pierce, Ex. Dir.
Mrs. John Moses, Pres.
100 Penshurst Rd

Chamberlayne Parkway Branch
918 Chamberlayne Parkway 23220
Mrs. Christine Claytor, Br. Ex.
Mrs. Maxie Robinson, Chrm Com on Adm
624 N 39th Street

**Roanoke** 24011
YWCA of Roanoke Valley
605 First Street, SW
Mrs. Winifred E Hampton, Ex. Dir
Mrs. Franklin N Pritchard, Jr.
1816 Westchester Avenue, SW

Orange Avenue Center
Winifred Carter, Ctr Dir (No Ex Dir
Mrs. F D Charlton, mail)
Chrm Prog Coord Com
502 Rutherford Avenue NW

Salem Center
12 Union Street, Salem, Va
Mrs. Eleanor M Zatta, Ctr Dir
Mrs. Ira W Harris, Jr., Chrm Ctr Com
5258 Lakeland Drive, SW
(should receive Br Ex mail)

Organizations Invited to Attend March 24-25 meeting

March 3, 1966

## An Emergency Call to You Twenty National Leaders of Women's Groups

From the Fellowship of the Concerned meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, November 3-4, 1965

✓ 1. Mrs. Mary O. Ross, President
Woman's Auxiliary Convention
National Baptist Convention U.S.A.
584 Arden Park
Detroit, Michigan

✓ 2. Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President
Christian Women's Fellowship
Christian Churches
International Convention
~~22 Downey Avenue~~ 221 S. Stratford Rd.
~~Indianapolis 7, Indiana~~
Arlington Heights, ~~Indiana~~ Ill.
60004

Copy To: Miss Helen Spaulding
Executive Secretary
22 Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Inda.

✓ 3. Mrs. Robert Fling, President
Woman's Missionary Union
Southern Baptist Convention
Cleburn, Texas

✓ Copy To: Miss Alma Hunt, Ex. Sec'ty
600 N. 20th St.
Birmingham, 3, Ala.

✓ 4. Mrs. E. G. Price, President
Lutheran Church Women
American Lutheran Church
231 Madison Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

✓ 5. Miss Ann E. Heath, President
Woman's Missionary Society
African Methodist Episcopal Church
1541 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

✓ 6. Miss Emma B. Watson, President
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
301 N. Cool Springs St.
Fayetteville, N. C.

✓ 7. Mrs. Phyllis H. Bedford, President
Woman's Connectional Council
Christian Methodist Church
Youngstown, Ohio 1152 Landsdowne St.

8. Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
Board of Woman's Work
Presbyterian Church in U. S.
2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Ga.

9. Mrs. Donald E. Zimmerman, President
United Presbyterian Women
The United Presbyterian Church U. S. A.
510 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

10. Miss Frances M. Young, Executive Director
General Division of Woman's Work
The Protestant Episcopal Church
815 Second Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

11. Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey, President
The Woman's Division
Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
710 N. Vienna St.
Ruston, Louisiana 71270

12. Wally Rosenbluth, President
B'nai B'rith Women
1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

13. ~~Mrs. Seigfried Kramarsky~~, President
Hadassah ~~Woman's Zion Organization of~~ America
~~66 East 52nd St.~~
~~New York 22, N. Y.~~

Mrs Helen Huntington Smith
General Secretary
Council of Lay Life & Work
United Church of Christ.
297 Park Ave., South
New York 10, N. Y.

14. Mrs. Joseph Wilen, President
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

15. Mrs. Marcus Kilch, President
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

16. Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 17th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

17. Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
United Church Women of the National
Council of Churches
~~24 Chestnut Hill~~ 69 Green River Rd
Greenfield, Mass.

18. Miss Dorothy Height, President
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Ave., N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Copy to:
Exec. DIR.

19. Mrs. Lloyd J. Martin, President
National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
1620 E. Maynor Drive
Lincolnton, Nebraska

20

Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation:

Exec. Director: Copy to: Mrs. Nelson A. Burgess, Unitarian Universalist Association
25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass 12108

President: Mrs. Russell Chapman, 420 St. Lawrence Dr., Silver Spring, Md.

Also to Mrs Lester

Dee

## Organizations Invited to Attend March 24-25 Meeting

1. X Mrs. Mary O. Ross, President
   Woman's Auxiliary Convention
   National Baptist Convention U.S.A.
   584 Arden Park
   Detroit, Michigan

✓ 2. Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President LR
   Christian Women's Fellowship, Disciples of Chirst
   221 Stratford Road
   Arlington Heights, Indiana

3. X Mrs. Robert Fling, President
   Woman's Missionary Union, Southern Baptist Convention
   600 N. 20th Street
   Birmingham, Alabama

4. X Mrs. E. G. Price, President
   Lutheran Church Women, American Lutheran Church
   231 Madison Avenue
   New York 10, N. Y.

5. X Miss Ann E. Heath, President
   Woman's Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Church
   1541 14th Street, N. W.
   Washington 5, D. C.

✓ 6. Miss Emma B. Watson, President
   Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
   African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church LR
   301 N. Cool Springs Street
   Fayetteville, North Carolina

✓ 7. Mrs. Phyllis H. Bedford, President LR
   Woman's ~~Connectional~~ Missionary Council, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
   1152 Landsdowne Street
   Youngstown, Ohio

✓ 8. Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary LR
   Board of Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in U. S.
   2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
   Atlanta 6, Georgia

9. X Mrs. Donald E. Zimmerman, President
   United Presbyterian Women, United Presbyterian Church U.S.A.
   510 Witherspoon Building
   Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

10. X Miss Frances M. Young, Executive Director
   General Division of Woman's Work, Protestant Episcopal Church
   815 Second Avenue
   New York 17, N. Y.

Organizations -2-

✓ 11. Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey, President, The Woman's Division LR
Board of Missions of The Methodist Church
710 N. Vienna Street
Ruston, Louisiana 71270

12. Mrs. Wally Rosenbluth, President
B'nai B'rith Women
1640 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

✓ 13. Mrs. Helen Huntington Smith, General Secretary LR
Council of Lay Life & Work, United Church of Christ
297 Park Avenue, South
New York 10, N. Y.

14. Mrs. Joseph Wilen, President
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th St.
New York 22, N. Y.

✓ 15. Mrs. Marcus Kilch, President LR
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

✓ 16. Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President LR
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

✓ 17. Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President LR
United Church Women of the National Council of Churches
24 Chestnut Hill
Greenville, Massachusetts

18. Miss Dorothy Height, President
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

19. Mrs. Lloyd J. Marti[illegible], President
National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
1620 E. Maynor Drive
Lincolnton, Nebraska

✓ 20. Mrs. Russell Chapman, President LR
Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
420 St. Lawrence Drive
Silver Springs, Maryland

## National Women's Organizations represented at the "Conference on Courts," March 24-25, 1966, Atlanta, Georgia

✓ United Church Women of the National Council of Churches
Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

National Council of Negro Women
Miss Dorothy Height, President
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

✓ National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Max Goldstein, Representative
One West 47th Street
New York, N. Y.

✓ National Council of Catholic Women
Mrs. George Gunning, Representative
1312 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

✓ League of Women Voters of the U. S.
Mrs. William H. Wood, First Vice President
1200 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. A. L. Cram, Jr., Vice President
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

✓ B'nai B'rith Women
Mrs. Michael Shapiro, First Vice President
1640 Rhode Island Avenue
Washington, D. C. 10036

✓ Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
Mrs. George E. Kimball, Vice President
25 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

✓ Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Woman's Missionary Council
Mrs. Benjamin Mays, Representative
1152 Landsdowne Boulevard
Youngstown, Ohio 44505

✓ Disciples of Christ
International Christian Women's Fellowship
Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President -
222 S. Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Miss Helen Spaulding - Exec. Secty -
222. S. Downey
Indianapolis, Ind.

✓ African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
Mrs. Rose Anna Nelson, First Vice President
301 N. Cool Springs Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina

✓ Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Board of Woman's Work
Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

✓ The Methodist Church, Board of Missions
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Mrs. Niles C. Clark, Representative
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

✓ United Church of Christ
Council of Lay Life and Work
Mrs. Edward M. Brown, Representative
297 Park Avenue, South
New York, N. Y. 10010

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UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST + THAT THEY MAY ALL BE ONE +

COUNCIL FOR LAY LIFE AND WORK

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

297 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10010, Tel. (212) 475-2121

HELEN H. SMITH, Executive Secretary • WILLIAM A. SLATER, General Secretary for Administration
KENNETH E. BISHOP, General Secretary

April 18, 1966

Wrote to
Mrs Lester -

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Dir. of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., NW
Atlanta, Ga. 3

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In reply to your letter of April 14 in which you ask for the names of our officers in various states, we give you the following list:

OK

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Mr. Donald D. Allen, 114 Quincy St., Chevy Chase, Md. 20015
✓ Mrs. G. Harold Martin, 1611 S.E. 2nd St., Ft.Lauderdale, Fla.
✓ Mrs. Eugene Bickel, RR #4, Evansville, Indiana
Mr. Ronald Heinemyer, 723 E. Humphries, Sequin, Texas 78155
Mr. W. Pressley Ingram, 639 Rumson Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35209
✓ Mrs. W. D. Gay, 1506 Creech Rd., Garner, N. C.
Mr. Robert C. Baxter, Elon College, N.C.

You will note that all of these are not in the states you mentioned, but in many cases we have regional chairmen for several states which is our reason for giving you these names. Also you will note that some of them are men and if your list is comprised only of women, we suggest that you keep in touch with our regional secretary, Mrs. F. C. Lester, 1113 N. Rotary Drive, High Point, N. C. 27262, and she can in turn keep key women in the southeast informed.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Elsa R. Schulz

Mrs. Ormund A. Schulz,
Secretary to Helen H. Smith

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MISS ALICE I. LITTLE, Vice President

THE RT. REV. BERTRAM W. DOYLE, Patron Bishop

OK

OK

CME.

**WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL**
*Christian Methodist Episcopal Church*
JACKSON, TENNESSEE

MRS. PHYLLIS BEDFORD, President
1152 Lansdowne Blvd. Phones 747-3635
Youngstown, Ohio 44505

April 18, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work of the
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I received all of the material that was sent me from your conference, and I do appreciate Mrs. Mays representing our council. You are to be commended on spearheading such an important move to organize workshops enabling the women to know more about our Courts.

Enclosed you will find the names and addresses of conference presidents in the Southern areas. Hope these will be of some use to you.

Sincerely yours,

Phyllis Bedford

Mrs. Nathaniel Bedford

Encl.

PB/dc

"OUR TASK FOR THESE TIMES"

## MISSIONARY ANNUAL CONFERENCE PRESIDENTS

### 4TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT

✓ 1. Mrs. Ozenia Secrease
402 Drew Avenue
West Monroe, La.

✓ 2. Mrs. Julia L. C. Dias
P. O. Box 93
Branch, La.

3. Mrs. A. M. Reeves
P. O. Box 182
Mount Olive, Miss.

4. Mrs. A. M. Naylor
P. O. Box 332
Pontotoc, Miss.

5. Mrs. Mary L. Taylor
Route 3, Box 96
Charleston, Miss.

6. Mrs. Sweetie Bell
205 N. Memphis Street
Holly Springs, Miss.

### 5TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT

✓ 1. Mrs. Mary Daniels
Box 431
Leeds, Ala.

✓ 2. Mrs. Odell Hayes
Route 3, Box 246 D.
Huntsville, Ala.

✓ 3. Mrs. W. M. Calloway
116 Brannon Street
Opelika, Ala.

4. Mrs. Thelma Dudley
P. O. Box 5245
Orlando, Fla.

### 6TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT

1. Mrs. Ida Prather
146 Griffin St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

2. Mrs. M. D. Felton
Box 5
Montezuma, Ga.

3. Mrs. M. E. Freeman
Route 1, Box 311
Hogansville, Ga.

4. Mrs. Naomi Roberts
Route 1, Box 207
Damascus, Ga.

### 8TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT

1. Mrs. Missouri Q. Bluster
26 Lincoln Street
Winchester, Ky. 40391

### 7TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT

1. Mrs. H. M. Davis
1854 East 4th St.
Winston Salem, N. C. 27101

✓ 2. Mrs. Linda Ingram
P. O. Box 116
Leesville, South Carolina

3. Mrs. Pauline B. Grant
506 E. Brenton St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144
President of New York, Washington, Virginia Conferences

1ST EPISCOPAL DISTRICT

1. Mrs. Pearl Sims ✓
   Route 3 Box 95
   Humboldt, Tenn.

2. Mrs. Gladys Norris
   2611 Jefferson St.
   Nashville, Tenn.

3. Mrs. Willie Mae Collier ✓
   Route 2, Box 249
   Mariana, Arkansas

4. Mrs. L. Pettigrew ✓
   2305 West 11th St.
   Pine Bluff, Arkansas

ok

**Board of Women's Work**

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308

EVELYN L. GREEN, *Executive Secretary*

April 18, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am sorry for the delay in getting you this list of names and addresses. I'm enclosing herewith the names of the women who are our State presidents, opposite the names of these States, and then the sub-groups within those States are what we call Presbyteries in our Church; they would be districts or conferences in other churches. Each of these Presbyteries has a woman President. The names given here are the Presidents of the women in these areas within each of these States you have mentioned.

There are three Negro women on this list and I need to explain what will look like an error to anyone who picks up the list for Georgia and Louisiana. In the Georgia list you will see Georgia-Carolina Presbytery with the name of Miss Mary Blue of Dillon, South Carolina; that is because the Negro churches in South Carolina belong to the Synod of Georgia. The same queer arrangement obtains in Louisiana-Mississippi. The hyphenated Presbytery, Louisiana-Mississippi, now has a president who is living in Jackson, Mississippi, though the churches that are Negro congregations in Mississippi are members of the Louisiana Synod. Mrs. Alice G. Martin of Tuscaloosa, Miss Mary Blue of Dillon, South Carolina, and Mrs. W. J. Gipson of Jackson, Mississsippi, are the three Negro Presbyterial Presidents in this list.

I appreciate very much the meetings that you called and was gratified that so many of the National groupswere represented. I appreciated their coming such distances to work together here with us on our regional problem. I appreciated also very much your kind words on the Easter card and meant to get a greeting to you before this time. I have been rushed with out of office engagements and have not been able to keep up with the desk work lately.

I am sure you will find some of these Presbyterian women leaders interested and sympathetic with such a "KNOW YOUR COURTS" workshop; however, I'm reasonably also that some of them will ignore this possibility for various reasons of pressure in their own homes and areas. I am sure you will understand how this is.

I hope the plans for the workshops work out as you hope and in good time and good order. Thank you for all that you are doing for all of us.

Sincerely,

Evelyn L. Green
Evelyn L. Green

ELG:h

Enclosure

**Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society**

A. M. E. ZION CHURCH

*"The World For Christ"*

OFFICE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MRS. GRACE L. HOLMES
2565 Linden Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37914

OK

Only using as local list.

AME Zion

To be used as a local list.

April 20, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tillery
Directo or Women's Work
South Regional Conference, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

OK

Dear Mrs. Tillery:

Enclosed is a list of Presidents of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the A. M. E. Zion Church in the cities that you requested from the President of the Society, Mrs. Emma B. Watson.

We hope that this information will be helpful to you and if we can be of any further service, please let us know.

Yours in His Service,

Grace L. Holmes
Grace L. Holmes
Executive Secretary

GLH/gl
Enclosure

## PRESIDENTS OF THE W. H. & F. M. SOCIETIES

Mrs. Farris A. Williams, 1005 North Jackson Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Mrs. Betty Banks, Route 1, Box 92, Woodstock, Alabama
Mrs. Clara M. Beal, 5409 Avenue "G", Fairfield, Alabama
Mrs. Prince E. Madison, Route 3, Box 404, Montgomery, Alabama
Mrs. Willie M. Bascom, 755 Ludie Street, Montgomery, Alabama
Mrs. Mamie Shine, Route 1, Box 58, Pigeon Creek, Alabama 36033
Mrs. C. V. Faddis, 101 Cactus Street, Brewton, Alabama
Mrs. Irene Watts, 464 Mobile Street, Mobile, Alabama
Mrs. Brunetta Allen, Jefferson, Alabama 36745
Mrs. Lonia M. Gill, 2864 Whistler Street, Whistler, Alabama
Mrs. Dannie Y. Mitchell, Box 400, Tuskegee, Alabama 36083
Mrs. J. H. Cherry, 513 N. Ripley Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36104
Mrs. Johnnie M. Baskins, Route 2, Box 125, Tuskegee, Alabama
Mrs. Rose McKay, Box 7, Warren, Arkansas
Mrs. Lena Ritter, Box 277, Parksdale, Arkansas
Mrs. Minnie S. Cannon, 3125 Center Street, Little Rock, Arkansas
Mrs. Ethel Roseburr, 1320 Harrison Street, Conway, Arkansas 72032
Mrs. Bessie L. Tubbs, Box 103, Route 2 (166 Aldine Street) Centreville, Ala.
Mrs. Cora Lee Johnson, Route 1, Box 43 D, Coatopa, Alabama 35450
Mrs. Hastie A Bittings, Box 223, Summerville, Georgia
Mrs. Elfleta Green, 1541 Picquot Avenue, Augusta, Georgia
Mrs. Odessa Bankston, 1738 East Broad Street, Athens, Georgia
Mrs. Bessie Love, 1704 Blue Street, Jacksonville, Florida
Mrs. Ollie Lee, 3420 Machado Street, Tampa, Florida
Mrs. Ruth Lucas, 3156 N. W. 56th Street, Miami, Florida
Mrs. Gwendolyn Blount, 505 North "G" Street, Pensacola, Florida
Mrs. Abbie C. Jackson, 2303 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky —
Mrs. Maxie Claybon, 467 Hopewell Street, Madisonville, Kentucky
Mrs. R. C. Pierre, 740 East Pine Street, Panchatoula, Louisiana 70454
Mrs. Luceal Freeman, Route 1, Box 230, Amite, Louisiana
Mrs. Jennie R. Johnson, Route 2, Box 109, Pickens, Mississippi
Mrs. Ardella Dixon, Route 2, Box 113, Mason, Mississippi 39341
Mrs. Blanche Lou Stacks, 2308 6th Street, Clarksdale, Mississippi
Mrs. Elizabeth Love, Route 5, Box 305, Batesville, Mississippi
Mrs. Beatrice Smith, Route 1, Box 182, Glendora, Mississippi
Mrs. Delacy Grecian-Donawa, 2101 Russell Street, Charlotte, North Carolina
x Mrs. W. A. Blakey, Route 10, Box 222 H-1, Charlotte, North Carolina
Mrs. L. Barbara J. Taylor, Box 50, Cleveland, North Carolina
Mrs. C. E. Norment, 5539 Old Rural Hall Road, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Mrs. Claler Lohr, Route 1, Newton, North Carolina
Mrs. Margaret Meeks, 304 E. Ridge Street, Kings Mountain, North Carolina
Mrs. Erie B. Cook, 137 South Grove Street, Asheville, North Carolina
Mrs. Irene M. Lawrence, 1211 Willow Road, Greensboro, North Carolina —
Mrs. Bessie Leak, 620 Rockingham Road, Rockingham, North Carolina
Mrs. O. W. Boulware, 106 Chestnut Street, Concord, North Carolina
Mrs. Geneva W st, P. O. Box 41, Lilesville, North Carolina
Miss Katherine Smith, Route 1, Box 220 B, Elizabethtown, North Carolina

Mrs. Ruth Joyner, 1011 South 7th Street, Wilmington, North Carolina
Mrs. Rosa B. Edwards, P. O. Box 592, Snow Hill, North Carolina
Mrs. Lula B. White, 548 Cape Fear Court, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301
Mrs. Ann Simons, P. O. Box 115, Winfall, North Carolina
Mrs. Carrie L. Singleton, 313 Culpepper Street, Elizabeth City, North Carolina
Miss Geraldine Dennis, 407 Craven Street, Beaufort, North Carolina
Mrs. Janie Hill, Box 225, Maysville, North Carolina 28555
Mrs. Carrie L. Spaulding, 402 Highland Avenue, Rocky Mount, North Carolina
Mrs. E. B. Young, 423 S. Hillsboro, Franklinton, North Carolina
Mrs. Dorothy Flack, General Delivery, Gumnock, North Carolina
x Mrs. Grace Hatch, Route 4, Box 201, Fayetteville, North Carolina
Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Box 421, Henderson, North Carolina
Mrs. Carrie Hoskins, 906 S. Caledonia Road, Laurinburg, North Carolina
Mrs. Corrine G. Ward, 2517 Cypress Street, Columbia, South Carolina
Mrs. S. V. Moreland, Clinton College, Rock Hill, South Carolina
~~Mrs. M. S. Moncur, Box 173, Salisbury, North Carolina~~
Mrs. L. M. Greenwood, P. O. Box 106, Richbury, South Carolina
Mrs. Leola Boyce, 479 Freidheim Road, Rock Hill, South Carolina
Mrs. C. M. Boulware, Box 76, Richbury, South Carolina
Mrs. S. O. Brown, 389 Lucy Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee
Mrs. A. M. Howell, 901 Henry Street, Morristown, Tennessee
Mrs. Hazel Stacy, 729 Sevier Avenue, Kingsport, Tennessee
Mrs. Gladys M. Rogers, 622 -5th Street, Bristol Tennessee 37620
Mrs. Sylvester F. Johnson 2430 Cecil Street, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mrs. Freddie Caldwell, 324 W. Harper Avenue, Maryville, Tennessee
Mrs. Bertha Singleton, 921 East 8th Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Mrs. Elizabeth Woodford, Box 274, Dante, Virginia
Mrs. Medis G. Warren, 941 Vermont Street, Portsmouth, Virginia
Mrs. Naomi B. Arie, 433 Byrne Street, Petersburg, Virginia

OK

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

June 1965

## PRESIDENTS OF STATE LEAGUES

The address given is the one specified by the state president as the mailing address through which she wishes to be reached.

Sent letter 4/12/66

✓ **ALABAMA**
Mrs. Atherton Hastings ✓ good
614 Paxton Road
Florence, Alabama 35632

**ARIZONA**
Mrs. W. D. Kelley
2708 East Third Street
Tucson, Arizona 85716

✓ **ARKANSAS**
Mrs. E. E. Elkins
4403 Presley Avenue
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72903

**CALIFORNIA**
Mrs. Russel L. Stockwell
126 Post Street, Room 612 (Office)
San Francisco, California 94108

**COLORADO**
Mrs. Edward G. Fisher
1545 Tremont Street
Denver, Colorado 80202 (Office)

**CONNECTICUT**
Mrs. Sidney Sweet
P.O.Box 4352
Hamden, Connecticut 06514 (Office)

**DELAWARE**
Mrs. Frank MacArtor
2003 Marsh Road
Wilmington, Delaware 19803

✓ **FLORIDA**
Mrs. William L. Halstead
10 N. E. Third Avenue
Miami, Florida 33132 (Office)

✓ **GEORGIA**
Mrs. Harry A. Pfiffner
3121 Maple Drive, N.E., Room 2
Atlanta, Georgia 30305 (Office)

**HAWAII**
Mrs. George K. Simson
3238 Alani Drive
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

**IDAHO**
Mrs. Eugene H. Smith
2825 Westmoreland Drive
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

**ILLINOIS**
Mrs. Ezra Levin
67 East Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603 (Office)

**INDIANA**
Mrs. Jean Pilot
506 Illinois Building
17 West Market Street (Office)
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

**IOWA**
Mrs. Howard W. Dresser
203 Brick & Tile Building
Mason City, Iowa 50401 (Office)

**KANSAS**
Mrs. Lewis C. Crawford
1321 Topeka Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66612 (Office)

✓ **KENTUCKY**
Mrs. Thomas B. Stroup ✓
417 Kingsway Drive
Lexington, Kentucky 40502

✓ **LOUISIANA**
Mrs. David E. Brown, Jr. ✓
8082 Sholar Drive
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809

**MAINE**
Mrs. Charles D. McEvoy, Jr.
51 Highland Street
Bangor, Maine 04401

**MARYLAND**
Mrs. Howard Koss
3416 Highview Court
Silver Spring, Maryland 20902

**MASSACHUSETTS**
Mrs. Laurence J. Kipp
41 Mt. Vernon Street (Office)
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

**MICHIGAN**
Mrs. Robert Foerch
212 Nash Avenue
Dearborn, Michigan 48124

**MINNESOTA**
Mrs. William W. Whiting
State Organization Service
University of Minnesota (Office)
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

**MISSISSIPPI** See Mrs. Schutt
Mrs. Robert B. Rall
3815 Dogwood Drive
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

**MISSOURI**
Mrs. Robert B. Olenick
6374 Delmar Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63130 (Office)

**MONTANA**
Mrs. R. B. Griffing
1801 Fourth Avenue, North
Great Falls, Montana 59401

**NEBRASKA**
Mrs. James H. Weber
3015 Sewell Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68502

**NEVADA**
Mrs. Earl Nicholson
1701 N. Division Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
Mrs. Francis W. King
4 Kingsford Road
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755

**NEW JERSEY**
Miss Mary Louise Nuelsen
460 Bloomfield Avenue (Office)
Montclair, New Jersey 07042

**NEW MEXICO**
Mrs. Luther L. Lyon
3007 Woodland
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

**NEW YORK STATE**
Mrs. Kenneth W. Greenawalt
131 East 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010 (Office)

**NORTH CAROLINA**
Miss Louise L. Pitman
1094 Hendersonville Road (Office)
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

**NORTH DAKOTA**
Mrs. William B. Treumann
433 Eighth Avenue South
Fargo, North Dakota 58101

**OHIO**
Mrs. Howard Cromwell
1347 Central Avenue
Middletown, Ohio 45042

**OKLAHOMA**
Mrs. Fred Stephenson
1520 Woods Lane
Chickasha, Oklahoma 73018

**OREGON**
Mrs. S. N. Stanley
3176 S. W. 87th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97225 (Office)

**PENNSYLVANIA**
Mrs. Lawrence Haner
Strawbridge and Clothier
8th and Market Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105

**RHODE ISLAND**
Mrs. Roger Stover
60 Arcade Building (Office)
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
Mrs. Joseph P. Moore
109 Whispering Pines Circle
Columbia, South Carolina 29205

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
Mrs. A. D. Evenson
613 - 11th Avenue
Brookings, South Dakota 57006

**TENNESSEE**
Mrs. Wendell H. Russell
1700 Lockwood Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37918

**TEXAS**
Mrs. Maurice H. Brown
612 N. 18th Street, (P.O.Box 3348)
Waco, Texas 76707 (Office)

UTAH
Mrs. W. Ted Wilson
72 West 2nd South (Office)
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

VERMONT
Mrs. Ward Phelps
135 State Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05601

✓ VIRGINIA
Mrs. Richard R. Fletcher ✓
Box 964
Lexington, Virginia 24450

WASHINGTON
Mrs. Allen L. Edwards
7615 Sand Point Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98115 (Office)

WEST VIRGINIA
Mrs. Howard J. Jackson
2310 Windham Road
Charleston, West Virginia 25303

WISCONSIN
Mrs. Donald E. Clusen
820 Allouez Terrace
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301

WYOMING
Mrs. Eric J. Lindahl
1324 Steele Street
Laramie, Wyoming 82070

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Mrs. Anthony Schwartz
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Dupont Circle Bldg., Room 226
Washington, D. C. 20036 (Office)

The United Christian Missionary Society

Disciples of Christ

VIRGIL A. SLY, *president*
MRS. MAE YOHO WARD, *vice-president*
MISS NANCY JANE WILSON, *secretary*
ALFRED C. BROWN, *treasurer*
WADE D. RUBICK, *legal counsel*

*A Board of Missions and Education* • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVE. • 353-1491 CODE 317 • INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46207

OK

sent to Pres. only - OK

April 21, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forwyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The following are the names and addresses of the state presidents and state cut secretarys that you requested:

✓Pres. Mrs. S. E. Lester, 1131 Columbiana Rd., Birmingham, Ala. 35209
Sec'y. Mrs. Haywood Bence, 1002 S. 12th Ave., Lanett, Ala. 36863

✓Pres. Mrs. Roy Belcher, 3621 Locklane, North Little Rock, Ark. 72114
Sec'y. Mrs. Burt F. McAfee, P. O. Box 3711, Little Rock, Ark. 72206

✓Pres. & Secy. Mrs. James LaPointe, 691 N. E. 163rd St., Miami, Fla 33162

✓Pres. Mrs. James E. Barbee, 41 Beverly Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 30309
Sec'y. Mrs. James R. Beach, 2370 Vineville Ave., Macon, Ga. 31204

✓Pres. Mrs. Victor Baltzell, 5909 Brittany Valley Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40222
Sec'y. Miss Elizabeth Hartsfield, P. O. 1418, Lexington, Ky. 40501

✓Pres. & Sec'y. Mrs. Vernon Thornton, 3148 West Laurel, Shreveport, La. 71109

✓Pres. Mrs. J. E. Hamlin, 1029 E. Main St., West Point, Miss. 39773
Sec'y. Mrs. S. J. Allen, Sr., 1619 N. West Street, Jackson, Miss. 39202

✓Pres. Mrs. Roy Burkhalter, P. O. Box 1107, Black Mountain, N.C. 28711
Sec'y. Mrs. Eleanor Smith, P. O. Box 1341, Kinston, N.C. 28501

✓Act. SP & SS Mrs. Charles W. Shearman, Box 8084, Greenville, S. C. 29605

✓Pres. Mrs. Henry Phillips, Box 397, Waynesboro, Tenn. 38485
Sec'y. Mrs. Lawrence Hay, 1802 Grand Ave., Nashville, Tenn. 37212✓

*Division of General Departments*

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP: Miss Helen F. Spaulding, executive secretary
Miss Velva Dreese, associate executive secretary
Miss Essie Gandy, director, leadership development
Miss Jane Heaton, director, program coordination
Miss Katherine Schutze, director, local fellowship cultivation
Mrs. Eunice Miller, director, local fellowship field service
Mrs. Robert Trinkle, departmental associate

✓ Pres. Mrs. Richard Thomas, 1047 Coronado Lane, Lynchburg, Va. 24502
Sec'y. Mrs. Warren Birnbaum, 2200 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va. 23220

Sincerely,

Helen F. Spaulding
Helen F. Spaulding
rmf

HFS:rmf

ok

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive
new york, n. y. 10027

mrs. stuart e. sinclair
chairman
miss margaret shannon
executive director

April 22, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

With regard to State Workshops on Justice in the Courts, Mrs. Sinclair has asked me to send you the names of the new and continuing United Church Women presidents of the states listed below.

| | |
|---|---|
| ✓ ALABAMA | Mrs. Henry C. Collins, 517 Le Grand Place, Montgomery 36106 |
| ✓ ARKANSAS | Mrs. E. T. Davenport, 6624 Longwood Road, Little Rock 72207 |
| ✓ FLORIDA | Mrs. Chris Matheson, 528 S.E. First Avenue, Gainesville 32601 |
| ✓ GEORGIA | Mrs. John T. Patton, 1745 W. Wesley Road, N.W., Atlanta 30319 |
| ✓ KENTUCKY | Mrs. N. Gray Rochester, 8507 Watterson Trail, Jeffersontown 40029 |
| ✓ LOUISIANA | Mrs. E. N. Jackson, 5 Buie Drive, ✓ Monroe 71204 |
| ✓ MISSISSIPPI | Mrs. Ann Hewitt, Bellevue Court Apt. 5, ✓ 950 North Street, Jackson 39202 |
| ✓ NORTH CAROLINA | Mrs. Ira C. Shelley, 1339 Seminole Drive, Greensboro |
| ✓ SOUTH CAROLINA | Mrs. Earle Greenlaw, 3 Lamboll Street, Charleston 29401 |
| ✓ VIRGINIA | Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman, 7626 Sweet Briar, Richmond 23229 |

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Elsie Jones

Mrs. Caspar S. Jones
Director
Council Services

ESJ:eh

cc: Miss Margaret Shannon
Miss Eleanor French

COUNCIL FOR LAY LIFE AND WORK

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

MRS. F.C. LESTER • 1113 North Rotary Drive, High Point, North Carolina 27262 • (919) 882-9445
Secretary, Southern Area

April 26, 1966

Mrs. Ruth P. Howard
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia - 30303

Dear Mrs. Howard:

I am very sorry to hear of the fall which Mrs. Tilly had recently and her consequent hospitalization. Please see that she gets the enclosed card. Thank you.

Key women from the United Church of Christ in the South for your mailing would be:

Mrs. Frances Boughton, 6601 Brevity Lane, Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. W. W. Hall, 806 South Tenth St., Lanett, Ala. - 36863
Mrs. R. M. Rodgers, 1618 Cooper Avenue, Anniston, Alabama
Mrs. William Winterbottom, Crossville, Tennessee
Mrs. Carl Sanford, 5855 Mitchell Road, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30328
Mrs. P. J. Kingston, 2194 Parkway, Charleston, S. C.
Mrs. W. W. Sloan, Box 397, Elon College, N. C. 27244
Mrs. J. A. Talley, 3206 Grove St., Richmond, Virginia
Mrs. M. F. Jaroszewski, 4610 Redstart, Houston, Texas 77035

Two Alabama names are given, since we are in the process of combining white and Negro conferences and at this juncture there are two chairmen.

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Emily Lester

Mrs. F. C. Lester

ok ok

NATIONAL
COUNCIL
OF JEWISH
WOMEN

ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEW YORK 36, N. Y. CIRCLE 6-3175 • MRS. JOSEPH WILLEN, NATIONAL PRESIDENT • MISS HANNAH STEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 29, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter addressed to Mrs. Joseph Willen has been turned over to this department for reply. We are pleased to attach a list of NCJW personnel to whom invitations can be extended to attend your state workshops on Know Your Courts.

We do not have a Section in Mississippi.

Our best wishes for the success of your workshops.

Sincerely,

Grace Goodman (r)

Grace Goodman, Head
Field Service Department

GG:lrs
Encl.

NATIONAL
COUNCIL
OF JEWISH
WOMEN

ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEW YORK 36, N. Y. CIRCLE 6-3175 • MRS. JOSEPH WILLEN, NATIONAL PRESIDENT • MISS HANNAH STEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 29, 1966

ALABAMA

Mrs. Samuel Baum, President
Southern Interstate Regional
1222 Augusta
Montgomery, Alabama

ARKANSAS

Mrs. Joe Kaufman
Little Rock Section
6221 Greenwood
Little Rock, Arkansas

FLORIDA

Mrs. Stanley C. Myers, Vice-President
National Council of Jewish Women
3620 Granada Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida

Mrs. Aaron Farr Mrs Oppenheim
National Board Member
934 - 79th Terrace
Miami Beach, Florida

Mrs. Sidney Lewis
National Board Member
3140 S.W. 13th Street
Miami, Florida

GEORGIA

Mrs. Max Goldstein
National Board Member
5840 Brookgreen Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Leopold Fleischaker, Vice-President
National Council of Jewish Women
2348 Saratoga Drive
Louisville, Kentucky

LOUISIANA

Mrs. Charles Stich, Past President
Southern Interstate Regional
38 Newcomb Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

MISSISSIPPI

No Sections in this state

NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Bernard Goldstein, President
Asheville Section
27 Shor~~f~~ewood Drive
Asheville, North Carolina

Mrs. Henry Isaacson, President
Greensboro Section
100 Batchelor Drive
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mrs. Marshall Ginsburg, President
High Point Section
301 Woodrow Avenue
High Point, North Carolina

Mrs. H. Leonard Wolfe, President
Salisbury Section
1413 East Colonial Drive
Salisbury, North Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Morton Needle, President
Charleston Section
783 Woodward Road
Charleston, South Carolina

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Joseph J. Lutin
State Legislation Chairman
702 Westview Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

VIRGINIA

Mrs. Joseph Greenberger, President
Hampton Roads Section
4013 Monitor Drive
Hampton, Virginia

Mrs. Stanley Warranch, President
Norfolk Section
7440 De Creny Circle
Norfolk, Virginia

VIRGINIA (Cont'd)

Mrs. Morris G. Sahr, President
Northern Virginia Section
2612 Shelby Lane
Falls Church, Virginia

~~Mrs. Marshall Lowenstein, President~~
~~Richmond Section~~
~~1909 Murdoch Road~~
~~Richmond, Virginia~~

Mrs. James Hoffman
4005 Kensington Ave.
Richmond, Va.

GG:ks

ok Ok

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN

1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Telephone: EXecutive 3-5284

May 2, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
3 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have been so involved in meetings during the past month that it has not been possible for me to reply to your letter of April 14, before this.

While we do not have any state officers, we have district offices that have the states you listed in your letter under their jurisdiction. For your information, I am listing below the districts involved, the states they cover and the names and addresses of the president and director of each district.

District #5 - Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia

Mrs. Melvin Siegel, President
218 Groveland Circle
Savannah, Georgia 31405

Mrs. Maurice Goldberg, Director
B'nai B'rith Women, District #5
4801 Montgomery Lane, Room 213
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

District #7 - Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee

**PRESIDENT:** MRS. ARTHUR G. ROSENBLUTH
*15 Sutton Lane*
*Hewlett, Long Island, N. Y.*

**1st VICE PRESIDENT:** MRS. MICHAEL SHAPIRO
*Washington, D. C.*

**2nd VICE PRESIDENT:** MRS. NATHAN HOLSTEIN
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**3rd VICE PRESIDENT:** MRS. MILTON T. SMITH
*Austin, Tex.*

**TREASURER:** MRS. LOUIS KASH
*Los Angeles, Calif.*

**COUNSELOR:** MRS. LEONARD M. SIMS
*Detroit, Mich.*

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

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MRS. ARTHUR G. LAUFMAN
*Hollywood, Fla.*

MRS. IDA COOK FARBER
*Brooklyn, N. Y.*

MRS. HY GINSBURG
*Fresno, Calif.*

MRS. HYMAN C. WEISMAN
*Clayton, Mo.*

MRS. ALBERT WOLDMAN
*Beachwood Village, Ohio*

MRS. LOUIS L. PERLMAN
*Wilmette, Ill.*

MRS. HY KORNBLEET
*Kansas City, Kans.*

MRS. CHARLES D. SOLOVICH
*Detroit, Mich.*

MRS. MOE KUDLER
*Los Angeles, Calif.*

and Presidents of the eight North American Districts

Mrs. Sam Robinson, President
3607 Durness
Houston, Texas 77025

Mrs. Marvin Green, Director
B'nai B'rith Women, District #7
4189 Bellaire Blvd. #278
Houston, Texas 77025

If you will send information regarding the workshops to the individuals listed above or to our national office, we will be happy to follow through and see that B'nai B'rith Women is represented at your workshops on "Know Your Courts".

Sincerely,

Wallye Rosenbluth

Mrs. Arthur G. Rosenbluth(WR)
President

WR:sbs

cc: Miss Miriam Albert

Mrs. O. Ivan Cole 10
International Christian Women's Fellowship
Disciples of Christ
221 S. Stratford Rd.,
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004

Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive — 50
New York, 27, N.Y.

Methodist

Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey
President Woman's Division of
Methodist Board of Missions
14th Floor
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y. 27 3

Mrs Miles C. Clark
P.O. Box 1
Waterloo, S.C 1

Mrs. George J. Genning
for, Mrs. Marcus Kilch 50
president N.C.C.W.
1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS CHAIRMAN

MRS. GILBERT GRAGG
104 SHOTWELL STREET
BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA 31717

instead of Mrs Enloe

Mr & Mrs H. Kovenock
2208 E. Stratford Ct
Milwaukee, Wis

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
AM
19 DEC
1967
3A

ALWAYS USE
ZIP CODE

WASHINGTON 5c
UNITED STATES

Nat/30¢

Mrs Dorothy Tilley
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia
32

---

Mrs Frank Jenkins
Watkinsville Ga - 30677

WATKINSVILLE, GA
NOV 6
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| Nashville | Mrs. Harry A. Lawson, 209 Mayfair Rd., Nashville 37205 |

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| Abingdon | Mrs. W. T. Grissom, Box 408, Marion, Va. |
| Asheville | Mrs. J. E. Wilson, 27 Normandy Road, Asheville, NC 28805 |
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| Knoxville | Mrs. Paul M. Smith, East Elm St., LaFollette, Tenn. 37766 |

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| League of Women Voters of U.S. | 5 |
| B'nai B'rith Women | 6 |
| Woman Home & Foreign Missionary<br>Society. A.M.E. Zion Church | 12 |
| (mrs) Rosanna Nelson V. Pres.<br>84 N. Munn ave apt 11 Newark N.J. | 3 |
| Miss Helen Huntington Smith<br>General Secretary<br>Council of Lay Life & Work<br>United Church of Christ<br>297 Park Avenue South<br>New York 10, N.Y. | 5 |
| Mrs. Edward M. Brown<br>499 Emory Circle, N.E.<br>Atlanta, Georgia 30307<br>President, Women's Fellowship Southeast Conference United Church of Christ | 10 |
| Mrs Carl Bliem | |

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PRES. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
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MRS. MAX J. GOLDSTEIN 2
NATIONAL BOARD MEMBER, NCJW
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ATLANTA, GA 30328

Mrs. Betty Cantor 4
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Atlanta

Evelyn L. Green 10
341 Ponce de Leon Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30308

Mrs. John T. Patton 10
1745 West Wesley Rd. N.W. ~~10~~
Atlanta, Ga. 30327

Florence C. Harris 10
Southern Region - Nat'l. YWCA
41 Exchange Pl., S.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

MRS. AMBROSE CRAM, JR. 10
600 Lexington Ave, NY.C.
Vice pres. National Bd - YWCA of USA -

ATTENDANCE LIST

O Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President
Christian Women's Fellowship, Disciples of Christ
221 Stratford Road
Arlington Heights, Illinois 222 S. Downey ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

~~Mrs. Carl Bliem, Representing~~
~~Lutheran Church Women, American Lutheran Church~~
~~927 E. Rock Springs Rd., N. E.~~
~~Atlanta, Ga.~~

Mrs. Rose Anna Nelson, First Vice President
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
84 N. Munn St., 301 N. Cool Springs St -
Newark, New Jersey Fayetteville, N.C -

X Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
Board of Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in U.S.
2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Ga.

x Mrs. Niles C. Clark, Representing
The Woman's Division
The Methodist Church
Box 21
Waterloo, S. C.

Y Mrs. Michael Shapiro, First Vice President
B'nai B'rith Women
6946 33rd St., N. W. - 1640 Rhode Island ave
Washington, D. C. wash. 36. D.C -

Mrs. Edward M. Brown, Representing
Council of Lay Life & Work, United Church of Christ
499 Emory Circle, N. E. - 297 Park ave., South -
Atlanta, Ga. New York 10, N.Y.

X Mrs. George Gunning, Representing
National Council of Catholic Women
17 Demorest Avenue, N. E. 1312 Massachusetts ave -
Atlanta 5, Ga. Washington -

Attendance List - page 2

7 Mrs. William H. Wood, First Vice President
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1200 Seventeenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

1 Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
United Church Women of the National Council of Churches
69 Green River Road
Greenfield, Mass.

2 Miss Dorothy Height, President
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

3 national & Catholic - Jewish
B'n -

4 Mrs. A. L. Cram, Jr., Vice President
National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y. 10022

4 Mrs. George E. Kimball, Vice President } 25 Beacon St.
Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation Boston 02108
Winchester, Mass.

5 Mrs. Benjamin Mays, Representing
~~Board of Women's Work~~
Woman's Connectional Council
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
671 Beckwith Street, S. W.
Atlanta 14, Ga.

6 Mrs. Max Goldstein, Representing
National Council of Jewish Women
New York, N. Y. 1 West 47th St.

Organization & Their Representatives in attendance
at the Conference on Courts, March 24-25, 1966
Atlantan Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Organization and their representative attending

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National Women's Organizations represented at "Conference on Courts," March 24-25, 1966, Atlanta Georgia

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Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
475 Riverside Dr.
New York

National Council of Negro Women
Miss Dorothy Height, President
1318 Vermont Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Max Goldstein, Representative
1 West 47th St.
New York, N. Y.

National Council of Catholic Women
Mrs. George Gunning, Representative
1312 Massachusetts Avenue
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Mrs. William H. Wood, First Vice President
1200 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
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National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. A. L. Cram, Jr., Vice President
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

B'nai B'rith Women of the Anti-Defamation League
Mrs. Michael Shapiro, First Vice President
1640 Rhode Island Avenue
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Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
Mrs. George E. Kimball, Vice President
25 Beacon Street
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1152 Landsdowne ~~Street~~ Blvd.
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Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President
222 S. Downey Avenue
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African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
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Mrs. Rose Anna Nelson, First Vice President
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Presbyterian Church in ~~U. S.~~ the U. S.
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Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
2115 Monroe Dr., N. E.
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~~Mrs. Niles C. Clark~~
The Methodist Church, Board of Missions
Woman's ~~Society~~ Division of Christian Service
Mrs. Niles C. Clark, Representative
475 Riverside Dr.,
New York 27, N. Y.

United Church of Christ
Council of Lay Life and Work
Mrs. Edward M. Brown, Representative
297 Park Avenue, South
New York, N. Y. 10010

OR National Council of Catholic Women OR

## National Diocesan Presidents In The Southern Regions

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Mrs. William A. Luehr
18 Lilac Lane
Fort Thomas, Kentucky 41075

**Tennessee**:
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Mrs. J. R. Krenson
208 Union Street
✓ Nashville, Tennessee 37201

**Alabama**:
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2515 N. Kensington Street
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136 Palmetto
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Augusta, Georgia 30904

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7351 Belle Meade Island Drive
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| Southwest Conference | Mrs. C.G.Tillmon<br>~~4512 West 21st~~ P.O. Box 355 72065<br>~~Little Rock, Ark. 72204~~ Hensley |

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## North Carolina

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| West~~y~~ern North Carolina | Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt<br>5830 Creola Road<br>Charlotte, N.C. 28211 |

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| South Carolina Conference (southeastern) | Mrs. N.A.Turner<br>221 Harden Street<br>Columbia S.C. 29205 |

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| Louisiana Conference (Central) | Mrs. Veora Lundy<br>8924 Palm Street<br>New Orleans, La.70118 |

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Mrs. David Miller
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Alabama 36850

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Mrs. R.M. Donnelly
2706 Ralph
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## LOUISIANA

Mrs. Roger J. Reynolds
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

ok

UUWF PRESIDENTS (Continued)

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Mrs. Bernice Kelly
1500 Woodlawn Drive
Laurel, Mississippi 39440

## NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Hugh B. Campbell
26 Hampstead Road
Ashville, NC 28801

Mrs. R.F. Royall
301 Stewart
Clinton, NC 28328

Mrs. W.F. Gurley
716 Harding Avenue
Kinston, NC 28501

Mrs. Elbert Carter
R.F.D. #4
Clinton, NC 28328

Mrs. Paul J. Smith
Benvenue Country Club Dr.
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Mrs. Joan Grinnell
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Mrs. Gerald E. Fisher
427 Moseley Drive
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Mrs. H.S. Bryant
546 Elmwood Avenue
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Mrs. James Jiral
107 Camelia Drive
Portmouth, Va. 23703

Mrs. James Thompson
103 Buchanan Street
McLean, Va. 22101

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# Some Race Related Deaths in the United States

## (1955-1965)

These are cases involving violent death between the races in the South. The list is of course not complete; it is not restricted to cases involving civil rights. It is compiled from newspaper accounts, and in some instances, where cooperation could be obtained, reports from officials.

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**1965**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Freddie Lee Thomas (N) 9-3-65** | Near Greenwood, Miss. Body found on highway. Thomas' half brother claimed victim was slain to deter voter registration efforts. Coroner's inquest ruled hit-and-run accident. No arrests. |
| **Thad Christian (N) 8-28-65** | Near Anniston, Ala. Allegedly shot by white man while fishing. Suspect charged with murder in arrest warrant. |
| **Perry Smau (N) 8-27-65** | Greensboro, Ala. The 87-year-old victim had voiced opposition to demonstrations. He was beaten and tongue cut out. Civil Rights groups denied complicity. Two Negro suspects in custody, one indicted on murder charge. Victim was robbed of $26. |
| **Arthur James Hill (N) 8-20-65** | Villa Rica, Ga. Shot during argument with whites. One white suspect held for grand jury action on voluntary manslaughter charge. |
| **Jonathan M. Daniels (W) 8-20-65** | Hayneville, Ala. Episcopal seminarian slain after release from jail for civil rights demonstration. White man, member of prominent family, accused of shootings that killed Daniels and wounded a Catholic priest. |
| **8-22-65** | Suspect Tom L. Coleman, arraigned for murder and assault with intent to kill; jailed for 11 hours, released on bonds of $10,000 and $2,500. Grand jury brought indictment for manslaughter, and assault and battery. Defendant acquitted of manslaughter charge. |
| **Johnny Queen (N) 8-8-65** | Fayette, Miss. White off-duty constable named in the pistol slaying, which was not connected with any arrest. |
| **Andrew Whatley Jr. (W) 7-29-65** | Americus, Ga. Shot from passing car during racial disturbance. Two Negro men indicted by grand jury as murder suspects. |
| **Robert Wilder (N) 7-18-65** | Ruston, La. White policeman accused in pistol slaying. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. |
| **Willie Brewster (N) 7-15-65** | Anniston, Ala. Shot while driving home from work. Three white men indicted by grand jury on murder charges. Shooting climaxed a week of anti-Negro rallies by National States Rights Party. One of the men, Hubert Damon Strange, was convicted of second degree murder and given a ten (10) year prison sentence. All-white jury. The other two, Johnny Ira DeFries and Lewis Blevins, still face murder charges. |
| **James Waymers (N) 7-10-65** | Allendale, S. C. White man charged with murder in shotgun slaying. Area was scene of recent civil rights demonstrations. Accused acquitted Oct. 21, 1965, after entering a plea of self-defense. |
| **O'Neal Moore (N) 6-2-65** | Bogalusa, La. Victim was one of city's first two Negro deputy sheriffs and was shot by a white man while walking beat in Negro community. Suspect charged with murder, released on bail. |
| **Frederick L. Humphrey (W) 3-26-65** | Hattiesburg, Miss. Shot after the victim, a constable, stopped car of Negro suspect during racial unrest. Murder charge pending. |
| **Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo (W) 3-25-65** | Shot on Hwy. 80 between Selma and Montgomery, Ala. Detroit housewife returning to Montgomery to transport civil rights marchers. Three klansmen charged with murder. |
| **10-2-65** | Collie Leroy Wilkins tried for murder. Jury hung. Mistrial declared. |
| **10-19-65** | In a second trial Wilkins acquitted. Charges still pending against other two suspects, William O. Eaton and Eugene Thomas. All three received 10 year sentences for conspiracy to violate Federal civil rights statute. Bond set at $10,000. The three will appeal. All-white jury. |
| **Rev. James Reeb (W) 3-12-65** | Selma, Ala. Four white men accused in bludgeon death of white civil rights sympathizer; three indicted on murder charges. Three defendants acquitted. |
| **Jimmie Lee Jackson (N) 2-18-65** | Marion, Ala. Slain by white state trooper as victim, according to witnesses, tried to shield his mother from beating during demonstration. No arrest. Grand jury cleared trooper, identified only by surname. |

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| **Ollie W. Shelby (N) 1-22-65** | Jackson, Miss. White sheriff's deputy accused of shooting 18-year-old Negro in prison. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. |

**1964**

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|---|---|
| **Frank Morris (N) 12-10-64** | Ferriday, La. Died of burns suffered when his shoe repair shop was fired by arsonists in area of racial unrest. No arrests. |
| **Frank Andrews (N) 11-28-64** | Lisman, Ala. Choctaw County. Shot in back by white sheriff's deputy. County solicitor said victim was attacking another deputy. No arrests. |
| **Charles Sammie Marrow, Jr. (N) 10-29-64** | Chattanooga, Tenn. Shot in back by a white man reportedly "to protect an attractive white waitress in a downtown restaurant." Acquitted in criminal court. |
| **Hubert Orsby (N) 9-9-64** | Near Pickens, Miss. Body of 14-year-old youth found in Big Black River wearing CORE T-shirt. Coroner's jury ruled death by accidental drowning. |
| **James Andrew Miller (N) 8-30-64** | Jackson, Ga. Shot by white man during racial flare-up. Victim had been beaten by whites a few days prior to shooting. Coroner's jury ruled slaying a case of self-defense. Shooting suspect cleared. |
| **Billy Wayne Wallace (W) 8-9-64** | Dallas, Tex. Shot during racial row in city park. Two Negroes arrested. One indicted for murder with court action pending; the other suspect was no-billed by the grand jury on same charge. |
| **Charles E. Moore (N) 7-12-64**<br>**Henry Hezekiah Dee (N)** | Meadville, Miss., near Tullulah, La. Both bodies mutilated. Recovered from Mississippi River. Had been missing since May 2, 1964. Charges against two white men dismissed without prejudice Jan. 12, 1965. Prosecution said lacked enough evidence. |
| **Lemuel Penn (N) 7-11-64** | Near Colbert, Ga. Victim was Washington, D. C., educator. Shot by whites while returning from Army reserve duty at Fort Benning, Ga. Four Klansmen arrested; three indicted for murder; two tried and acquitted. Federal indictments against six white men charging conspiracy to deprive Penn of civil rights dismissed in district court, appealed to U. S. Supreme Court. |
| **James E. Chaney (N) 6-21-64**<br>**Andrew Goodman (W)**<br>**Michael H. Schwerner (W)** | Philadelphia, Miss. Three civil rights workers slain after their release from jail. 21 white men arrested, charges dismissed by U. S. Commissioner. Federal grand jury later indicted 18 white men on felony and misdemeanor charges of conspiring to violate the victims' civil rights. Federal judge voided felony charges against 17. Misdemeanor charges pending. Justice Department is appealing the rulings. Trial of the 18th suspect pending in federal court in Atlanta. |
| **Mrs. Johnnie Mae Chappell (N) 3-23-64** | Jacksonville, Fla. Shot while walking along street during racial unrest. Young white man sentenced to 10 years in the shooting. |
| **Louis Allen (N) 2-1-64** | Liberty, Miss. Civil rights worker slain some time after testifying against a white man charged with killing another Negro. No arrests. |

**1963**

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|---|---|
| **William Kinard (W) 10-18-63** | St. Augustine, Fla. Victim slain as he and two other whites drove with shotgun through Negro area. Two Negroes arrested on murder charges. Court action pending. |
| **E. B. Bryant (W) 10-18-63** | Jackson, Miss. White gas station attendant slain after squirting water from hose on Negro drinking from "white" fountain. Negro suspect charged with murder, sentenced to life imprisonment. |
| **Virgil Ware (N) 9-15-63** | Birmingham, Ala. Thirteen-year-old youth killed by two white teen-agers while riding his bicycle in suburban area following downtown church bombing. Defendants received probated seven-month sentences and a stern lecture on second-degree manslaughter charges. |
| **Johnny Robinson (N) 9-15-63** | Birmingham, Ala. Killed by police after church bombing and rioting. No arrests. |
| **Denise McNair (N), age 11, 9-15-63**<br>**Addie Mae Collins (N) age 14**<br>**Cynthia Wesley (N), age 14**<br>**Carol Robertson (N), age 14** | Birmingham, Ala. Killed while attending Sunday School by exploding bomb at church where civil rights rallies were held. No arrests. |
| **John L. Coley (N) 9-4-63** | Birmingham, Ala. Suffered fatal wounds from shotgun pellets during rioting after a race bombing. No arrests. |
| **Andrew Lee Anderson (N) 7-17-63** | Near Marion, Ark. Slain by group of white citizens and sheriff's deputies after white woman said he had molested her 8-year-old daughter. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. No arrests. |

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| **Medgar W. Evers (N) 6-12-63** | Jackson, Miss. Shot in back as he arrived home from civil rights rally. He was field secretary for NAACP. White man tried twice, but hung juries brought mistrials. Accused Byron de le Beckwith now free. |
| **Frank G. Link (W) 6-7-63** | Lexington, N. C. Killed during rioting. Three Negroes convicted—one sentenced to serve four to seven years for second-degree murder, and two sentenced to six-month terms on charges of engaging in a riot. |
| **William L. Moore (W) 4-23-63** | Near Attalla, Ala. Mailman from Baltimore, Md., making one-man protest march across Alabama slain by bullet. Grand jury failed to indict white suspect. |

**1962**

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| **Paul Guihard (W) 10-30-62**<br>**Ray Gunter (W)** | Oxford, Miss. Guihard (news reporter from France) and Gunter (local TV repairman) slain during white rioting over admission of James Meredith to University of Mississippi. No arrests. |
| **Leroy Parks (W) 9-6-62** | Dallas, Ga. Victim was among masked nightriders calling on a Negro woman who was charged in the slaying. Coroner's jury ruled shooting justifiable homicide. Suspect moved North after release from jail. |
| **Cpl. Roman Ducksworth Jr. (N) 4-9-62** | Taylorsville, Miss. Shot by white policeman when the Negro refused to move to rear of interstate bus. No arrests. |

**1961**

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|---|---|
| **Eli Brumfield (N) 10-31-61** | McComb, Miss. Shot by policeman during racial unrest. No arrests. |
| **Herbert Lee (N) 9-25-61** | Liberty, Miss. Civil rights worker shot by a white state legislator. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. |
| **Frank Coleman Dumas (W) 6-1-61** | Shot to death in his home. Preston Cobb, Jr., 15 year old Negro, found guilty of murder Aug. 16, 1961, and sentenced to die. Case retried, ending in sentence to life imprisonment. Motion for new trial pending. |

**1960**

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| **William Nance (N) 8-27-60** | Near Winchester, Tenn. Body found in Lakeview Lake with slugs from three different guns and weighted with large rock. No arrests. |
| **Albert Pitts (N) 7-23-60**<br>**David Pitts (N)**<br>**Ernest McPharland (N)**<br>**Marshall A. Johns (N)** | Monroe, La. White employer arrested, then released in the shooting of five of his employees; four died. Victims accused of making threats. Records of Dist. Court, Parish of Ouachita, Monroe, La., reveal that no bill of indictment or information was ever filed. |
| **Mrs. Mattie Greene (N) 5-20-60** | Ringgold, Ga. Died under falling debris when her home was dynamited. No arrests. |

**1959**

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| **William Roy Prather (N) 11-1-59** | Corinth, Miss. The 15-year-old boy was killed in anti-Negro "Halloween prank." Eight white youths charged with the slaying, six of whom were turned over to juvenile court. One indicted on manslaughter charge. |
| **Tommy Dwight (N) 6-13-59** | Dalton, Ga. Four white men fired supposedly over the heads of a group of Negroes intending to "scare" them, but four fatal buckshots hit the 11-year-old victim. The four were indicted on charges of involuntary manslaughter. Charges reduced to misdemeanor and three of the men sentenced to serve one year. One of these permitted to serve the year outside jail. |
| **Jonas Causey (N) 5-10-59** | Clarksdale, Miss. NAACP requested investigation and action against 15 policemen accused of the slaying. No arrests. |
| **Mack Charles Parker (N) 4-25-59** | Poplarville, Miss. Abducted from unguarded jail cell and shot to death. No arrests. |

**1958**

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|---|---|
| **James Henry Ellison (N) 9-20-58** | Chattanooga, Tenn. Shot from a passing car occupied by two white couples. No arrests. |
| **Ernest Hunter (N) 9-13-58** | St. Mary's, Ga. Slain while in jail. White policeman accused of shooting reported that he and victim engaged in a struggle. No arrests. |
| **Joe Franklin Jeter Sr. (N) 9-13-58** | Atlanta, Ga. Shot by white policeman who said victim was resisting arrest. Grand jury returned "no bills" on three charges. |

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| **Richard Lillard (N) 7-26-58** | Nashville, Tenn. Died after a beating in local workhouse by three white guards. They were indicted on murder charges on Aug. 15, 1958. Each was acquitted on Jan. 16, 1959. |
| **Woodrow Wilson Daniels (N) 7-1-58** | Water Valley, Miss. Died of brain injury nine days after beating. White sheriff acquited of manslaughter charge. |
| **Willie Countryman (N) 5-25-58** | Dawson, Ga. Shot in his backyard by white policeman. Federal grand jury failed to indict the policeman, who had been accused in another death one month earlier. |
| **John Larry Bolden (N) 5-3-58** | Chattanooga, Tenn. The 15-year-old boy was shot by white policeman. No court action. |
| **James Brazier (N) 4-25-58** | Dawson, Ga. Victim died a few days after beating at hands of white policemen. Federal grand jury refused to indict four accused officers. |
| **George Love (N) 1-8-58** | Ruleville, Miss. Killed by 25-man posse. No arrests. |

**1957**

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| **Willie V. Dunigan (N) 11-18-57** | Lomax, Ala. Shot by sheriff's deputies outside his home. Deputies were looking for person(s) who earlier wounded another deputy. No arrests. |
| **Charles Brown (N) 6-25-57** | Near Yazoo City, Miss. White man charged with shooting the victim, a young airman, who was visiting at the home of the suspect's sister. |
| **James Hollis (N) 2-3-57** | Griffin, Ga. The 17-year-old boy was slain and a white housewife wounded by husband who found them together partially clothed in his home. A grand jury failed to indict the husband. |

**1956**

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|---|---|
| **Mrs. Maybelle Mahone (N) 12-5-56** | Near Molena, Ga. Shot by white man for "sassing" him. The 71-year-old suspect was first given a life sentence on a murder charge, Aug 1, 1957, but was found "not guilty for reasons of insanity" the following March 21, 1958. |
| **Mrs. Bessie McDowell (N) 6-14-56** | Andalusia, Ala. Killed by white father and son, who were indicted on first and second degree murder counts. |
| **Rev. C. H. Baldwin (N) 4-22-56** | Near Huntsville, Ala. Victim struck by heavy rock. White man convicted of second-degree manslaughter, sentenced to 12 months at hard labor. |
| **Dr. Thomas H. Brewer (N) 2-18-56** | Columbus, Ga. Prominent physician and NAACP leader shot by white man. Grand jury refused to indict. |
| **Milton Russell (N) 1-21-56** | Belzoni, Miss. Burned to death in his home. Whites suspected of foul play. No arrests. |
| **Richard King (N) 1-6-56** | Eufaula, Ala. White man given life sentence for pistol slaying. He was later paroled, violated his parole and "might be back in prison," according to Barbour County's court clerk. |
| **Edward Duckworth (N) 1-56** | Raleigh, Miss. White man reportedly admitted the shooting but claimed self defense. Suspect died of heart ailment while awaiting grand jury action. |

**1955**

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|---|---|
| **James E. Evanston (N) 12-24-55** | Near Drew, Miss. Body of school principal found in Long Lake with neck broken and no water in lungs to indicate drowning. Negro press called it civil rights slaying. Death officially ruled suicide. |
| **Clinton Melton (N) 12-3-55** | Glendora, Miss. White suspect was indicted on a murder charge and later acquitted. |
| **John Earl Reese (N) 10-22-55** | Near Longview, Tex. The 16-year-old boy died of injuries from shotgun blast into cafe from a moving car. Two whites indicted for murder, one given a five year suspended sentence. |
| **Emmett Till (N) 8-28-55** | LeFlore County, Miss. The 14-year-old boy from Chicago was slain after "smart-alec" talk to a Mississippi white woman. Body found in a river, beaten and shot. Two white men indicted for murder and acquitted. |
| **Lamar Smith (N) 8-17-55** | Brookhaven, Miss. Victim was shot down on lawn of county courthouse in broad daylight. A grand jury failed to indict three accused white men. |
| **Rev. George W. Lee (N) 5-7-55** | Belzoni, Miss. Killed by a shotgun blast from a car carrying several whites. No arrests. |

# Additional Race Related Deaths in the United States

## Sept., 1965 - June, 1966

These are cases involving violent death between the races in the South. The list is of course not complete; it is not restricted to cases involving civil rights. It is compiled from newspaper accounts, and in some instances, where cooperation could be obtained, reports from officials.

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|---|---|
| **1965** | |
| **Alvin Lamar Brown (N)<br>10/14/65.** | Chattanooga, Tennessee. A Negro neighborhood youth corpsman was shot and killed by a white fellow worker. The young Negro was seated on bleachers the corpsmen were building near a high school, when the white youth walked up and opened fire with a .22 caliber pistol. |
| **Willie Joe (last name not given in press accounts) (N)<br>10/6/65.** | Hampton, South Carolina. An elderly Negro junk dealer was shot and killed apparently after an argument over money. The sheriff said the old man had been "a fixture in the town. He made his living by collecting and selling junk from a moveable cart." A white man was charged with the murder. |
| **James Robert Smith (N)<br>11/9/65.** | Nashville, Tennessee. The ten year old Negro was brutally beaten to death. A fifteen year old white youth was being held in the affair. |
| **Joseph Robert McNair (N)<br>11/8/65.** | Pelahatchie, Mississippi. Shot by a white constable who claimed the 30 year old McNair "came at him with an open pocketknife." |
| **Willie B. Tucker (N)<br>12/12/65.** | Liberty, South Carolina. A Brooklyn, New York, Negro was traveling through Liberty with his wife and family en route to Alabama. After a fruitless search for a place to spend the night, the man was taken to the police station, where officers made calls to help find a place. According to press accounts "When he (Tucker) was asked questions . . . he was shot by a policeman after a brief scuffle with officers." |
| **Edward Culbreth (N)<br>12/7/65.** | Hamburg, Arkansas. The fourteen year old Negro youth was shot while standing in front of a cafe on the main street of Portland. Two white brothers were held in the shooting. The county sheriff told reporters that as far as he could determine there was no provocation for the shooting." |
| **1966** | |
| **Samuel Younge, Jr. (N)<br>1/6/66.** | Tuskegee, Alabama. The victim, a freshman at Tuskegee Institute and field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was shot to death . . . following a dispute at a service station. |
| **Vernon Dahmer (N)<br>1/11/66.** | Hattiesburg, Mississippi. A leader in Negro voter registration died of burns when his home and store were fire-bombed. Fourteen Ku Klux Klansmen were charged by the Federal government with violation of the victim's civil rights. |

# GUIDELINES
# FOR
# PRISON VISITING

Prepared by:

The Southern Regional Council Project
on
Penal Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation
in cooperation with
The Fellowship of the Concerned

## PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Prison authorities are in almost universal agreement concerning certain basic ideas about prisoners and the problems they present. They know that:

First: Prisoners are entitled to humane treatment

Second: Prison workers must make efforts to provide training and rehabilitation so that prisoners will return to the community better prepared to live socially productive lives.

Third: Basic daily practices designed to control the captive population must be modified to the point where they will not seriously contradict the first two goals.

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## HISTORY OF PRISONS

The not very startling ideas outlined above are relatively new to penology. As recently as 150 years ago, the only widely recognized means for the control of criminal offenders were death, mutilation or banishment. The introduction of the idea of limited terms of confinement as an alternative to these absurdly harsh measures led to the growth of the common prison, the abuses and corruption of which Charles Dickens and other 19th century social reformers so vividly described. The hideous conditions in these prisons - where men, women and children were thrown together without any distinction - led to a reaction which ended in the widespread adoption of solitary confinement both as a means of protecting the individual and preventing group action by prisoners. The ideas outlined at the top of the page are the successors to this theory of isolation.

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## THEORY VS. PRACTICE

The complex history of corrections, described above in only the broadest terms, has resulted in a serious gap between theory and practice. The physical facilities used for the housing of offenders are often massive agglomerations of stone and steel, designed many years ago to accomplish the relatively simple task of physically controlling the prison population at the least possible expense in terms of manpower and material. As a result, the very physical arrangement of an institution often works against the effective use of modern techniques for group treatment and training.

Staff attitudes, especially among older prison personnel, are also at considerable variance with theory. The old correctional journeyman, full of the spurious wisdom that flows from unexamined experience, go about their investigations, their counts, and their record-keeping chores, convinced that innovations are the afflictions of the young, and that their bosses' speeches, full of lofty ideas, are either clever methods for appeasing the sentimental or demonstrations that the leadership is out of touch with reality. For these men, and there are many of them, corrections is a tough, day-by-day job of control, and their hands are full just keeping up with its required processes.

These, and other problems, make the task of prison reform an arduous one, indeed. The points set forth in the following pages are intended to help you, while pursuing this goal, to separate the window dressing from the facts.

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## HUMANE TREATMENT

What is humane treatment? The following items are meant to suggest an absolute minimum standard.

1. Three meals a day, providing adequate amounts of well-prepared, wholesome and nourishing food.
2. Housing facilities which are well-heated, lighted and ventilated. They should be designed in a way that will encourage the maintenance of high standards of hygeine and prevention of the spread of disease.
3. Regular job assignments involving productive work. Practices such as the renting out of prison labor to private firms or individuals promote maltreatment.
4. A well-equipped, professionally staffed, hospital and out-patient department. An active program of preventive medicine is also a necessity.
5. Regular changes of clothing suitable to the season. While the requirements of control demand that prisoners' clothing should be in some way distinctive, it should not be of a type which will unnecessarily contribute to a feeling of degradation and humiliation.
6. Discipline is required in order to maintain appropriate order.
    a. Where it is used, it should be carefully administered and recorded according to established rules.
    b. Where administrative isolation is involved, the regulations should require daily visits by a physician as part of the responsibility to protect the health of the inmate, and basic necessities for sustaining that health should be provided.
    c. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, BRUTALITY IN ANY FORM, OR ANY PRACTICE DESIGNED TO DEGRADE THE INDIVIDUAL, SHOULD BE PROHIBITED.
7. Libraries, self-improvement programs, and other educational activities should be available to all inmates on a regular basis.

8. Suitable facilities for recreation, including space and equipment for both team and individual sports.

9. Other basic necessities, such as toilet articles, provided free for all inmates.

10. A full-time program of religious activities and counseling.

11. Visiting and correspondence privileges. The maintenance and strengthening of family ties through visiting and correspondence should be encouraged, liberal provisions made for family correspondence, and pleasantly decorated, comfortably furnished facilities provided for family visiting. The amount of visiting time should be regulated by:

    a. the capacity of the physical facilities

    b. the need to provide equal time for all inmates

    c. the imperatives of the prison day, such as work schedules and meal times

    d. the availability of supervisory staff.

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## TREATMENT AND TRAINING

A vital part of correctional work involves efforts at the social restoration of offenders. Any prison program which does not provide for constructive treatment and training is self-defeating. The following items might serve to outline a minimal program.

1. Every institution needs a professionally staffed classification system which:

    a. differentiates among types of offenders,

    b. identifies individual problems,

    c. establishes treatment and training goals.

    Without such a system, treatment becomes, at best, a hit-and-miss proposition.

2. Facilities and staff for professional casework, counseling, psychotherapy, and other helping processes, are essential. There can be no effective treatment without an adequately trained staff conducting professionally designed programs.

3. An organized education program, including, if possible, an accredited high school, is a basic requirement in any institution. Professionally supervised library facilities, designed to supplement the education program as well as provide for more general reading needs, are an important part of any treatment program.

4. Every institution should have programs designed to provide training in trades and skills. Training programs in skills for which there is no widespread demand in the labor market cannot be considered productive. For example, a program built around an operation for the manufacture of automobile license tags is not useful vocational training.

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## VISITORS' PROGRAM

Some selective process should be used in recruiting visitors. Personal appearance and demeanor are important. Those willing to participate should:

1. Conduct themselves in a polite, well-mannered way
2. Be willing to pay close attention to remarks and explanations by institution staff and record what they hear and see.
3. Not engage in conversation with an inmate without permission of a staff member.
4. Act like a fair-minded person.

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It would be wise for visitors to work in teams of no more than six. Such a number would provide a sufficient variety of impressions without placing an undue burden upon the staff of the institution.

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When visiting a prison, the following should be kept in mind:

1. The prison day is highly organized and easily disrupted. For this reason, prison officials are hesitant to permit outside groups to be present during periods of mass movement, such as meal times and work calls. Allowance will have to be made for this factor.
2. Few visitors are likely to have had any experience which would prepare them for the initial impact of the prison community. Thus, careful advance reading of the material provided will enable visitors better to understand and evaluate what they see.
3. Prison officials, not without reason, tend to be somewhat defensive. Therefore, questioners who display a hostile or unduly critical attitude have little chance of receiving complete or honest answers.
4. In the unlikely event that an inmate should make an unseemly remark, it should simply be ignored. Complaints or displays of indignation or moral outrage would only make prison officials reluctant to permit future visits.

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program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February, 1966

## LOCAL CHAPTER PROGRAMS SHIFT INTO HIGH GEAR

Local Chapters are starting the New Year off with vital programs. Here are a few examples of activity around the State:

Savannah: Under the able leadership of new Savannah Chairman, the Rev. James L. Hooten, the Savannah Chapter has started a regular newsletter and a program of exciting monthly meetings. The first of these, in January, featured the film, "The Letter and the Spirit" about Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, with an eloquent address by Vice-President Hubert Humphrey. Several committees are being organized to give the entire membership an opportunity to give useful service.

Southwest Georgia: This fledgling group is getting bigger and better. More than eighty members were greeted by the Mayor of Thomasville at their meeting in the Thomasville City Hall. This new Chapter includes people from Thomas, Dougherty, Colquitt, Berrien, Tift, Worth, Sumter, Baker and Mitchell Counties -- some of which have in the past seen the greatest resistance to progress. We are confident that the existence of the Southwest Georgia Chapter will make a difference in community attitudes. The chapter heard Georgia Council President Joseph Hendricks talk about new opportunities in federal programs.

Glynn County: Our Glynn County Chapter reports that after all the difficulty of enrolling fourteen Negro first-graders in the previously all-white school this Fall (you may recall that they were turned away three times before being permitted to attend classes) the youngsters are doing beautifully now.

Now the Glynn County Chapter is embarking on an adult education project. At their last meeting, they heard the coordinator of Adult Basic Education Classes of the County Board of Education explain how the classes are conducted, and what contribution the group could make to the adult education program.

Northside Atlanta: The success story of this area is the Northside Chapter's tutorial program which has enlisted 75 teen-agers from six high-schools to tutor 125 fifth, sixth and seventh graders in three elementary schools. Unlike many tutorials, this one was not designed simply to tutor Negro children transferring to new schools, but to offer assistance to all children in the three schools having trouble with classroom work. As a result, the program is integrated, and in fact, only one out of four children are Negroes.

One volunteer adult is in charge of the program at each of the three schools. It is she who consults with teachers and principals for the names of students who might benefit from the program. But the day-to-day work is done by the teen-agers themselves. And people who talk about teen-agers being irresponsible, or apathetic, or disaffected, might have some second thoughts if they could see the devotion with which our high-school teachers apply themselves to their work!

## THE FALL TERM OF SCHOOL STARTS NOW

Yes, we know that the first day of school -- that hot, sticky day at the end of August when you put your child on the school bus -- seems very far away from the cold and windy present. But you will see from the list below, that in some cases the transfer period is right at hand. And unless application for transfer is made at the right time, many Negro youngsters who want to transfer are going to be left out in the cold -- even in August. So circle the date when your Chapter must start working:

### Transfer period

| | |
|---|---|
| Columbus | February 1st to 15th |
| Rome & Floyd County | April 1st to 30th |
| Fulton County | April 1st to 15th |
| Clarke County | By June 15th |
| Richmond County | Week preceeding school opening |
| Thomas County | Last two weeks in April |
| Thomasville | May 14-28th |
| Houston County | June 7th-25th |

The above are the counties where we have chapters where a definite date has been set for transfer. But in some places, no time has been set as yet, and in these towns, it is doubly important for local chapters to visit school administrators to pin down the information. These locations are: Bibb County (Macon), Chatham County (Savannah), DeKalb, Dougherty County (Albany), Houston County (Perry and Warner Robins), Glynn County (Brunswick), City of Atlanta.

## STATE-WIDE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CONFERENCE

Many Council members will recall the important School Desegregation Conference in which we participated last year in Macon which laid the groundwork for much of the transfer activity in the summer months. It was so successful that we are going to repeat it this year, hopefully on a bigger and better scale.

We need to have every county in Georgia represented, and to do this, we ask your help in sending us the names of local community leaders concerned with school desegregation. If you know of anyone -- whether a clergyman or leader in a voluntary organization like the NAACP or SCLC or Urban League, or a civic leader in a fraternal or philanthropic organization, who might have something to contribute or to take back to his home town, please let us know who he is and we will invite him. The conference is scheduled for Macon around March 15th. More details in our next newsletter.

## FROM THE DIRECTOR'S MAIL BAG

Here are some excerpts from a typical morning mail which show the diversity of Georgia Council's activities:

"...We are planning a workshop here February 22-26. Our main topic is the war on poverty, which is about all we have around here. Will you send us someone to help us..."

"...Two representatives from the FBI office have been to see me. They talked with the principal and the county superintendent and a few of the boys who made the physical assaults on ____ (a Negro high school student). We are most grateful for the contacts you made in our behalf."

"...We have a Negro boy in this school and the white boys won't eat with him and they call him names, and it looks like the teacher is to blame. We wish you would send somebody down here to check because this boy is going to quit and lots of us know what is going on but are afraid to say anything..."

"...This is to advise you that ____________ Taliaferro County's application for participation in the Food Stamp Program has been received and the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been notified..."

"...My great grand father bought his freedom and four acres of land before the war (the Civil War.) And after some years, we bought more land until we had 124 acres. The folks in this town have been trying to get it away from my family ever since...Now it's my turn. A white man tore up the stakes and moved on to my land and I can't get a lawyer or surveyor to take my case...I pay taxes, but I have no lights, no sewer or water. I am the only one treated this way. They want to get me out, but this is the only home I have. Please help me."

## HELP WANTED: SINGERS

To Atlanta area members: If you have a teen-age son who enjoys choral singing, you might call his attention to the group at the Butler Street YMCA, under the leadership of Mr. Franklin Thomas. In addition to being over-all Director of the Butler Street Y, Mr. Thomas is an outstanding choral director, and has taken on the formation of an integrated choral group as a labor of love. Your son will find working with this integrated boys' chorus a rewarding experience.

## POINT OF ORDER

Atlanta area Council members may be interested in attending a showing of the film, "Point of Order", on February 25th at 8 p. m. at the Lenox Square Auditorium. The movie, which is commercially made, is about the McCarthy era, and its dramatic highpoint is the confrontation between the late Joseph P. Welch and Senator McCarthy during the Army-McCarthy hearings.

It's a very professionally put together movie, and it will serve as the basis for a discussion on today's conformity. The affair is sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia, and admission is $1.

## "DOCTOR BILL" INSURANCE UNDER MEDICARE

Medicare's $3 per month voluntary doctor insurance plan must be applied for by March 31. This is very cheap coverage, but it is not automatic.

If you are interested in helping with this program, call at once your Social Security office to find out (1) what has been done, (2) exactly what the rules are concerning election of this coverage, and (3) whether or not the local office will provide lists of eligible people. Help every old person in your area to apply for this coverage. According to Sylvia Porter, only a little over half of the 17 million eligible old folks have signed up so far.

In some instances, local welfare offices will assume the cost for those on their rolls who cannot afford even the $3 per month. You may wish to inquire about this. Ask your OEO if you can cooperate with "Medicare Alert", which is a government program to recruit signatures for Medicare.

# program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November, 1967

## ANNUAL MEETING:

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Georgia Council on Human Relations will be held at the Atlanta American Motor Hotel, 160 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta on Friday, December 8, 1967. The business session will be held in the Grand Ball Room from 1 until 5 p.m. You will not want to miss the reports from Mr. John McCown, the new executive director, from local chapters and other committee members concerning the progress and problems of the past year. Help plan the best direction for the coming year. Make your plans now to attend.

Dinner will be in the Brunswick Room on the mezzanine at 6 p.m. with Dr. William Holmes Borders, well known minister, builder, and author, as guest speaker.

You will receive more information when the final program is completed.

## REPORT FROM THE NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

The Georgia Council has come a long way under the leadership of Mrs. Frances Pauley. Filling the vaccuum left by her resignation will not be an easy task. I consider Frances not only most capable and committed, but one of the most highly respected individuals that I have ever known and certainly wish her every success in her new endeavors.

My fund raising trip to New York was most encouraging, thanks to the assistance of Mrs. Pauley and Father Austin Ford. All of our usual donors promised continued support with the possibility of additional help for expanded programs.

In addition to the current program of the Georgia Council, we are now moving into areas of economic development and community organization. The time has come when we can no longer be satisfied with the placement of a Negro child into a previously all-white school without being concerned about the conditions under which the child must study. At the annual meeting we will explain our plans for a state wide Credit Union, state wide newspaper and a sewing cooperative. Also you will be informed about a two day workshop for council chairmen and community resource individuals.

Les Femmes Eleganes, a concerned group of beautiful young Negro women, housewives and professionals, with a motto of "To reach, grasp, and excel - not for ourselves but others," has agreed to sponsor a resource person to work on problems in the Atlanta area. The president is Miss Geraldine Reed. Over three hundred social groups exist in the Atlanta area now. We are presently contacting them for similar support.

Hancock County has organized a Chapter of the Georgia Council on Human Relations with a membership in the 200's. You will hear more from this group in our next newsletter.

ANNUAL MEETING - A MUST!!!

## TRIBUTE TO FRANCES:

The Georgia Council has been through six very trying years, but under the able guidance of Mrs. Frances Pauley it has flourished in a manner undreamed of, these few years ago. Now Frances is leaving and all Council members feel an emptiness and heartfelt loss at her departure. Frances has been our beloved and our helper time and time again. Many members have expressed a desire to do something for her. Those members wishing to contribute to a small gift for Frances to be presented at the annual meeting are invited to do so now. Please send your checks to the Georgia Council office in care of Mrs. Sutton.

## RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT:

Mr. Hubert Thomas has been bringing good reports from the Southwest Georgia area. Improved attitudes in Baker, Worth, Mitchell and Grady Counties, as well as others, were stressed by Mr. Thomas. His work has also included participation in workshops concerning: Credit Unions, Cooperatives, Voter Registration and Voter Education, Know Your Rights, Low-Income Housing, OEO Projects, Welfare, ASCS Elections and many others where he was needed.

Mr. Thomas feels that the Rural Advancement Project should be strengthened by the addition of another worker. In his recommendation for 1968, he says, "For 1968 I would suggest that ways and means be sought to strengthen the Rural Advancement Project. Certainly another worker would double the results. Better housing and jobs are the most pressing need of the rural poor. To obtain better jobs, more training and re-training programs must be brought to rural areas. Farm life must be made both pleasant and profitable if rural people are to remain on the land and develop once again rural communities."

## DEKALB COUNTY CHAPTER:

The executive board met and discussed the results of the questionnaires that had been sent to all DeKalb County members. It was agreed that the Council would investigate the possibility of working with residents of the Scottdale community. Several members of the executive board formed a sub-committee. They will visit Scottdale and meet with leaders in the community and find out what other organizations are currently active there. They will report back to the executive board.

Mr. John McCown, the new executive director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, visited at this meeting. He stated that he was most impressed with our new course of action, dedication and commitment to the problems that exist.

### NORTHSIDE CHAPTER:

On November 1, 1967, Mr. John McCown paid the first of several visits he intends to make to the Local Chapters of the Georgia Council. The members were pleased to meet him and interested in his explanation of what he plans for the Northside Council and his hopes for the direction the Georgia Council will take during the coming year.

### RECOMMENDATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The following addition to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Georgia Council on Human Relations was unanimously passed by the executive committee to be presented and voted on by the membership at the annual meeting. The part underscored denotes the addition.

### ARTICLE XII
### Financing

Sec. 1. The Georgia Council on Human Relations shall be financed by:

A. Membership dues - annual
  a. Members-at-large - $5.00
  b. Double (family) - 9.00
  c. Student - 3.00
  d. Special - Dues to be fixed at the discretion of the Executive Director.

B. Donations and contributions from individuals, churches, foundations and other organizations interested in the purposes and program of the Georgia Council.

C. Special fund raising efforts as approved by the Executive Committee subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

D. The dues shall be divided equally between the local council and the state council as follows:
  a. Single - $2.50
  b. Double - 4.50
  c. Student - 1.50
  d. Special

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT:

The nominating committee proposes the following slate to be elected at the annual meeting, December 8, 1967:

OFFICERS, 1967-1968:

| | |
|---|---|
| President: | Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Augusta |
| Vice President: | Rev. Austin Ford, Atlanta |
| Vice President: | Rev. Charles Wilhite, Columbus |
| Secretary: | Rev. C. W. Aycock, Rome |
| Treasurer: | Mr. John Glustrom, Atlanta |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1967-1968:
Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Augusta
Rev. Austin Ford, Atlanta
Rev. Charles Wilhite, Columbus
Mr. C. W. Aycock, Rome
Mr. John Glustrom, Atlanta
Miss Franziska Boas, Kingston
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Dr. Lionel Newsom, Atlanta
Mrs. Emma Jean Frye, Atlanta
Mr. Jack May, Athens
Mr. Curtis Thomas, Thomasville

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1967-1970:
Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus
Mr. John Duncan, Savannah
Rev. J. M. Ellis, Keysville
Mrs. Emma Jean Frye, Atlanta
Mr. Joseph Hendricks, Macon
Dr. Richard Hocking, Atlanta
Rev. J. C. Hope, Brunswick
Mr. Vernon Jordan, Atlanta
Mrs. B. E. Mays, Atlanta
Mrs. W. C. McNeely, Brunswick
Rev. John Mulroy, Atlanta
Mr. James Nellon, Warwick
Mr. R. C. Pooley, Rome
Mr. William P. Randall, Macon

NOMINATING COMMITTEE, 1967-1968:
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, chairman, Macon
Rev. Austin Ford, Atlanta
Mr. Carl Goodman, Mount Berry
Mr. Jack T. May, Athens
Mr. Abram Odess, Savannah

Respectfully submitted by;
Mrs. Betty Boyd, chairman,
Carrollton
Mr. C. W. Aycock, Rome
Mrs. Nancy Collinson, Atlanta
Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Augusta
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon

ANNUAL MEETING:

WHERE: Atlanta American Motor Hotel
160 Spring Street, N.W., Atlanta
WHEN: Friday, December 8, 1967
TIME: 1 - 5 p.m. - Business Session
6 p.m. - Dinner

Ga. Legislature 1966

# THE GEORGIA LEGISLATIVE FORUM FOR WOMEN

# current at the capitol

Current at the Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Vol. IX, No. 1 | Tuesday, January 18, 1966
Adah Toombs, Chairman | Cynthia R. Montague, Editor

## Member Organizations

Active Voters
American Association of University Women
Council of Catholic Women
Council of Jewish Women
Georgia Association of Women Lawyers
Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Georgia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs
Georgia Home Demonstration Council
League of Women Voters of Georgia
Medical Auxiliary of Georgia
Pilot International
United Church Women of Georgia

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## OPENING SALVO--EDUCATION

After opening remarks of welcome to the 16 member organizations represented, Mrs. Mamie K. Taylor introduced Mrs. Leland Bagwell, President of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, who in turn introduced Speaker George T. Smith. In her excellent preamble she named Speaker Smith's many civic activities, his perfect attendance record at the Kiwanis, his Navy career, the fact that this is his 4th year as Speaker of the House and that he was a dropout at 13. She suggested that his momentum ever since might be due in part to his dropout experience. At 18 he returned to school entering the 8th grade. He graduated at 21 leading the class. He finished Middle Georgia College and received his law degree from the University of Georgia.

Mr. Smith rose to speak emptying his pockets so he would not "rattle while talking" as his wife has told him he is inclined to do. He said he appreciated the opportunity of kicking off the Forum and allowed that introductions were a necessary evil. He told a story about the alcoholic and his wife who squabbled for years until finally his wife told the husband she was going to leave him. He replied that she was only trying to make him feel good. Mr. Smith said that Mrs. Bagwell was trying to make him feel good with her introduction and she had.

He continued that, yes, he had been a dropout. His father had put him behind a mule for five years and he would have done anything to get away from that. He added that this had made him extra strong on education.

He told the audience there were two pieces of legislation he knew that as women they would be especially interested in:

1. The Georgia Equal Pay Act (for Women) which is being introduced momentarily in the House and which he felt would pass.

2. The Uniform Simultaneous Death Act that grew out of the tragic air crash of the Atlanta Art Association travelers at Orly Field. Under the present law it is presumed that the husband dies last thus all property reverts to his family. This has been unfair to wives and is being remedied. Speaker Smith felt it would pass this session.

He continued that after a very trying and troublous beginning, the Legislature was going very smoothly and the legislators were buckling down to the work at hand. A bill raising the price of fishing and hunting licenses had been passed in the House. Another bill providing that the vehicular tax be paid when procuring a new license tag has also been passed and will net the city and county a great deal of revenue.

He went on to say that three constitutional amendments are coming up. "These amendments need 137 votes while other legislation needs only 103. This is a little harder to get." he said, "and this year we have a new situation in the House with our 23 Republicans. I don't always know what they are thinking. Things were a little different when we were all Democrats over there."

"We have appropriated 1 billion 232 million plus for education. Education gets 60¢ out of every state tax dollar. This doesn't count local and federal support and with all this only 50% of the children in the 5th grade complete high school and only 25% of them complete college. Quantity education is no longer a problem. We offer that. Quality education must be our goal now. We need to give our children an opportunity to stand on a par with every child from other states. The weakness of our high schools is that they do not offer our boys and girls a three dimensional education. Not all young people want to go to college or are they college material. At best we can send only 25% on to college. This discourages the remaining 75%, makes them lose interest, causes dropouts. But we could graduate them into the commercial or vocational fields where their interests and talents lie, starting in the 7th or 8th grade, and fit them into the right slot. We have 6 of these 3 dimensional schools going as pilot projects right now and 3 more planned. They are being conducted in both rural and urban areas."

He said thoughtfully, "We can understand their problems in a small school district. The whole community revolves around that little school. The local pride they have in it is hard to imagine. They believe that in consolidation they will be gobbled up and then forgotten. Everyone tells me the only time I make a"consolidation" speech is in Atlanta but that just isn't true. I have made them in Monroe and Cumming. The minute I use the word "consolidation" they stop listening. I know this. I say to them don't panic and put your head in the sand. But until the time we can convince them that a small high school simply cannot offer the broad curriculum that today's boys and girls need, the situation will not be remedied. Our children think they are getting a passport to college and often as not they are getting a passport to disappointment. I know because I am a product of a small high school. We never had a science lab. Two years of French was all that was offered in language. There was no advanced math. In college I had to get extra training in it just to get by. You cannot put the educational programs needed across today in high schools that graduate 15 students a year.

The 3 educational amendments that we need to see us along the road to a better school system would:

1. Give each school district the authority to decide how their superintendent and school board are to be selected.

2. Increase the bonded indebtedness of the tax digest from 7% to 10% to do more for educational purposes as such costs are rising continually.

3. Make it possible to school districts to merge across county lines when such a course seems desirable. This action would be optional. No merger would be possible without this amendment.

Education is operating today more with the heart than the head. It is largely an emotional thing. Everyone is concerned about their children's schooling but they haven't quite come to the idea of consolidation. We must start and keep up a bombardment of information. We must let them know today's schools are not broad enough to do justice to the task of educating our boys and girls each to his or her special talents. We need to start with the state leadership and go right on down so it becomes infectious, so there is a quickening of understanding equal to the task to be done. We are cheating our children until we undertake this task for it is obvious that tomorrow's jobs cannot be held by yesterday's skills."

In the short question period that followed, Mr. Smith said he was for state supported kindergartens. The children who can afford to be sent get off to a flying start while those who cannot are handicapped.

Mention was made of the children who do not make satisfactory grades but are passed year after year. Betty Carrollton told about her brother discovering a notation on his 3rd grade record when applying to Georgia Tech. The notation said, "passed because of size." This enraged Mrs. Carrolton, a school teacher herself. Betty said she believed that was the only time her mother ever lambasted anyone outside of the family. She looked up that 3rd grade teacher and gave her a piece of her mind. (Betty's brother is 6 feet,5 inches tall and graduated with honors from high school.)

## TO ARMS

All members of the Forum are urged to:
1. Inform their communities of the importance of passing the constitutional amendment allowing school districts to merge over county lines and write their representatives today.

2. Write the President of the Senate, the Honorable Peter Zack Geer, and their own senator at once urging the passage of the Equal Pay Act (for Women).

## BILLS OF FARE

Next week the Forum will present George D. Busbee on "Planned Parenthood", Mrs. Janet Merrit on "Standards for Day Care Centers" and Julian Webb on the latest developments in mental health.

The solution to the mystery surrounding the missing Forum coffee will also be divulged.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATIVE FORUM FOR WOMEN

# current at the capitol

## Current at the Capitol

Atlanta, Georgia

Vol. IX, No. 2
Tuesday, January 25, 1966
Adah Toombs, Chairman
Cynthia R Montague, Editor

### "A LOT OF THINGS HAPPENED TODAY AT THE FORUM"

Mrs. Lorraine Cheek, President of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, introduced Senator Julian Webb from Donalsonville as a Democrat, saying that nowadays a party label was necessary because of the good showing of the Republicans. She went on to say that he was Floor Leader of the Senate, an attorney and had a wife and twin daughters all graduates of Agnes Scott.

"Dear ladies" he began, "I talked with my 3 year old granddaughter on the telephone recently and she told me she had seen me on television and had given me a kiss on the screen and she said sadly that I had not recognized her. It is hard to recognize yourself sometimes after an introduction. This is my second appearance at your Forum and I am flattered. One of my colleagues this morning after hearing that I was to talk here on mental health said that I was peculiarly qualified to do this."

Let me review mental health in Georgia briefly. Early in the Sanders administration, Dr. Addison Duval was made director of the Division of Mental Health in the Department of Public Health and he has done an excellent job. The Governor's Commission on Efficiency and Economy in Government established mental health needs and priorities. The present goals are: 1. A decentralization of hospital care through the construction of 8-12 Regional Multipurpose State Hospitals (limited to 1,000 beds) in order to treat patients close to home. 2. The development of Comprehensive Community Mental Health Centers which would be community owned and operated with some financial aid from the state and federal governments. These centers would provide inpatient, outpatient and consultation services as well as emergency care and follow-up for patients in the immediate area. 3. Greatly increased training and recruitment of professional personnel needed to operate these new facilities. This last has been the most difficult stage of the whole program.

He went on to point out the mental health programs that have been begun during the past three years which include: 1. A building for emotionally disturbed children at Milledgeville (more than 1/2 million dollars). 2. A sewage treatment plant for Milledgeville (3.8 million dollars).

3. Construction of two additional cottages at the Georgia Mental Health Institute in DeKalb (1½ million dollars). 4. Approval of the Georgia Retardation Center in Atlanta and initial financing to relieve the strain on Gracewood (20 million dollars).

At the Milledgeville State Hospital since 1962 there has been a 32% increase in patient load and the staff has been increased by almost 600 persons. The per diem expense per patient has risen from $3.66 in 1962 to $4.53 in 1965. The average stay has been cut to 82 days as compared with 3 years in 1959.

At the end of 1966, we shall have turned the corner on mental health development. Much will remain to be done as the money is available but the program of decentralization will be firmly fixed as the foundation of a success story in mental health treatment in Georgia.

Mrs. Janet S. Merritt, Representative from Americus, was introduced next by Mrs. Cheek who said proudly that Mrs. Merritt was a clubwoman, a flower show judge, a musician, a licensed real estate broker, a former teacher, a member of the Andersonville Memorial Commission and a Democrat.

The attractive Mrs. Merritt addressed herself to her subject of Licensure for Day Care Centers with vigor. She said "When this Act No. 5 was passed in the 1963 Assembly, it gave the Department of Children and Youth under Mrs. Bruce Schaefer the right and duty to license Day Care Centers. This caused a furor and some of the complaints of the operators were well founded. No one likes to be regulated but we cannot go back to Thoreau and "Walden Pond." Since this area applies to the very young children in this state and since the new program of licensing had caused some unrest, Speaker George T. Smith appointed a committee to study the situation. I have been serving on this committee."

She continued "The 20th century has been called the century of the child because of the unprecendented interest which our society is showing in all phases of child welfare, especially the preschool phase. In Europe, however, early records show that a day nursery was established in Switzerland in 1767. By 1913, most large German cities had day care nurseries for babies under 3 and all day kindergartens to care for preschool children, 3-6. The growth of day nurseries in this country has been fabulouis and this is not surprising as 23% of all working mothers have children under 18. A 1958 survey showed that about 400,000 children, latch key children, under 12 are expected to take care of themselves while their mothers worked full time.

Mrs. Merritt explained "Forty seven states have licensing provisions for Day Care Centers. Georgia is one of the latest to adopt such procedures. We have about 700 such centers in Georgia. In 1963, the first year of licensing, 19 centers received a regular license and 168 received a temporary one and the number has greatly increased up to this time. The reasons for not granting a regular license were overcrowding, not meeting the Health Department's food and sanitation requirements and lack of qualified supervisory personnel.

The Department of Children and Youth has been greatly handicapped in this new program by lack of staff to do the licensing which requires visiting and revisiting. The licenses have been slow in being issued. This has caused friction among the operators who have been inspected and those who have not."

"The standards that have been drawn for Day Care Centers are fair. They seek to protect our young, preschool children at the most formative time of their lives. I believe the bulk of operators and owners want as fine a center as possible, and as soon as the standards are met on their part and licenses can be expedited more rapidly we should see a greatly brightened picture of day care in Georgia.

--more--

Mrs. Cheek was up to the third round of introductions as she told the audience about Representative George D. Busbee from Albany. He attended Duke and was graduated from the University of Georgia where he obtained his law degree. He has served 9 years in the House, this year as Floor Leader. He has 4 children.

He began by saying that last year he had spoken to the Forum on reapportionment. This year he came to speak of another kind of reapportionment, family planning. He allowed that the Forum program was as varied as the Assembly's.

The idea of a bill on child planning came to him several months ago as he was driving along the highway and saw an unpainted, tenant house with 7 children, like stair steps, playing in the yard. It seemed the more rundown the house, the more children. He said, "I began to read about the War on Poverty and I believe the three major areas to reduce it are education, job opportunity and methods of family planning. We are told in the Assembly that if we do not do certain things, the federal government will and we are nudged into new fields of legislation. I don't know of any federal family planning program and it seems to be up to the states to provide one. There is no political gain in embarking on such a sensitive and controversial subject except gain to society in the long run.

A husband and wife have the freedom to have as many children as often as they want. However, our poor and uneducated should also have the right to be protected against excessive, unplanned, accidental and crippling births if they wish to be protected.

Modern legislation in family planning is being offered in several states. Many years ago similar legislation suggested by the head of the Illinois Public Aid Commission ended in his resignation. This year the Illinois Legislature passed a resolution approving the program. Colorado and Kansas have also just passed similar legislation.

Emory School of Medicine is conducting a family planning program at Grady Hospital in Atlanta with foundation funds, primarily among indigent mothers in the post-partum clinic. In 1964 it is estimated that between 10% and 14% of the indigent women in the reproductive age group in Fulton and DeKalb Counties were instructed in birth control methods at Grady. In the program of Dr. Joseph R. Swartwout and his staff during the year 1964, there were 6,940 births and 3,933 of those mothers who returned for post-partal examination 6 weeks after birth were offered instruction in contraceptive devices or methods. This is the time for such education if the patient so desires. Of these 3,933 indigent mothers who were instructed, only 95 failed to use the pills, foam , the intrauterine devices, rhythm or other method. The follow-up showed that over 80% were continuing to use these devices after four months.

He continued "The legislation I am adapting to our Georgia law will be similar to the Colorado and Kansas statutes. There will be no eligibility requirements. It will not be limited to people on welfare although welfare workers on the local level should receive instruction so that they may inform welfare check recipients of child bearing age about family planning. The cost will be nominal. We already have the health clinics and the staff. The money needed for contraceptives will not be large. The most frequently used, the intrauterine device costs only 8¢ and can be used over a long period of time. Oil will boil when the question of unmarried women and girls comes up. I am not sure of this detail myself. I think this legislation over a 50 year period will bring lasting benefits to our society.

HICKORY, DICKORY DOCK, NEXT WEEK 9:30 O'CLOCK - Next week, Tuesday, February 1, Agricultural Building, 19 Hunter Street S.W., across from the Capitol, the Saint George of Fulton County, Represntative Jack Ethridge will talk on judicial reform. Join the deMille extravaganza of good-looking, intelligent women there.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATIVE FORUM FOR WOMEN

# current at the capitol

Current at the Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Vol. IX, No. 3 Tuesday, February 1,1966
Adah Toombs, Chairman Cynthia R. Montague,Editor

FORUM--A PUBLIC MEETING PLACE FOR OPEN DISCUSSION--WEBSTER

Mrs. Adah Toombs introduced Representative JackEtheridge from Fulton County by saying that there was one man who really knew the meaning of amo, amas, amat. She explained than when he met his Swiss wife at Agnes Scott and both were smitten, he wrote his future father-in-law, a scholarly Protestant minister, in Latin for her hand. Mr. Etheridge was not versed in French. His father-in-law was conversant with Latin, French and Hebrew and he assumed any young man attending law school knew Latin well so their correspondence was always conducted in Latin.

With that "affectionate" introduction, Mr. Etheridge began on his topic by saying, "The Defense of the Indigent Bill" is symtomatic of the developing urban needs in this country.
Now, we are seeing the invisible man as we have never seen him before. To bear this out, a man named Gideon, believing axiomatically that every man is entitled to counsel, gave rise in his inarticulate, bumbling way to this idea. During the trial of Gideon versus Wainwright he wrote a note to that effect. This case has been written up in "Gideon's Trumpet" by Anthony Lewis, a leading reporter in judicial affairs, a book I heartily recommend to you all. Gideon was in jail in Florida and if you remember about 5,000 criminals were released there on a habeas corpus petition not so long ago because of the very fact that they had had no representation in court."

"This bill is principally the work of the Georgia Bar Association. It will provide counsel for those who are charged with a crime and are currently unable to pay attorney's fees. It will set up an office of Public Defender. It will provide minimal attorney fees for representation. The expense of such a program will be shared by the state and county on a 50-50 basis."

Counsel is required from the first minute a man is restrained, at the time he loses his liberty. It is not a matter of guilt. It is a matter of fairness. A little Italian, Escapito, was held in a Chicago jail until he confessed. All the while his attorney was outside in the hallway and was not permitted to see him.

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There is a joke about campaigning when the politicians promise that they are going to take care of the people who need care. Sometimes, these promises remind one of the back platform of a street car that is not meant to stand on, just to get in on. If the poor do not, indeed, receive the justice of the rich, it violates the precepts of our country and something should be done about it."

Representative Jack Brinkley, an attorney from Columbus, on his maiden voyage to the Forum, was introduced next. Mrs. Toombs announced that he was married, had two children, was graduated from Young Harris and in his second term in the House. She added, "we are so smart, we always get the very best looking men here to talk to us."

Mr. Brinkley had been requested to talk on the 1965 Federal Beautification Act. He began by describing the type of control possible concerning billboards under this bill. It provides for on premise advertising--a gasoline station can advertise on its own property. Out door advertising is permissible in commercial or industrial areas. Except for these instances billboards are prohibited within 660 feet of the edge of the right-of-way along the Interstate and primary road systems. Signs in existence as of September 1, 1965, are not required to be removed until July 1,1970 even though they are in "control areas." Just compensation is to be paid to owners of signs which are to be removed as well as to owners of property on which signs are located. The compensation costs are to be shared between the states and the federal government with the latter paying 75%.

He explained that control of junkyards along the Interstate and primary systems is to be achieved by January 1, 1968 and the control area is 1,000 feet from the edge of the right-of-way. Plantings, fencing or other appropriate means may be used as screening devises. Junkyards which cannot be screened do not have to be removed until July 1, 1970, and those in commercial or industrial areas are not subject to control. Again just compensation is paid for screening and removal of junkyards with cost sharing between state and federal governments in the proportion mentioned above. If Georgia does no comply with these provisions for junkyards and billboards she stands to lose 20% of her highway appropriation or 13 and 1/2 million dollars.

As an extra inducement, the states will be allocated an amount equal to 3% of apportioned federal-aid highway funds to use for landscape and roadside enhancement. These funds may be used for areas adjacent to and within the right-of-way. These funds do not have to be matched.

He concluded by saying, "We need a constitutional amendment passed on this matter to be presented to the electorate in November. With this amendment, the 1967 Legislature will be in a position to move. Some people say we are being pushed into this backwards but I don't think so. Things of beauty are worth making a sacrifice for."

Mr. Morris L. Shadburn, Chief Engineer for the State Highway Department, was then introduced. He corroborated what Mr. Brinkley had said. He made a plea for understanding that in the "science of beautification", safety factors must be kept in mind. He said that the Gulf Oil people had come to him recently for a permit to beautify all their stations in the state. He had to tell them that in their landscaping the "sight distance" must not be destroyed either for the customer or the passing traveler. This can be maintained by low scrubs at the entrances of the stations. He commented that if a tree was planted within 30 feet of the road pavement, someone ran into it. He reminded the audience that on ramps and exits visability had to be strictly maintained. On that note the Forum was ended for another week.

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## HUE AND CRY

All members of the Forum are urged to contact or write Senator Julian Webb, Senator Harry C. Jackson and Lieutenant Governor, Peter Zack Geer about the necessity for an amendment to the Georgia Constitution so Georgia will be able to comply with the provisions of the Federal Beautification Act, and be in a position to benefit from it.

## TUESDAY'S CHILD IS FULL OF GRACE (AND KNOWLEDGE)

Next Tuesday, February 8, at 9:30 in the Auditorium of the Agricultural Building, 19 Hunter Street S.W., Senator Battle Hall will discuss Alto Prison today. Zell Miller, Director of Georgia's Probation Department will talk on probation.

Senators B. Avant Edenfield and William A. Searcey will cover the subject of capitol punishment.

Mrs. James (007) Carter has explained the mystery of the missing coffee on the opening morning of the Forum. Somehow channels crossed, and all three gallons of coffee were delivered to Mrs. Carter's house in Buckhead to her husband's great bafflement.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATIVE FORUM FOR WOMEN

current at the capitol

# Current at the Capitol

Atlanta, Georgia

Vol. IX, No. 4 Tuesday, February 8, 1966
Adah Toombs, Chairman Cynthia R. Montague, Editor

## "LET THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME"

Mrs. Fred Patterson, National Board member of the United Church Women, in her opening remarks suggested that the Forum speakers sing for their supper. She had in mind a rendition of the two proposed state songs, one by Johnny Mercer and the other by Lollie Belle Wylie. The speakers demurred unanimously in a chorus so she went on with their introductions.

Senator Battle Hall of Rome, Chairman of the State Penal Affairs Committee, was the first to speak. He commented proudly that this was his 10th year to speak to the Forum. In the earlier years he had spoken on educational matters, more recently on penal reform. He stated that penal reform covered 3 areas: 1. The Department of Corrections, the state constituted body that administers the prisoners. 2. The Department of Pardons and Paroles who examine (under the laws of Georgia) the records of prisoners. 3. The Department of Probation that is concerned with salvaging wrong doers by giving them another chance to behave themselves without being imprisoned.

He went on to say that the prison population had been about 10,000 in 1962 and was now reduced to 8,400. The reasons for this are that the administration of reform legislation laws has been very satisfactory. In addition, the financial state of the Probation Department has been improved. The penal programs are directed towards rehabilitation rather than punishment. It may seem the state is going at a snail's pace but some giant steps have been taken. The 1,000 young men at Alto between the ages of 17-21 can now attend an accredited high school which also has a program of physical education. The rennovation of the buildings there, formerly used for T.B., has been extremely slow. The vocational-technical school was assured last year and again this year.

He continued, "The prison at Reidsville has about 2,800 prisoners. Of this number about 350 are hardened criminals and about 250 are sex deviates, which the warden says cannot be handled there properly. When the new Classification Center, to be built at Jackson, is completed, these problems should be relieved. The women prisoners (400) have been moved out of a frame building at Milledgeville and are now in the Kemper Building (masonry) which is a change for the better.

He concluded, "We got behind just like the school system and we have to run just to stay still. What we really need is a crash program of spending which will in the long run save us money."

Zell Miller, a former senator and presently the Director of the Georgia Department of Probation, spoke next. He began by saying ruefully that he always followed Battle Hall on the program and Senator Hall always used up all of his time.

He went on to say, "There is often confusion between probation and parole. Probation is a means of keeping a deserving person who has gone wrong out of prison by giving him a second chance. Parole on the other hand is a form of conditional release given to a prisoner who has already served part of his sentence in a penal institution. Parole is a part of the institutional treatment---probation is an alternative to it. Probation does not mean that an offender is granted clemency. I like to think of it as being somewhere between the tear-duct and the tear gas philosophies of handling those who have broken the law. Probation is conditioned upon the acceptance and discharge of certain responsibilities, which include reporting to the Probation Officer, working faithfully at suitable employment and supporting their legal dependents to the best of their ability, not moving outside the jurisdiction of the court, making restitution and paying fines and costs as directed by the court. Failure of the probationer to conduct himself in accordance with the conditions of his probation results in the issuance of a warrant for his arrest, a hearing before the sentencing judge and if the violation is found to have been willful and flagrant, revocation of his probation and service of the remainder of his sentence in prison."

He continued "Probation is an evolutionary product of English Common Law, authorities generally agree that it had its real beginning in America. A Boston cobbler, John Augustus, fathered it. He enjoyed attending police court. In August, 1841, he decided on an impulse to stand bail for a drunkard and see if he could reform him. This the court permitted and three weeks later, at his hearing, he showed such convincing signs of reformation that the judge dismissed the case. Augustus was so encouraged with this success that he expanded his activities in the fields of bailing and reforming. During the remaining 16 years of his life he helped almost 2,000 persons with a high degree of success. In a little volume of memoirs, he referred to this practice as "probation" and that is how the name and practice came into being.

Georgia is a relative newcomer into the probation field. The Georgia Statewide Probation System was created by the General Assembly in 1956. Since then the System has grown to employ 61 officers, 3 field supervisors, 1 examiner, and 42 field secretaries, supervising slightly less than 10,000 probationers. In addition, the officers collected over 1 million dollars in fines, restitution and support payments last year. Since we have been in operation, we have had to revoke less than five per cent of the 56,000 probations granted. This is one of the nation's finest records.

"Probation is not the whole answer but it is the principal one. It can be justified not only on moral but economic grounds. Putting a man in the Georgia State Penetentiary System costs $550 a year for housing, $500 a year for custody and administration, a total of $1,050. You can add $1,200 a year in welfare to his dependents, $2,080 in average earnings lost and $100 in state taxes. Our economy loses $4,430 each time a man enters prison and we, taxpayers have to pay $2,259 of that amount. Compare this to $85.60 to supervise the same man on probation for a year.

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The essence of our religious heritage is redemption of the individual and I know of no program of government on any level which more nearly embodies that concept than probation. Help us translate the idea of the "second chance" into the reality of restored, useful lives."

Avant Edenfield, Senator from Statesboro, was presented next as the man who went all over Georgia to see how feelings were running on capital punishment. He began, "Ten of us Senators traveled through Georgia listening to grand jury reports, petitions and civic groups--and it is difficult to say that we have all the answers. Capital punishment is used as a last resort and has been used since the time of Hammurabi. In England during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries there were 450 crimes with the death penalty, including, pick pocketing, shooting deer out of season or killing wildlife on someone else's property. We recommended that crimes calling for capital punishment be lowered from 22 to 6 (murder, treason, rape, robbery by open force, kidnapping for ransom and perjury leading to the execution of an innocent person.) This is a highly emotional area and the question always comes up if it is right to take the life of another person. Legally it is right hazy, in the grey zone. I feel that it is a deterent to crime, so I voted for it. Society needs to be protected. Remove it and we may have more crimes. The vote among us on the Senate Committee was 6 for capital punishment and 4 against. However, we may be moving towards the time when it is abolished. I might even change my mind on the matter", he finished.

## FORUM SAYS THAT, FORUM SAYS THIS

Next week put on your beret, green, lavender, blue, for you all are a very special force, and come to hear Representative Mac Barber on the recommendations by the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. He will cover the Georgia Equal Pay Act, the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act and the bill to create a permanent Commission on the Status of Women.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATIVE FORUM FOR WOMEN

current at the capitol

Current at the Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Vol. IX, No. 5 — Tuesday, February 15, 1966
Adah Toombs, Chairman — Cynthia R. Montague, Editor

## CONSOLIDATED A, B, C'S

Mrs. Harry Pfiffner, President of the Georgia League of Women Voters, started the wheel turning by saying due to the late start, a long glowing introduction was not possible but she did say that the first speaker, Senator Jimmy Carter, of Plains, Georgia, was a champion of quality education and she encouraged him to tell the Forum what he saw about consolidation in his crystal ball.

Senator Carter began by saying, "I live in a very small community of 500 population and about 120 students in the local high school. About 7 or 8 years ago, I started talking consolidation there, and do you know, it got real difficult for me to go for some gasoline for my car or pick up my mail at the Post Office. Finally a delegation called on me and said they would rather integrate than consolidate. That is a strong conclusion for them to come to."

"I can understand the way they feel. In my town there is a very close relationship with the school. The whole social life is bound up with it and the church. No one wants to lose his alma mater. Also there is great rivalry between the different schools. The teachers are afraid of what may happen to their jobs if consolidation comes. We don't have any surplus food for the lunch program so these commodities are purchased through the 3 local stores. There is intense opposition to consolidation and this is economic as well as emotional. Small communities just have a hard time seeing the benefits they would reap because these benefits involve a change from what they now have safely in hand."

"We are making progress in the consolidation of schools but no progress at all is being made in the consolidation of school systems, on which the McClurkin Report was written. I can remember a little grammar school that used to be on the banks of the Chattahoochee. One teacher taught all 6 grades and she also fixed lunch. In some areas, the distances are just too great for consolidation. In Georgetown, Georgia, the best solution for the grammar school would be to consolidate across the Alabama state line. The nearest Georgia town is just too far away. We now have, however, an incidence of 38 schools that are willing to get together. They are waiting for funds. The state will pay 50% if the localities will pay 50% and if the latter are unable to do this, the state will pay more. We still have 130 high schools with less than 125 students. In some counties there are as many as 4 school systems. Fulton County has 2 systems. DeKalb has also. We get 1 teacher for every 25 students which includes a principal and a secretary. You run out of instructors real fast in a small school and have a real problem covering the academic subjects to be taught.

In these same small schools, you have a uniform program and all the children have to fit into the mold. There isn't any art or music, no football, no band. It is real hard on the more intelligent child and on the retarded one. They don't have the advantage of the 70 courses offered in the large systems.

Senate Bill 180, the Minimum Foundation for Education Act of 1964, provided increased local support for the schools. It also gave the State Board of Education the authority to set higher standards. I am hoping that these standards will be set by next fall. You can't really force consolidation but higher standards will do a lot to bring it about and combine that with a terrific effort of selling and educating the parents and teachers about the value and advantages of consolidation.

Back to right now, today, we must get Senate Resolution 38 passed which will permit area schools over county lines. It hasn't passed yet but we need it passed so the people can vote on it next fall. We have to have this before any consolidation of school systems can be started", he concluded.

In presenting Senator Mac Barber of Commerce, Mrs. Pfiffner said that Mrs. Barber was worried by that sad look on her husband's face in the newspaper recently. She is afraid that people will think that he is unhappy at home and that just isn't so.

"Lovely ladies," Senator Barber commenced, "Women are really a great power in this world. That reminds me of the story of the farm family that fell heir to the wolf pup. They kept him in a pen until he was grown. They realized then he must be trained or they would have to get rid of him. So they advertised for a wolf trainer. A grisly-looking frontiersman and a lovely lady answered the ad. The lovely lady opened the gate and walked into the pen. The wolf licked her face and put his paw on her knee. The farmer asked the frontiersman if he could do that. The frontiersman replied, "I could if you would get that wolf out of the pen." That shows how women can change the course of action.

He went on, "The Governor's Commission on the Status of Women has had three recommendations. 1. A Status of Women Agency was recommended and then created by executive order. 2. The Commission felt the laws governing the simultaneous death of a childless couple were unfair. Hence, the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act was drawn up. It has passed the House and will pass the Senate. It provides that the estate left will be divided equally between the heirs of the husband and wife. 3. The Georgia Equal Pay Act (for women) came shooting out of committee, yesterday, Valentine's Day, thanks to Mearle Meecham. It has had a history of getting into one committee after another, Judicial, Special Judicial, Rules. There has been an icehouse atmosphere sometimes and we have had to round up legislators we knew were for it but weren't present. Now it looks like it will pass. It has 8 parts to cover any extenuating circumstances and probably will be amended some. Domestic and agricultural workers will be excluded. Anyone who feels they are not being paid equal wages will have redress to the Superior Court after a Department of Labor official counsels with the employee to see if problem can be solved without court action. In the 27 other states that have this legislation, 95% of the establishments obey the Act automatically.

If we hope to establish ourselves on the moon, restless human beings that we are, our lives must be anchored with the golden ropes of purpose and meaning. We must hold the golden strands of freedom. You, lovely ladies, will help us move out in front and keep us there."

## "ENDS NOT WITH A WHIMPER BUT A BANG"

The Forum draws to a close until January, 1967. Then we will again put out our patterned wind stocking to see how the legislative tempests blow. Thanks and affection go to our wonderful Betty Carrollton who has done such an excellent weekly job of covering the Forum proper, to Norman "The Shavin" for quoting the Newsletter off and on, to Mrs. Stella Brady, the office secretary of the State PTA, a veritable Cellini of the stencil, to our unsung volunteer collators, staplers and folders and to Melvin Martin for running the stencil and transporting the Newsletter to the Post Office.

The Forum Board Members who deserve a hug and a peck for their laborings are as follows:

Mrs. Adah Toombs - Chairman

Mrs. Edith Gilbert - Treasurer

Mrs. William Green - Newsletter Chairman

Mrs. Rusty Kitfield - Program

Mrs. Mearle Meecham - Publicity

Mrs. James H. Carter - Hospitality

Mrs. C. D. Montague, Jr., - Editor

Durr 2 Felder Ave
Montgomery, Ala.

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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

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U.S.POSTAGE

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

SRC

5 Forsyth St.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dearest Mrs. Tilly: We are just back from California and while we were gone the Federal Court handed down a ruling on selections of juries which make the present law invalid, so far as I know. I am sure Chuck Morgan will have the latest ruling and also the section of the Code which deals with selection of juries. Women have just been put on them too. Chuck is a gold mine of information on legal questions and also a lovely fellow, [redacted] are very fond of him and you wi[redacted] too if you know him. If there i[redacted]ything I can do at this end, let m[redacted]ow. Sincerely and affectionately, [redacted] Durr

955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi
39209

April 19, 1966

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am sending you a copy of the bill on qualifications for jurors. This bill has passed the House and I understand is expected to pass the Senate also.

The only change in Section 1762 is the elimination of "male" before the word citizen in the first line.

Article 14 Section 264 of the Constitution reads:

No person shall be a grand or petit juror unless a qualified elector and able to read and write; but the want of any such qualification in any juror shall not vitiate any indictment or verdict. The legislature shall provide by law for procuring a list of persons so qualified, and the drawing therefrom of grand and petit jurors for each term of the circuit court.

We were very pleased to get your letter since the Jackson League of Women Voters has been studying the courts in its unit study sessions. We hope that both the League and UCW will make up by quality what we lack in quantity!

We'll begin now to promote visits to the courts, and will be watching for further news about our state workshop.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Schutt

Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt

# COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
# FOR
# HOUSE BILL NO. 296

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTIONS 1762, 1762-02, 1764, 1765, 1797, 3959, AND 4236, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1942, RECOMPILED, AS AMENDED, TO ELIMINATE DISTINCTIONS OF SEX FROM QUALIFICATIONS AS COMPETENT JURORS; TO ALLOW EXEMPTIONS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND EXEMPTIONS AS A PERSONAL PRIVILEGE FOR CITIZENS WHO ARE MOTHERS OR IN LOCO PARENTIS OF A CHILD OR CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIFTEEN, OR CITIZENS WHO ARE PREGNANT; TO PROVIDE FOR SEPARATE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR MALE AND FEMALE JURORS; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

SECTION 1. Section 1762, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

1762. Every citizen not under the age of twenty-one (21) years, who is a qualified elector of the county for more than one (1) year, and has not been convicted of an infamous crime, of the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors within a period of five (5) years and who is not a common gambler or habitual drunkard, is a competent juror; but no person who is or has been within twelve (12) months the overseer of a public road or road contractor shall be competent to serve as a grand juror. But the lack of any such qualifications on the part of one (1) or more jurors shall not vitiate an indictment or verdict. However, be it further provided that no talesman or tales juror shall be qualified who has served as such tales juror or talesman in the last preceding two (2) years; and no juror shall serve on any jury who has served as such for the last preceding two (2) years; and no juror shall serve who has a case of his own pending in that court, provided there are sufficient qualified jurors in the district, and for trial at that term.

SECTION 2. Section 1762-02, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, is amended to read as follows:

1762-02. Upon the entry of the aforesaid order by said circuit judge of the circuit court, and until its termination by an order made under Section 1 (Section 1762-01, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled) hereof, every citizen not under the age of twenty-one (21) years, who is either a qualified elector, or who is and has been a resident freeholder of the county for more than one (1) year, and has not been convicted of an infamous crime, or the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors within a period of five (5) years and who is not a common gambler or habitual drunkard, is a competent juror; but no person who is or has been within twelve (12) months the overseer of a public road or road contractor shall be competent to serve as a grand juror. But the lack of any such qualifications on the part of one (1) or more jurors shall not vitiate an indictment or verdict. However, be it further provided that no talesman or tales juror shall be qualified who has served as such tales juror or talesman in the last preceding two (2) years; and no juror shall serve on any jury who has served as such for the last preceding two (2) years; and no juror shall serve who has a case of his own pending in that court, provided that there are sufficient qualified jurors in the district, and for trial at that term.

SECTION 3. Section 1764, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, is amended to read as follows:

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1764. All officers in the executive department of the State government, all judges and officers of the several State courts, all county and county district officers, all physicians, osteopaths and dentists actually in practice, all teachers and officers of public schools and locomotive engineers actually engaged in their vocation, all keepers of public mills and ferries who personally pursue those callings as their principal business, paying tellers of banks and cashiers who also perform the duties of paying tellers, all ministers of the gospel and Jewish rabbis actually engaged in their calling, all officers of the government of the United States, all lawyers practicing their profession, all telegraph operators, one (1) apothecary to every store where drugs and medicines are the principal articles for sale, all members of fire departments in towns and cities having four (4) or more paid members of such fire departments, shall be exempt from serving as jurors.

All other persons shall be liable to serve as jurors, unless excused by the court for one (1) of the following causes:

(a) When the juror is ill, or when on account of serious illness in his family, the presence of the juror is required at home;

(b) When his attendance would cause a serious financial loss to him or to his business;

(c) When the juror is under an emergency, fairly equivalent to those mentioned in the foregoing clauses (a) and (b);

(d) When the juror is a school teacher engaged at the time in his profession and his attendance would create a serious disruption of the education of his students; or

(e) When jurors are drawn for a trial in a court in a county in which separate overnight accommodations for both male and female jurors are not available, the court may, in its discretion and with the consent of counsel for the respective parties, excuse all jurors of one (1) sex, provided that the interested parties are advised of their right to be tried by a jury from which neither sex has been excluded, in which event a record shall be made showing that the party or parties competently, intelligently and understandingly assented thereto. If there is no such assent, any available privately owned facilities deemed sufficient by the court may be used for the accommodations of jurors and it shall not be necessary that all jurors be housed at the same place but they may be housed separately, provided each group is accompanied by at least one (1) bailiff of the same sex as each group and to this end there should be no limit upon the number of bailiffs but this shall be in the sound discretion of the trial court.

An excuse of illness must be made either under the oath of the juror in open court or by certificate of a competent physician, made of his own knowledge and not by hearsay. The test of an excuse under clause (b) shall be whether, if the juror were incapacitated by illness or otherwise for a week, some other persons would be available or could reasonably be procured to carry on the business for the week, and the test under clause (c) shall be such as to be the fair equivalent, under the circumstances of that prescribed under clause (b) and in cases under clauses (b) and (c) the excuse must be made by the juror, in open court, under oath or by affidavit filed with the clerk and heard and examined in open court; provided, that when an excuse is of such nature that to make it publicly in open court would seriously embarrass the juror, the judge may hear it in chambers at the courthouse in the presence of the sheriff or his deputy.

It shall be unlawful for any employer or other person to persuade or attempt to persuade any juror to avoid jury service, or to intimidate or to threaten any juror in that respect. So to do shall be deemed an interference with the administration of justice and a contempt of court and punishable as such.

But a tales juror, save when drawn and retained for the week, shall not be compelled to serve two (2) days successively, unless the case in which he is empaneled continue longer than one (1) day. Grand jurors shall serve until discharged by the court.

SECTION 4. Section 1765, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

1765. Every citizen over sixty-five (65) years of age, every female citizen who is the mother or in loco parentis of a child or children under the age of fifteen (15) years or who is pregnant, and everyone who has served on the regular panel as a juror in the actual trial of one or more litigated cases within two (2) years, shall be exempt from service, if he or she claims the privilege; but the latter class shall serve as talesmen and on special venire, and on the regular panel, if there be a deficiency of jurors.

SECTION 5. Section 1797, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, is amended to read as follows:

1797. If any juror, summoned to appear at court, should render himself unfit for service by intoxication before his name is called in court, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars ($100.00), and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twenty-four (24) hours. After grand and petit juries are empaneled they shall be under the control of the court, and, for any breach of duty or contempt of court, may be fined and imprisoned. The court shall allow separate accommodations for male and female jurors where available and where not available the procedure outlined in Section 1764 (e) shall be followed. Male and female bailiffs may be specially sworn by the court, or under its discretion, to attend on such jurors and perform such duties as the court may require of them.

SECTION 6. Section 3959, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

3959. (a) Jurors in the chancery, county, and circuit courts shall be paid Eight Dollars ($8.00) per day, with the same mileage, tolls and ferriages as allowed to witnesses in the circuit court; and in the trial of felonies, where jurors are in charge of bailiffs, and are not permitted to separate, including cases where separate accommodations for male and female jurors are authorized by law, the sheriff, with the approval of the circuit judge, may pay for room and board of jurors on panel, for actual time of trial of such felonies.

Provided, however, no grand jury shall receive any compensation except mileage unless he shall have been sworn as provided by Section 1780, Mississippi Code of 1942; and provided further, however, no petit juror, except those jurors called on special venires, shall receive any compensation authorized under this subsection except mileage unless he shall have been sworn as provided by Section 1793, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled.

(b) Jurors on coroner's inquest shall be paid Three Dollars ($3.00) per day without mileage. Any constable, municipal law enforcement officer, or other law enforcement officer summoning jury on any inquisition in the county, attending the same, and taking inquest, shall receive Five Dollars ($5.00) per day as foreman of the coroner's jury, payable out of the county treasury.

(c) Jurors making inquisitions of idiocy, lunacy or of unsound mind, shall be paid One Dollar ($1.00) per day, without mileage, by the county treasurer on order of the board of supervisors on the certificate of the clerk of the chancery court in which such inquisition is held.

(d) Jurors in special eminent domain court shall be paid Five Dollars ($5.00) per day, and mileage to be taxed in the cost.

(e) Jurors in all other cases, except ad quod damnum proceedings, Three Dollars ($3.00) per day. In all criminal cases in the justice of the peace court, wherein the prosecution fails, the fees of jurors shall be paid by the county treasurer on order of the board of supervisors on the certificate of the county attorney in all counties that have county attorneys, otherwise by the justice of the peace.

SECTION 7. Section 4236, Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

4236. During the term of circuit court, the court may, in its discretion by order entered on its minutes, allow the sheriff a sufficient number of riding bailiffs at Ten Dollars ($10.00) per day, to be paid by the county on allowances of the court on the issuance of a warrant therefor, and may require that a certain number of such bailiffs shall be female, in cases in which female citizens serve as jurors.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

HOYLE, BOONE, DEES & JOHNSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 202 EDGEWORTH BUILDING
GREENSBORO, N. C. 27402

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HARRY M. GILES, JR.
CHARLES R. TEDDER

PHONE 919 275-9621
P. O. BOX 1747

2 May 1966

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Five Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ATTENTION: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Gentlemen:

Mr. John R. Taylor has asked us to quote to you the provisions about the selection of a jury as found in the North Carolina Constitution.

As far as I can ascertain the only references to jury in the North Carolina Constitution appear in Article I, Sections 13 and 19. We quote these sections as follows:

> "Sec. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful persons in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial, for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal."
>
> "Sec. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable. No person shall be excluded from jury service on account of sex."

Chapter 9 of the General Statutes of North Carolina referred to as G. S. 9-1 to G. S. 9-31 is the provision in the statutes relative to the selection of jurors and is somewhat detailed. We feel sure that the General Statutes of North Carolina are available to you so that you may refer to these provisions. If we can furnish you any further information, do not hesitate to call on us.

Yours very truly,

Lawrence T Hoyle
Lawrence T. Hoyle

LTH/sh

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

16 May 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We are delighted that the Fellowship of the Concerned are going to court! And for good reasons. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations is pleased to be included in your plans.

We will help promote attendance, although you may have a better mailing list than we. We do know some key persons in a number of centers.

A number of downtown churches in Little Rock are suitable and I am sure will be glad to be host: Second Presbyterian (William Fogleman, minister); Winfield Methodist (Joel Cooper, minister); Temple B'nai Israel (E.E. Palnick, rabbi); Trinity Episcopal Cathedral (Dean Charles Higgins). Of course, firm engagement cannot be made until a date is set.

About criteria for jury service, I was not quite clear. The state constitution has no specifications about jurymen. Arkansas Statutes - 1947 has these provisions for jury selection:

39 - 101 (p. 481) Grandjurors - Qualifications.

"No person shall be qualified to serve as a grand juryman unless he is an elector and citizen of the county in which he may be called to serve, temperate and of good behavior."

39 - 201 (p. 487) Jury Commissioners

"Jurors in both civil and criminal cases shall hereafter be selected as follows: The circuit courts, at their several terms, shall select three commissioners ... who possess the qualifications prescribed for petit jurymen ..."

39 - 206 (p. 489) Preparation of lists of grand jurors

"The Commissioners hall select from the electors of the county sixteen persons of good character, of approved integrity, sound judgement, and reasonable information to serve the next term of the court."

39 - 208 ( p. 491) Qualification of petit jurymen

Same as 39 - 206 above.

Hope this is the kind of information you wish.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

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TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

May 26, 1966

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We were glad to have your communication of April 28. We hare your concerr about southern court justice and congratulate the Fellowship of the Concerned for their work in this area.

I will be happy to cooperate with you in our state and will be glad to find a place to meet in Nashville when the date is set.

Below is the information from our Tennessee Constitution for which you asked.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant
Baxton Bryant

BB:jw

See attached. We are checking further with attorneys and will let you know our findings.

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Tenn Code Annotated

# TITLE 22
# JURIES AND JURORS

CHAPTER.
1. Qualifications and Exemptions, §§ 22-101—22-108.
2. Selection and Attendance of Jurors, §§ 22-201—22-222.
3. Challenging Jurors, §§ 22-301—22-304.
4. Compensation of Jurors, §§ 22-401—22-407.

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## CHAPTER 1
## QUALIFICATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

SECTION.
22-101. Basic qualifications.
22-102. Incompetent persons.
22-103. Occupational and disability exemptions.
22-104. Excuse from service.
22-105. Disqualification by interest or relationship.
22-106. Discharge of unqualified jurors.
22-107. Exemption from process.
22-108. Women not desiring to serve as jurors may be excused.

**22-101. Basic qualifications.**—Every person of the age of twenty-one (21) years, being a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state of Tennessee, and of the county in which he or she may be summoned for jury service for a period of twelve (12) months next preceding the date of such summons, is legally qualified to act as a grand or petit juror, if not otherwise incompetent under the express provisions of the Code. A woman shall have the option of serving or not when summoned to jury duty. [Code 1858, § 4002 (deriv. Acts 1809 (Sept.), ch. 119, § 2; 1835-1836, ch. 6, § 8); impl. am. Acts 1867-1868, ch. 31, § 1; Shan., § 5813; Code 1932, § 10006; Acts 1951, ch. 71, § 4.]

**Text Books.** History of a Lawsuit (7th ed., Gilreath), §§ 323, 739.

**Law Reviews.** Criminal Law and Procedure (William D. Warren), 6 Vand. L. Rev. 1179.

Jury Panels in Federal Courts, 22 Tenn. L. Rev. 203.

Selecting a Trial Jury In Tennessee, 22 Tenn. L. Rev. 220.

Cited: Brewer v. Jacobs (1884), 22 Fed. 217.

### NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Time for objection to juror.
2. Citizenship—Necessity.
3. Freeholder or householder.
4. Representation of colored persons.

**1. Time for Objection to Juror.**

**Objection for want of qualification of a juror propter defectum, must be made before the swearing of the jury.** Ward v. State (1839), 20 Tenn. 253; Calhoun v. State (1844), 23 Tenn. 477; Goodall v. Thurman (1858), 38 Tenn. 209; Draper v. State (1874), 63 Tenn. 246; Cartwright v. State (1883), 80 Tenn. 620; Hamilton v. State (1898), 101 Tenn. 417, 47 S. W. 695; Givens v. State (1899), 103 Tenn. 648, 55 S. W. 1107; Goad v. State (1900), 106 Tenn. 175, 61 S. W. 79; Walker v. State (1906), 118 Tenn. 375, 99 S. W. 366; Williams v. United States (1925), 3 Fed. (2d) 933.

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**2. Citizenship—Necessity.**

A juror must be a citizen, and a person of foreign birth who has not been naturalized is not a competent juror. Norfleet v. State (1857), 36 Tenn. 340.

**3. Freeholder or Householder.**

**Note**—Prior to Acts 1951, ch. 71 this section required the juror to be "a freeholder or householder." The following annotations are decided under such provision.

The freehold need not be in the county, but may be anywhere in the state. State v. Bryant (1837), 18 Tenn. 527.

A juror residing in part of a house occupied by himself as a grocery store, his widowed sister and her two children living with him, he paying the rent and furnishing the supplies, was a "householder," and a competent juror as to that question. Hall v. State (1873), 65 Tenn. 522.

Disqualification of a juror by reason of his not being a householder (formerly required) was only ground of challenge propter defectum, which was waived by failure to exercise the right of challenge. Williams v. United States (1925), 3 Fed. (2d) 933.

**4. Representation of Colored Persons.**

Motion by colored defendants to quash venire on the ground that colored jurors were not drawn from district predominantly colored was properly denied, where jury list contained names of colored persons, since proportionate representation of racial groups within a district is not required. Beckett v. United States (1936), 84 Fed. (2d) 731.

Collateral References

31 Am. Jur., Jury, §§ 124-132.

50 C. J. S., Juries, §§ 134-154.

Deafness of juror as ground for impeaching verdict. 15 A. L. R. (2d) 534.

Former jeopardy where jury discharged because of nonresidence. 38 A. L. R. 716.

Intelligence or character, test of qualifications of juror. 126 A. L. R. 507.

Women as jurors. 157 A. L. R. 461.

**22-102. Incompetent persons.**—Persons convicted of certain infamous offenses, specially designated in this Code, persons of unsound mind, persons not in the full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, and habitual drunkards, are incompetent to act as jurors. [Code 1858, § 4004; Shan., § 5815; Code 1932, § 10009.]

**Cross References.** Disqualifications of conspirators, § 40-1504.

**Text Books.** History of a Lawsuit (7th ed., Gilreath), §§ 323, 324.

**Law Reviews.** Criminal Law and Procedure (William D. Warren), 6 Vand. L. Rev. 1179.

Selecting A Trial Jury In Tennessee, 22 Tenn. L. Rev. 220.

Collateral References

31 Am. Jur., Jury, § 129.

50 C. J. S., Juries, §§ 135, 142, 153.

Criminal charge or conviction as disqualifying juror. 126 A. L. R. 518.

Governing law as to existence or character of offense for which one has been convicted in a federal court or court of another state, as bearing upon disqualification to sit on jury. 175 A. L. R. 805.

Removal by executive of disqualification resulting from conviction of crime as applicable in case of conviction in federal court or court of another state. 135 A. L. R. 1493.

**22-103. Occupational and disability exemptions.**—The following persons are exempt from liability to act as jurors: All persons holding office under the laws of the United States, or of this state; all employees of the railway mail service; all practicing attorneys, physicians, and clergymen; all acting professors or teachers of any college, school, or institution of learning; all members of fire companies; all persons over sixty-five (65) years of age, disabled by bodily infirmity, or specially exempted by any other positive law; all pharmacists registered under and in accordance with the laws of the state. Service in the national

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the specifically named persons on the panel are less praise-worthy. A policy of excluding all volunteers is sound, even though it eliminates a few persons who would make honest, competent and fair-minded jurors. Such a policy tends to eliminate the completely professional juror and to reduce somewhat the number of those whose integrity or impartiality may be open to question.

Juries for the Northern Division of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee come from fourteen counties. In the state courts jurors come from a single county and the travel expense from the homes of jurors to the court is comparatively trivial. Federal jurors often live a hundred miles from the Federal court. They receive seven cents a mile and seven dollars a day for their services.[37] Thus monetary and lost-time considerations make imperative in the Federal court system a careful, cautious selection of those best qualified, and the elimination of the obviously incompetent, undesirable and unfit prior to the deposit of names in the jury box. Of necessity, the Federal Jury Commission must see to it that many are not called and but few chosen. The large number of counties involved and the relatively small number of prospective jurors personally known to the jury officials further complicate the task. Faced with such difficulties our initial objective consists in obtaining good preliminary lists from each of the fourteen counties in this Division.

Such preliminary lists are obtained by writing a form letter to several carefully selected key-men in each of the fourteen counties. School superintendents, teachers, professors in colleges, ministers, postmasters, county farm agents, newspaper editors, labor leaders, bankers, accountants, merchants, manufacturers, employment officers and other outstanding citizens are typical.

Public officeholders are generally not a desirable source for obtaining lists of prospective jurors. They are well qualified in that they have a wide field of acquaintances, but the lists they present for jury service usually consist of the jobless to whom the officeholder is indebted politically. Manufacturers and employment officers almost invariably limit their lists to their retired employees. However, since many retired persons make excellent jurors, this source should not be entirely disregarded.

Since the key-men selected are those with a high sense of civic responsibility, usually they will consider the duty of nominating jurors for the United States District Court as an honor and a responsibility to be carefully and conscientiously exercised. In order to reduce the burden of compliance a single individual is never asked to supply more than a half dozen names. A typical letter to a key-man asks him to furnish a stated number of prospective jurors "with a good reputation for honesty and morality, with sufficient education to understand the problems involved in a lawsuit and who are worthy representatives of your county and favor proper enforcement of the

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[37] 28 U.S.C. § 1871.

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law." A form for the list and a franked envelope for its return is enclosed in the letter. The key-men are requested to include in their lists, so far as reasonably practicable, women, Negroes, and other representatives of all economic or social classes, and from every walk of life.

After preliminary lists are received from the various counties they are checked against each other and duplications are eliminated. A questionnaire is then sent to each person remaining on the various lists. The questionnaire asks for the juror's name, address, length of residence in the county, age, occupation, whether he has served as a juror and, if so, when and where, whether he has been convicted of a crime, whether his hearing and vision are good, whether he is disabled in any other manner, whether he is able to speak, read, write and understand the English language. Inquiry is also made as to the extent of his education, whether he is a real property owner, whether he is interested in pending cases, whether he is exempt from jury service and, if so, whether he will waive his exemption. When the prospective juror is a woman, she is asked whether she will exercise her option in favor of serving if selected for jury service. Women who decline jury service are exempt.

To the end that the jury will be nonpartisan, an inquiry about political affiliations is intentionally omitted from the questionnaire. A Federal statute[38] requires jurors to be chosen "without reference to party affiliations." Reference as to fraternal or religious affiliations are also intentionally omitted from the questionnaire.

The Jury Commission's objectives are to get jurors who are representative of the community, chosen from its best citizens. The most common complaint against the jury system is the lack of intelligence and integrity in the jury box. A community is made up of many groups, but in every group are persons of outstanding intelligence and integrity. Active business men are generally insufficiently represented, and the unemployed class is invariably over-represented. Over-representation of what can perhaps be called the less desirable elements of society has resulted in the deterioration of the jury system with a considerable loss of confidence on the part of the public in the system. The administration of justice is too important to put ultimate decisions in the hands of casually selected second-rate jurors. No man has a right to be a bricklayer, or a bus driver, or a judge, or a lawyer, or a juror, unless he is qualified to do the job. A demagogue may say that all men are qualified for jury duty. Every intelligent person knows better. The careful use of questionnaires will eliminate many of the wholly unfit jurors.

The Federal Jury Commission needs more investigative powers, and more financial support, if it is to be made a really effective screening device. Probably it would be desirable if all prospective jurors could be interviewed personally prior to placing their names in the box. A still greater improve-

---

[38] 28 U.S.C. § 412

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Treasurer
Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
Executive Director

MISS KATHERINE JONES
Associate Director

June 1, 1966

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We are enclosing a photocopy of certain sections of the Tennessee Constitution which may prove helpful to you in the study of southern court justice.

We are continuing to look for information pertinent to this study.

Sincerely,

Harry Wiersema

Harry A. Wiersema, Jr.
Deputy Director

HAW:jw

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*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Article I - Declaration of Rights

**SEC. 5.** *Elections to be free and equal—right of Suffrage.*—That elections shall be free and equal, and the right of suffrage, as hereinafter declared, shall never be denied to any person entitled thereto, except upon a conviction by a jury of some infamous crime, previously ascertained and declared by law, and judgment thereon by court of competent jurisdiction.

**SEC. 6.** *Trial by jury—qualifications of jurors.*—That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and no religious or political test shall ever be required as a qualification for jurors.

**SEC. 7.** *Unreasonable Searches and Seizures—General warrants.*—That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offenses are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

**SEC. 8** *No man to be disturbed but by law.*—That no man shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

**SEC. 9.** *Right of the accused in criminal prosecutions.*—That in all criminal prosecution, the accused hath the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the County in which the crime shall have been committed, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

**SEC. 10** *Double jeopardy prohibited.*—That no person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

**SEC. 11.** *No ex post facto laws.*—That laws made for the punishment of acts committed previous to the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are contrary to the principles of a free Government; wherefore no EX POST FACTO law shall be made.

**SEC. 12.** *No corruption of blood or forfeiture of estates.*—That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. The estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in case of natural death. If any person be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture in consequence thereof.

**SEC. 13.** *Treatment after arrest.*—That no person arrested and confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

**SEC. 14.** *Prerequisities to criminal charge.*—That no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment or impeachment.

**SEC. 15.** *Bailable offenses—Habeas corpus.*—That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident, or the presumption great. And the privilege of the writ of HABEAS CORPUS shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the General Assembly shall declare the public safety requires it.

**SEC. 16.** *Restrictions on bail, fines and punishment.*—That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

**SEC. 17.** *Open courts—Redress of injuries—Suits against the State.*—That all courts shall be open; and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the State in such manner and in such courts as the Legislature may be law direct.

**SEC. 18.** *No imprisonment for debt.*—The Legislature shall pass no law authorizing imprisonment for debt in civil cases.

**SEC. 19.** *Freedom of speech and press.*—That the printing presses shall be free to every person to examine the proceedings of the Legislature; or of any branch or officer of the government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions, is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. But in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libel, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other criminal cases.

**SEC. 20.** *No retrospective laws.*—That no retrospective law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be made.

**SEC. 21.** *No man's services or property taken without consent or compensation.*—That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken, or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without just compensation being made therefor.

**SEC. 22.** *No perpetuities or monopolies.*—That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and shall not be allowed.

**SEC. 23.** *Right of assembly.*—That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance.

This is the only mention of jury in the entire constitution. – HW.

For your interest

alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists. This exemption shall not operate against public taxes, nor debts contracted for the purchase money of such homestead, or improvements thereon.

SEC. 12. *Education to be cherished—Common school fund—Poll tax—Whites and negroes.*—Knowledge, learning, and virtue, being essential to the preservation of republican institutions, and the diffusion of the opportunities and advantages of education throughout the different portions of the State, being highly conducive to the promotion of this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly in all future periods of this Government, to cherish literature and science. And the fund called common school fund, and all the lands and proceeds thereof, dividends, stocks, and other property of every description whatever, heretofore by law appropriated by the General Assembly of this State for the use of common schools, and all such as shall hereafter be appropriated, shall remain a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall never be diminished by Legislative appropriations; and the interest thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of common schools throughout the State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof; and no law shall be made authorizing said fund or any part thereof to be divested to any other use than the support and encouragement of common schools. The State taxes, derived hereafter from polls shall be appropriated to educational purposes, in such manner as the General Assembly shall from time to time direct by law. No school established or aided under this section shall allow white and negro children to be received as scholars together in the same school. The above provisions shall not prevent the Legislature from carrying into effect any laws that have been passed in favor of the Colleges, Universities or Academies, or from authorizing heirs or distributees to receive and enjoy escheated property under such laws as may be passed from time to time.

SEC. 13. *Game and fish.*—The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws for the protection and preservation of Game and Fish, within the State, and such laws may be enacted for and applied and enforced in particular Counties or geographical districts, designated by the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. *Intermarriage between whites and negroes.*—The intermarriage of white persons with negroes, mullattos, or persons of mixed blood, descended from a negro to the third generation inclusive or their living together as man and wife in this State is prohibited. The legislature shall enforce this section by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 15. *Religious holidays.*—No person shall in time of peace be required to perform any service to the public on any day set apart by his religion as a day of rest.

SEC. 16. *Bill of rights to remain inviolate.*—The declaration of rights hereto prefixed is declared to be a part of the Constitution of this State, and shall never be violated on any pretense whatever. And to guard against transgression of the high powers we have delegated, we declare that everything in the bill of rights contained, is excepted out of the General powers of the government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

SEC. 17. *County offices.*—No County office created by the Legislature shall be filled otherwise than by the people or the County Court.

## SCHEDULE

SECTION 1. *Terms of public officers—Appointments—Exceptions.*—That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the Constitution, it is declared that the Governor of the State, the members of the General Assembly and all officers elected at or after the general election of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy, shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed in this Constitution.

Officers appointed by the courts shall be filled by appointment, to be made and to take effect during the first term of the court held by Judges elected under this Constitution.

All other officers shall vacate their places thirty days after the date fixed for the election of their successors under this Constitution.

The Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer shall hold their offices until the first session of the present General Assembly occuring after the ratification of this Constitution and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The officers then elected shall hold their offices until the fifteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

SEC. 2. *Supreme court judges—Vacancies—Attorney-general and reporter.*—At the first election of Judges under this Constitution there shall be elected six Judges of the Supreme Court, two from each grand division of the State who shall hold their offices for the term herein prescribed.

In the event any vacancy shall occur in the office of either of said Judges at any time after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, it shall remain unfilled and the Court shall from that time be constituted of five Judges. While the Court shall consist of six Judges they may sit in two sections, and may hear and determine causes in each at the same time, but not in different grand divisions at the same time.

When so sitting, the concurrence of two Judges shall be necessary to a decision.

The Attorney General and Reporter for the State shall be appointed after the election and qualification of the Judges of the Supreme Court herein provided for.

## GEORGIA CODE 59-101

Jury Commissioners - appointment, numbers, qualification and removable.

There shall be a board of jury commissioners of six discreet persons, who are not practicing attorneys-at-law, nor county officers, who shall hold their appointment for a year and who shall be appointed by the judge of the superior court.

On the first appointment, two shall be appointed for two years, two for four years, two for six years. The judge shall have the right to remove said commissioners at any time, in his discression for cause, and appoint a successor. Provided that no person shall be elligible or appointed to succeed himself as a member of said board of jury commissioners.

Oath - Jury commissioners before entering on the discharge of their duties shall take and subscribe before the ordinary of their respective counties, the following shall be entered on the minutes of the Court of the Ordinary. "You shall faithfully and impartially discharge the duty of jury commissionary for the county of ____________ in accordance with the constitution of this state, to the best of your skill and knowledge, and deliberations and counsel of the jury commission, while in the discharge of their duties, you shall forever keep secret and inviolate the deliberations unless called upon to evidence thereof in some court of justice or other legal tribunal of this state So help you God."

Code 59-106 - Revision of jury lists. Selection of grand and travers jurors.

Biennially, if the Judge of the Superior Court shall direct, triennally on the first Monday in August, or within 60 days thereafter, the board of jury commissioners shall revise the jury list.

The jury commissioners shall select from the books of the tax receiver upright and intelligent citizens to serve as jurors, and shall write the names of persons selected on tickets. They shall select from these a sufficient number, no exceeding 2/5 of the whole number of the most experienced, intelligent and upright citizens to serve as grand jurors, whose names they shall write upon other tickets. The entire number first selected including those after selected as grand jurors, shall constitute the body of traverse jurors for the county, to be drawn for service as provided by law, except that when in drawing juries a name which has already been drawn for the same term as grand juror shall not be drawn as a traverse juror, such name shall be returned to the box and another drawn in its stead.

(1955 - P. 247. The work "citizen" was inserted for men.)

(Colored persons - Fulton County having a total population in 1950 of 505,083 - of this, 165,814 colored people. Showing tax returns 105,035 were white, and 17,730 were colored tax payers -- placing 20,509 white and 1,115 colored jurors upon traverse jury lists.)

### Municipal Courts

Police
Traffic

### County Courts

Civil & Criminal

### State Courts

State Court of Appeals
State Supreme Court

### Federal Courts

U.S. District Court
(generally in U.S. Post Office
U.S. Circuit Court of appeals
U.S. Supreme Court

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# HEALTH CARE
# and the
# NEGRO POPULATION

*A publication of the . . .*

**NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE**
**14 East 48th Street**
**New York, N. Y. 10017**

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# FOREWORD

During the past few years, an impressive amount of information has accumulated on the availability of health services to Negroes and concerning the participation of Negroes in health services.

Many organizations have collected and issued this information, including: the United States Commission on Civil Rights, State Advisory Committees to the Commission, the National Urban League and local Urban Leagues, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Southern Regional Council, state and local human relations agencies, hospital planning bodies, and professional associations--notably the National Medical Association--several independent professional journals--notably Modern Hospital and Medical Tribune--the staffs of Howard and Meharry Medical schools, and several Members of Congress.

These organizations and individuals have collected the information which was of particular interest to them, frequently with little awareness of what the others had done or were doing. Some of the information is nationwide in character; some is limited to regions, states and cities. Most of it is based on firsthand experience, observations and interviews.

The National Urban League decided that the available information should be systematically assembled and reviewed as a first step toward an expanded, professionally sound program dealing with health services as related to the Negro. The task of collecting and the initial analysis was undertaken by Mrs. Ann Langenberg Riday, National Urban League Research Associate, under the direction of Miss Jeweldean Jones, Associate Director for Health and Welfare, National Urban League.

The second step was to interpret the available information in light of the nation's historic civil rights struggle and of the nation's medical care crisis. The interpretation and action recommendations were drafted by Dr. Walter J. Lear, member of the Subcommittee on Health Needs and Resources, National Urban League, and consultant on community health services. The entire Subcommittee on Health Needs and Resources actively participated in the final formulation of the interpretation under the direction of Mrs. Mary Gay Harm, chairman. In this process, it was fortunate in having the assistance of a number of national experts in the field of public health and medical care.

The interpretation does not necessarily represent the views of each member of the Subcommittee in every respect. However, the Subcommittee believes the interpretation as a whole does constitute a valid basis for action which would eliminate racial discrimination in health services and improve the effectiveness of health services for all Americans.

The action recommended would require resources far beyond those of any one organization. Only the continuing energetic efforts of a wide range of organizations and individuals will move the nation's health services in the directions outlined.

Many of the concerned organizations and individuals will also wish to review the available information. Anticipating this need, an annotated bibliography has been prepared and is available from the National Urban League.

# ". . . AND THERE IS NO HEALTH IN US"

> "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; And we have done those things which we ought not to have done; And there is no health in us."
>
> --Book of Common Prayer

This quotation is tragically precise in the context of a report on the health and the health care of today's American Negroes.

As a nation we have left undone those things which we ought to have done to secure equal opportunities for Negroes to have a good education, earn a living wage, live in decent housing and eat nourishing food.

As a nation we have done those things which we ought not to have done by discriminating against Negroes in every sector of life, including opportunities for adequate health care.

Is it any wonder that Negroes, poorly housed, poorly fed, poorly clothed, are highly susceptible to tuberculosis, influenza and pneumonia -- diseases we think of as yesterday's killers?

"And there is no health in us..." The undeniable fact is: Infant or adult, man or woman, Northerner or Southerner, the Negro is substantially less healthy than the white.

Poor health, along with all the other disadvantages imposed upon him, has become the Negro's lot. Perhaps even worse is the fact that Negroes, who need so much more in the way of health care, get so much less than white people. And what they get is less good. Why? Because they can't afford the cost of private medical care and because racial discrimination forces them to accept public care which is both separate and unequal.

This document presents facts and figures concerning the health and the health care available to our twenty million Negroes -- facts and figures which add up to a shameful record of needless, preventable waste of human beings and human life.

It is our hope that an informed and aroused citizenry will move swiftly and boldly to rewrite that record, to eradicate the evils of racism and poverty, to assure adequate and humane health care for all our citizens.

Whitney M. Young, Jr.
Executive Director
National Urban League

## NEGRO HEALTH: Measured In Minuses

> When we speak of the health of Negroes in this country we are speaking of a minus quantity. All the facts are negative ones; all the figures are to be found on the minus side of the ledger. The same is true of the health care available to Negroes: there is less of it and it is less good.

As we reach the mid-point of the 1960's, the status of the Negro in American life seems more hopeful than it has since the birth of this nation. But the accumulation of disadvantage borne for so many generations has left its mark, particularly in the area of personal health.

Economic deprivation has led to less resistance to disabling illness; social deprivation has led to less medical care, less adequate medical care and less assistance in meeting its cost. The consequences of insufficient and inferior medical care have been harsh: lingering illnesses, dragged-out disabilities, premature death.

Has the Negro in this country made gains toward securing those civil liberties which are every man's right? Is he about to be granted the full measure of those "inalienable rights": Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness? When that happens the nation will still be confronted by the consequences of 300 years of discrimination and segregation endured by the Negro.

The first "inalienable right," the right to life itself, is cut short for every Negro in America, compared to his white counterpart at every stage, at every age.

The story of his foreshortened life begins before his birth. It begins with the startling fact that most Negro expectant mothers simply do not get the basic prenatal care that most white expectant mothers take for granted today. Then, too, fewer Negro mothers have their babies in hospitals than do white mothers. The results are predictable: more deaths of Negro babies, more deaths of Negro mothers in childbirth -- four times as many as white mothers.

There is still another grim result. Women without prenatal care are about three times more likely to give birth to premature babies, than those who do receive proper care. Very small premature infants are ten times more likely to be mentally retarded than full-term children.

The chance that a Negro baby born today will not live to his first birthday is almost twice as great as for a white baby born at exactly the same time. Of every 1,000 Negro babies, 41 will not live a full year in contrast to only 22 out of 1,000 white babies. (Note, in the accompanying chart, how this tragic disparity is maintained with variations, in cities from one end of the country to the other.)

This same shortened life expectancy dogs the Negro's footsteps through youth and middle age. Those who manage to reach old age have been called "the survivors." A white baby boy born today can expect to live long enough to celebrate his 68th birthday. For a Negro baby, the chances are that his life will be cut short seven years sooner.

By the time the average American reaches the prime of life today he is pretty well protected by modern medical science against many of the former deadly diseases. Of every 1,000 white Americans in their late forties, five will die in the coming year. If they are Negro, ten will die.

No particular disease accounts for the greater number of deaths among middle-aged Negroes. The major causes of death among them are the same as for whites -- heart disease, cancer, brain hemorrhage -- but proportionately more Negroes die from each of them than do white persons in the same age bracket.

These high death rates mean, of course, that fewer Negroes than whites live to reach old age. Negroes constitute only six per cent of all Americans 65 and over, but they account for 7.5 per cent of the deaths in this age group. In spite of miracle drugs and antibiotics, deaths from tuberculosis of Negroes 65 or older are 15 per cent of all deaths in this age group and those from influenza and the pneumonias are eight per cent.

Death rates -- the most scientific and detailed information regularly collected about all people -- show that proportionately more Negroes than whites die at all ages. But while they're alive -- what? Reports on the health of large groups of people based on medical findings or events other than deaths are not always conclusive, but information has been gathered from such sources as the Government's selective service examinations and the home-to-home interviews of the U. S. National Health Survey.

Emerging clearly from the mass of independent details collected are these salient facts: The Negro, in comparison to the white, has more diseases and disabilities, one-third more days when he is unable to function at full physical capacity, is sick enough to require bed rest on twice as many days and loses one and one-half times more days from work because of disease and disability.

There is considerable evidence that the Negroes' shortened life span and increased amount of disease and disability is due almost wholly to low incomes, inadequate education and poor living conditions. When Negro and white populations with the same social and economic status are compared, many of the health differentials tend to disappear.

> No matter how unpleasant the implications may be, the nation must face up squarely to the real picture of Negro health. No matter how costly the remedy, it can never equal the staggering cost of the disease -- the disease of human waste.

## HEALTH CARE: Separate AND Unequal

> When poor medical care is added to the burden of poor health and when flagrant racial discrimination is part and parcel of the medical care available, there is such a heaping up of injury as to demand redress.

The medical care needs of Negroes are disproportionately large, yet the health services they receive are disproportionately small.

Inequalities are to be found in practically every kind of health service, ranging from the care of the chronically ill older person to the care of the individual suffering from mental distress. This pattern of inequality is found in all sections of the country. Not surprisingly, the greatest disparity is in the South -- a region whose spokesmen, ironically, assert that they "take good care" of Negro citizens.

The lack of skilled nursing home care in this country has reached the proportions of a national tragedy. For Negroes needing this kind of facility the situation is intolerable. There are pitifully few nursing homes which even open their doors to Negroes. A 1962 study in Louisiana, a state with a high concentration of Negroes, showed that there were 103 nursing homes serving 3,418 white persons and only 22 nursing homes serving 488 Negro patients.

What happens to the Negro who is ill or infirm and has no family member to care for him? State after state has indicated in reports and other documents that, because there is literally no other place for them to go, chronically ill Negroes have been condemned to live out their lives in custodial care mental hospitals!

Despite their greater need for regular medical care, Negroes of all ages visit physicians less often than white persons. Recent national studies tell us this:

On the average, a white person visits a doctor about 4½ times during the year. But a Negro will see a doctor only about 3½ times a year. White patients also have many more telephone consultations with the doctor than do Negroes.

Tragically, the disparity of medical attention is most marked for children. During the critical, formative period of life, the Negro child receives just about half as much attention from doctors as does the white child.

The median income of the Negro family at the beginning of this decade was $3,233. Thus, more than half of Negro family incomes fall below the poverty line. Only one out of every ten children in these low-income families sees a pediatrician as often as once a year. In contrast, one in three children from higher income families are taken to a pediatrician at least once a year.

Higher income families are able to afford the skills of specialists about twice as often as those in the low income group. They also spend more of their health dollars for preventive care, an expense which is simply out of the question for the average Negro family.

A recent Public Health Service study observed that recommendations for or against elective surgery are often based on the patient's ability to pay for such surgery. For example, children between the ages of six and 16 in families with incomes under $4,000 a year have 8.1 tonsillectomies per 1,000 population in contrast to 15.7 for youngsters in higher-income families.

Similar comparisons can be made for other surgical procedures: the hysterectomy rate for women 25 and over is only 3.2 per 1,000 in the low-income category contrasted with 5.3 in the over-$4,000 group; appendectomies are 40 per cent more frequent in the higher income families than in the lower.

Statistics about general hospital care further illustrate the white-Negro differential. In an average group of 100 white persons, about 12 will have a short stay in a hospital during the year. In an average group of 100 Negroes, only nine will be a hospital patient. Once in a hospital, Negroes, on the average, tend to stay somewhat longer, probably because medical care is put off for so long that illnesses become more severe.

The hospitalization rate of nonwhites (92 per cent of whom are Negroes) is 20 per cent less than for the entire population, but their use of hospital outpatient clinics is double the rate of whites.

Many of our health services indulge in practices which, in effect, close the doors to Negroes. Some of these discriminatory practices are overt, some clandestine. A recent Urban League survey of a medium-sized mid-western city uncovered some of the latter kind. Officials of the two hospitals in this city were quick to say that beds in their various rooms are available to Negroes. But a visit to one of the hospitals gave first-hand evidence of the special arrangements made for Negro patients.

Negro patients are put in a Negro ward. If there are not enough Negro patients in a particular division to make up a ward, they are put in semi-private rooms. Not so bad? Here's the clincher: In spite of the fact that the hospital is not filled, there are sometimes no beds for Negro patients. Why? Because this hospital will not put Negroes in rooms where there are empty beds, if the other patients are not Negro! One local doctor made it clear that this policy has imposed a hardship on more than one Negro patient in need of hospital care.

Such discriminatory practices are easy to carry on today because modern hospital design discourages large wards. Usually rooms accommodate two to six patients. Hospital admitting clerks assign "compatible" patients to the same room. "Compatibility" frequently means that all patients in a room are either white or Negro. Although the "compatibility" criterion is used out of a solicitude for the supposed feelings of the white patient, the feelings of the ailing Negro are ignored and his health jeopardized.

As has been noted in other areas of our national life, where racial prejudice is operative, reasonable and consistent behavior is not. So, too, inconsistency is often a hallmark of hospital practice.

For example, in some hospitals, patients who presumably would balk at being treated by a Negro doctor are ministered to constantly by Negro nurses.

In some hospitals the abandonment of official discriminatory policies seems to have had little effect on entrenched practices, while in others, official integration policies are scrupulously observed. But where discrimination occurs, whether clandestine or overt, it is because the medical profession, hospital administrators and the community are not committed to equality of care; not because integration is impossible to achieve. It can work, even in the Deep

South. Striking proof is provided by the Veterans Administration. For more than 10 years the VA has integrated all its hospitals -- including those in Birmingham, Jackson and New Orleans!

On the other hand, hospitals and clinics which refuse to care for Negro patients can be found in Northern and Western cities with significant Negro populations. The Hill-Burton hospital grant program has played an unfortunate role in this connection, largely on the basis of Congressional direction.

The Hill-Burton law, passed in 1947, authorized the Public Health Service to help finance construction of local governmental and private non-profit hospitals and health centers. It specifically permitted grants to facilities which did not admit Negroes, provided the community had separate facilities for Negroes of equal quality and equitable in size.

Under this provision, grants have been made to 104 hospitals and health centers having overt racial exclusion policies. Of these, 84 are for whites only and 20 are for Negroes only.

Now, in a recent and historic decision, the United States Supreme Court has found that racial discrimination in two private non-profit hospitals in Greensboro, North Carolina, (both of which had received Hill-Burton financial aid) was illegal and that the "separate but equal" clause of the Hill-Burton law is unconstitutional. The National Urban League has requested that the President cut off federal funds to all medical institutions which practice racial discrimination, as he is empowered to do under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

In many cities, Urban Leagues, civil rights groups, human relations agencies and Negro leaders have helped to bring about the elimination of segregated hospital services. Desegregation has been achieved in hospitals in Chicago, Washington, D.C., Knoxville, San Francisco and other cities. Some religious-supported hospitals have desegregated on the orders or recommendations of their sponsors. Some hospitals have desegregated without any specific outside pressure. The Urban League will continue to document discriminatory practices and seek full access to all facilities.

> A fresh wind of change is beginning to blow through the health field, but we cannot rest content while any racial barriers still exist in the nation's health services. Until these barriers have been swept away, Negroes cannot hope to get their fair and reasonable share of good medical care.

## HEALTH CARE: Insufficient and Inferior

The health care received by the American people as a whole leaves much to be desired. Incredibly, this wealthiest, technologically superior of all nations must take an inferior position among the countries of the world in national health.

In the vital area of infant mortality, regarded as one of the most telling yardsticks of a nation's health, the United States makes a shockingly poor showing.

A report issued in 1963 by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare reveals that the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births in this country is 25.3 compared with:

| | |
|---|---|
| Netherlands | *15.4 |
| Sweden | *15.5 |
| Norway (1959) | 18.7 |
| Australia | 19.5 |
| Finland | *19.8 |
| Switzerland | *20.8 |
| United Kingdom | 22.1 |
| Denmark (1959) | 22.5 |
| New Zealand | 22.8 |
| United States | *25.3 |
| Canada (1960) | 27.3 |
| Japan | 28.8 |
| Ireland | 30.5 |
| Luxembourg (1960) | 31.5 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | *31.7 |

(*provisional)

The chaos and shortcomings of this nation's health services are a reflection of the lack of coordination and planning which characterizes our medical care "system" of unrelated, self-centered practitioners and institutions.

People with money can buy a kind of medical care having a degree of personal dignity, but like the poor they, too, have trouble getting good medical care. Medical care for the rich is also mostly an uncoordinated aggregate of the costly, highly specialized services required at the times of medical crisis. Rich or poor, the patient is at the mercy of doctors who are overworked, undersupervised, and responsive primarily to the diseases or injured portions of the body that they personally can do something about.

The accomplishments of the medical profession in this climate of chaos are far below its combined potential and far short of the scope and quality of service currently possible if each community or region had a working plan that would assure the best use of what is available. Such a plan would identify and fill gaps, eliminate duplication, promote excellence of performance and assure each individual of a personal doctor and a comprehensive range of health services. These services should have continuity, emphasize preventive and prompt care, be family-centered and respect the dignity of the individual.

Instead, what do we have? On the whole, what we have is a crazy-quilt, patch-work, catch-as-catch-can non-system. This situation works a hardship on all who are in need of medical care, but for the 30 million white and 10 million Negro citizens mired in poverty, medical care is a national disgrace.

Mr. Smith's story illustrates how our haphazard system results in insufficient and inferior medical care, far more costly to the community than a well-planned, orderly and coordinated system of prevention, supervision and treatment could ever be. Mr. Smith is an elevator operator, barely able to support his wife and three children. He is a diabetic. Like most diabetics he needs frequent checkups, lab tests and other medical help. But there are at least three "Berlin Walls" for Mr. Smith to hurdle before he can get the care he needs: its cost, its organization and his own ignorance.

Cost:

Even people with good incomes have a difficult time managing the high and unpredictable cost of medical care. But Mr. Smith, like many Negroes, has a smaller paycheck and a bigger potential medical bill. He must do without medical care or settle for that which the community provides at nominal or no cost.

Why can't health insurance take care of his problem? None of the health insurance plans now available has been of much help to the Negro population. The kinds of jobs Negroes usually have carry little or no health insurance. A recent study of the amount of hospital insurance protection for short-stay patients was most revealing. Of Negro patients, only 42 per cent had insurance that paid at least some part of the hospital bill; only 30 per cent had insurance that paid three-quarters or more of the bill. For white patients, the figures were 71 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively.

Frequently, Negroes with health insurance are deprived of its full benefits because the health services are denied to them. Often, they find themselves in inferior, segregated, and overcrowded facilities -- where there own doctor is banned from treating them.

Health insurance which provides really good protection is not widely available and costs considerably more than the prevailing types. It seems highly unlikely that any private insurance plan is going to meet the need for good protection at reasonable cost. The best solution would seem to be a nationwide, universal insurance program which would eliminate the current restrictions on Mr. Smith's insurance protection because of the size of his income, the particular job he holds, and the locality in which he lives. AN IMMEDIATE

MINIMAL STEP IN THIS DIRECTION IS THE PROVISION OF HOSPITAL CARE BENEFITS TO THE AGED UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM.

## Organization:

Without adequate health insurance or adequate income, Mr. Smith has no choice but to use clinic and hospital services supported by general taxes and philanthropy. Many people believe that these services provide the Mr. Smiths with excellent medical care. They know that the total cost of public medical care is very high and they are aware that outstanding medical centers and hospitals provide some public medical services. These facts don't make public medical care good medical care for the people who must depend on it. Let's see how it works for Mr. Smith.

When he goes into diabetic coma he is rushed to a modern hospital. His life is saved by a team of expert specialists who give him the best that medicine has to offer. But, is this the real goal of modern medicine? Did Mr. Smith receive the kind of medical supervision that would have prevented his going into a coma?

The public medical clinic available to him would discourage regular attendance from the most health-conscious individual. In the first place, clinic sessions are scheduled only during the day, so he has to lose at least a half day's pay every time he goes to the clinic.

The number of patients scheduled for each session far exceed the capacity of the space and staff. Hours of waiting are the rule. Doctors and nurses have little or no time to answer questions or take an interest in patients as human beings. There is no meaningful "doctor-patient" relationship. By chance, Mr. Smith may be seen by a doctor who has seen him before -- but usually not.

Follow-up on special diets and family problems are the responsibilities of the nutritionist and the social worker, respectively. These specialists, who must cover several clinics in one day, are too busy to talk with each patient long enough to gain confidence, give instruction and encouragement. At best, Mr. Smith is treated with harassed indifference. At worst, by undisguised contempt, including the crude abuses of racial bigotry. In this atmosphere, Mr. Smith is discouraged from going to the clinic and preventive care becomes impossible. Mr. Smith received costly, excellent treatment for his coma, but his medical care as a whole was poor.

## Ignorance:

The last important obstacle to good medical care is ignorance. Our Mr. Smiths simply don't know about the potential benefits of medical science, about the proper time to go to doctors, dentists, public health nurses, and about the location and "behaviour" of hospitals, clinics and other medical facilities.

Ignorance and disease are old companions. For the Negro, ignorance about health stems in large part from poor grade school and high school education. Racial discrimination in the nation's educational system makes a tragic contribution to preventable disease and premature death among Negro citizens. Quality education is imperative if people are to understand what modern medicine has to offer -- and how to get the most out of it.

For those with poor schooling, special compensatory efforts must be made. Research studies suggest there may be ways to stimulate the desire for good health habits and preventive medical care on the part of people with an educational handicap. More has to be learned before practical steps can be taken.

Even full use of the health services that are available does not assure good medical care. The nation is painfully short of doctors, dentists, nurses and all types of health workers. The nation is dangerously short of nursing homes, rehabilitation centers, prenatal and infant care clinics, home nursing programs, psychiatric day hospitals and many other preventive and therapeutic services. Effectiveness is further reduced when scarce professional and technical time and skills, and expensive equipment and buildings are senselessly divided between services marked "white only" and "Negro only."

In the scramble for medical care, those with more money, more education, more access to health services get the most and the best. Negroes, with less money, less education and less access, get the leftovers -- or nothing at all.

> Wiping out racial barriers is the first and indispensable necessity, but it is by no means enough to assure adequate medical care. The Negro suffers most from the chaos and shortcomings of the nation's health services, but any effort invested to improve these services will return a full measure in better health for ALL Americans.

DOCTOR, DENTIST, HOSPITAL CHIEF ....

> Walk through any hospital and it is easy to see that many, if not most, of the maids, janitors, and kitchen workers are Negroes. Also obvious in many hospitals are Negro nursing aids and orderlies, and in quite a few there are Negro professional nurses, too. But it would require months of walking through hospitals (except the handful of predominantly Negro hospitals) to find a Negro doctor taking care of a private patient or a Negro heading up a department -- or even working behind the reception desk.

The number of Negroes in professional and supervisory hospital positions in this country is conspicuously small. The same situation exists in nursing homes, health departments, visiting nurse agencies and related medical institutions.

Is this the result of racial discrimination?

It is, but today, it is not necessarily the result of hospitals refusing to accept qualified Negro applicants. This blatant form of racial discrimination no longer exists in many hospitals. Increasingly, official policy is to hire the best qualified applicant regardless of race, creed or color -- and this policy applies even to positions requiring the greatest skills and paying the highest salaries.

If one looks hard enough, Negroes can be found in almost every kind of hospital position somewhere in the country: in Waltham, Mass., a hospital director; in Louisville, a record librarian; in Kansas City, a chief psychiatric social worker; in San Francisco, a pharmacist; in San Antonio, a supervising professional nurse; in Jersey City, a director of the out-patient department; in Charleston, S.C., an X-ray technician; in Pittsburgh, a dietician; in Denver, a full-time professor of pediatrics; in New York City, a chief of occupational therapy; in Detroit, a chief laboratory technician; and in Atlanta, a member of the city hospital board.

The singularity of top positions being held by Negroes is evident. Is this the result of "tokenism" -- that ugly form of racial discrimination so prevalent in schools whereby a few of the large number of Negroes are let through a racial barrier to give the illusion of non-discrimination?

"Tokenism" and other subtle discriminatory practices probably do exist in some of the hospitals and health agencies which officially have a non-discriminatory policy. Yet discrimination of this type is hard to prove. Contrasted with the school situation, there is not a large number of Negroes wanting "in." No group of unemployed Negro health workers is imprisoned behind racial barriers.

Quite the contrary. There is a great shortage of qualified Negro health workers -- and an even greater shortage of qualified white health workers.

Consequently, today every qualified health worker can find a job appropriate to his training and experience, although if he is Negro, it may not always be in the institution or city of his choice.

The shortage of health workers is due to several factors: the nation's growing population; the increased scope and complexity of health services; the additional numbers of young and old people with chronic illnesses; and the greater demands for medical care from a prosperous and better educated people. For most types of health work, educational and training programs have been increased, but not nearly fast enough to meet the growing need. A good example is in the training of doctors.

Despite the building of new medical schools and the expansion of old ones in recent years, the training of doctors has not kept pace with the population growth. Just to maintain our present ratio of doctors-to-people during the next 25 years, at least 20 additional medical schools should be opened.

In the nursing field, the output of new nurses has increased faster than the population, but a severe shortage still exists. One out of every five professional nurse positions in the nation's hospitals is vacant.

What is true for doctors and nurses is also true for health educators, rehabilitation counselors, sanitary inspectors, clinical psychologists, biostatisticians, social workers, radioisotope technicians, opticians -- practically every type of health worker. All are in short supply.

The shortage of Negro health workers is enormous. Although Negroes make up more than 10 per cent of the population, less than two per cent of doctors and dentists are Negro and less than five per cent of all professional nurses are Negro. As with white health workers, the output of new personnel is not keeping up with the growth of the population, but the gap for Negroes is growing faster.

The medical profession illustrates the problem. There are about 5,000 Negro doctors. This means about one out of every 3,700 Negroes is a doctor -- compared to one out of every 640 white persons. This is only 27 Negro physicians for every 100,000 Negro persons, contrasted with 157 white doctors for every 100,000 white persons. For Negroes to catch up, they must graduate 23,000 more doctors!

But even a slight gain is unlikely, for the trend in the production of Negro doctors is in the opposite direction. During recent years, one of the two Negro medical schools expanded its enrollment. But from 1955-56 to 1961-62, the increase in the number of Negroes studying medicine throughout the country was only 10! More startling: during those same six years, the number of Negro students in the predominantly white medical schools had dropped by about 80 -- more than a third.

Is this the result of racial discrimination against Negro applicants to medical schools? Is the increasing gap in the training of other types of Negro health workers due to discriminatory admission policies in their respective training programs?

In the past, most educational and training programs did exclude Negroes and the vast majority of Negro health workers got their education and training at Negro institutions. Such programs were not numerous and so the number of Negroes who could enter the health field was limited until just recently. Now, the picture is quite different. While a few schools continue to exclude Negroes, most have official non-discriminatory policies. Many have admitted Negro students for the first time in the last few years. Except for the medical schools, most schools these days don't have enough qualified applicants to fill their classes and even medical schools complain that the number of good applicants has dropped sharply. In fact, many educational institutions in the health profession have expressed disappointment that a larger number of qualified Negroes has not applied. It is recommended that these institutions go to the predominantly Negro schools to recruit young people for the health service field.

A young person's race is no longer a barrier to the special preparation for a health career. A qualified Negro can be certain that somewhere in the country he can gain admittance to an accredited school in the speciality of his own choosing.

Why, then, are there so few Negroes preparing for health careers?

In the first place, few Negroes are qualified, and in the second, even fewer are interested.

The tragically small number of Negroes qualified to undertake training programs is one of the most pernicious consequences of racial discrimination in this country. The potential of the Negro population has been severely stunted by the grossly inadequate education that has been generally available to them. No significant increase in the supply of Negro health workers is possible until segregated and ghetto schools are abolished, and until the quality of public education at all levels is dramatically improved.

But of the youngsters who are qualified, why aren't more of them interested in one or another of the dozens of health occupations?

One answer is suggested by a casual review of the history of Negroes in medicine. The number of "medical families" is impressive -- the Kenneys, the Wrights, the Wilkinsons, just to mention a few. Three generations of doctors is not uncommon. In such families, general education is valued and encouraged; financial assistance during the many years of higher education may be provided -- at least, the youngster is not required to contribute to the family's support from the time he is big enough to run errands or work in the fields -- and of course, the special rewards of medical practice are visible at home and obviously attainable.

Recent studies of Negro professionals and high school students confirm the impression about "medical families": the choice of a career requiring special education and training is strongly influenced by family income, educational level, and attitudes.

"Enrichment" programs in lower schools and intensive guidance efforts have shown their ability to make up for the lack of career incentives in many families. But this knowledge has not yet been put to effective use for health careers recruitment among Negro youths. Local and national recruitment efforts which would tie in with and take advantage of these programs could prove fruitful.

Expansion of the occupational goals of today's Negro youth is clearly a crucial essential for increasing the supply of Negro health manpower. But this is still not enough. The youngster with higher horizons is increasingly particular about his choice of occupation. The health field, in comparison to others, doesn't always come out on top. This is true with respect to occupations at both the most highly trained and the least highly trained levels. At both ends of the spectrum, financial considerations play an important role.

For example, among the best college students, medicine has lost in popularity to science as a career choice. Not only does a scientific career seem more glamorous, but the total cost of preparation -- and the length of time required -- are considerably less. Financial help for graduate science students has been more plentiful, both in the number of students helped and the amount of help given.

No wonder that the nation's wealthy families (the 12 per cent who have incomes of $10,000 or more) supply almost half of the medical students!

A recently-passed Federal program of loans for students in medical and other health professional schools will ease the financial strain on some students. Loans, scholarships and other measures to remove financial barriers to higher education in the health field have long been advocated by most experts.

Occupations in the health field requiring the least amount of training also have difficulty in attracting workers. Again money is the problem, but with these occupations, the cost of preparation is not particularly troublesome. The deterrent is the prevailing low wages.

The wage level and working rights of most hospital and other health workers are unprotected by legislation, by unions or by professional associations. Only a few state nurses' associations have accepted collective bargaining responsibilities. Unions have only just begun to organize hospital workers. Besides, labor legislation has traditionally excluded workers employed by community hospitals and other nonprofit health agencies with the result that these workers are not even covered by minimum wage laws (except in New York State) nor by unemployment insurance laws!

Community hospitals perform a vital public service and justifiably boast of the amount of that service made possible by voluntary contributions of well-to-do citizens. They neglect to mention, though, that an even greater amount of their public service is made possible by the substandard wages they pay -- a compulsory contribution from their workers, the group least able to be philanthropic.

The disastrous shortage of trained, competent health workers of all kinds is further compounded by the need for whole new categories of health specialists: homemakers, dental assistants, resource referral specialists, midwives, and many others.

Occupations which pay little and resemble domestic service -- the stereotyped notion of "work fit for colored folk" -- fall below the line of vision of youngsters with high horizons. Semi-professional and skilled jobs in the health field deserve decent pay and appropriate dignity. Health departments, hospitals, universities and community health councils should analyze the types of work that must be done and the kinds of background and training necessary to prepare a person for each type of work. New Federal financial assistance for occupational training which has hardly been tapped by the health services field, might be used to upgrade these careers and attract capable young people.

Without complete elimination of racial prejudice in the personnel policies of hospitals and other health agencies and without major improvements in recruitment, training and career opportunities, the health field will continue to lose out in the competition for manpower, Negro and white.

Even under the most favorable conditions the supply of Negro doctors and other health workers will be relatively small for a long time to come. Negro doctors in the future will continue to provide only one-fourth, or less, of the doctor services received by Negroes. The same is true for the other types of Negro health workers.

> The quality and quantity of the health service received by all our citizens depends in great measure on the quality and quantity of our doctors and other health workers. No less than a drastic overhaul in recruitment, education, training, compensation and career benefits in the health professions and health-related jobs is required to make our health services of greater benefit to all.

## RECOMMENDED ACTION

Here are a dozen recommendations for basic changes and improvements in national policies and programs which affect the nation's health:

1. Immediate desegregation of all hospital and health facilities. Withholding of federal funds to any medical institution that practices racial segregation or discrimination.
2. Health insurance for the aged under social security.
3. More consumer-sponsored, comprehensive service, group practice health insurance plans.
4. A fiscally and socially sound health insurance program that would assure basic medical care benefits to every person, no matter what his income, job, age, or place of residence.
5. Improvement in the financing and administration of public medical care programs.
6. Development of effective regional health and hospital planning councils.
7. Massive federal and state aid to public schools.
8. Desegregation of all lower schools and of undergraduate technical and professional colleges.
9. Development of a comprehensive nationwide health careers program with federal and state leadership and support.
10. Addition of scholarships to the program of federal aid to medical and other health profession education.
11. Coverage of all hospital and other health workers by the Federal minimum wage law.
12. Sound unionism for hospital and other health workers and job protection programs by the associations of professional and other health workers.

Here are 14 recommendations for community action. These are especially appropriate for local Urban Leagues to undertake in concert with the National Urban League and in cooperation with other community action groups:

1. Appoint fact-finding commissions to report to the National Urban League any discrimination found in federally-aided hospital and health facilities.

2. Initiate or step up private negotiation, public education and nonviolent protest against discriminatory practices in health services as these may be appropriate to local situations.

3. Train non-medical Negro community leaders for effective participation in community health planning and policy-making.

4. Under the Manpower Development and Training Act, use existing facilities to train new workers, upgrade and retrain present hospital workers in a variety of semi-professional jobs, such as laboratory technicians, licensed practical nurses, x-ray technicians, practical dieticians, operating room technicians and homemakers.

5. Inaugurate courses in intergroup relations for staffs of hospitals and other health services.

6. Conduct attitudinal studies to determine what blocks the use of available medical care by low-income Negroes.

7. Sponsor studies of hospitals that have desegregated patient services in recent years; publicize findings to encourage more hospitals to follow suit.

8. Encourage health commissioners in cities where there is a concentration of Negroes to restructure municipal health services so that they will be more responsive to their particular problems. Encourage health departments to engage in experiments which would reach out to influence slum dwellers to use health services.

9. Develop experimental health programs, demonstrate what can be done; gather, package and share experiments that have proved successful.

10. Sponsor special efforts to cut the non-white infant mortality rates through imaginative child and maternal care demonstrations, using current HEW resources, plus the community action projects which will be starting under the poverty program.

11. Develop special programs for the health care of the aging in their own homes as well as in community facilities.

12. Promote intensive health education in predominantly Negro schools and communities.

13. Arrange for NUL Youth Community traineeship programs in hospitals and other health agencies for part-time or summer employment of young Negroes as aides, clerical workers, etc.

14. Promote special health career projects in schools and colleges with predominantly Negro student bodies.

*AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS*

National Urban League, Inc.
Southern Regional Office
78 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 — 688-8778

January 20, 1966

Dear Advisory-Planning Committee Member:

The next meeting of the Advisory-Planning Committee for the Health & Welfare Action Assembly will be held at 3:00 p. m., on Tuesday, January 25th in the Lounge of the Y. W. C. A. on Edgewood Avenue.

The purpose of the meeting will be to determine final plans for the ACTION ASSEMBLY! Selection of Chairman, Recommendations for Committees, Program Format, Invitations, Speakers, Time and Place, Budget and Sponsorship.

I look forward to seeing you on Tuesday. Please note the change in location.

Most sincerely,
Revelle Pergament
(Miss) Revelle Pergament
Field Representative
Health & Welfare

Please fill out this form and return to :

Southern Regional Office
National Urban League
78 Marietta Street, N.W. Suite41
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ATTN: Miss Revelle Pergament
Field Representative
Health and Welfare

Name of organization, association, or agency ______________________

______________________ will have a representative on the Advisory Committee for the State-wide Action Assembly on Services for Children (yes) __________ (no) ______________.

Name of representative ______________________

Position ______________________

Address (home) ______________________

(office, if preferred for receiving mail) ______________________

______________________

Telephone (home) ______________

(office) ______________

Representative will be able to attend an Advisory Meeting on January 18th.

(yes) ______________

(no) ______________

(Signature) ______________________

(Position) ______________________

(Address) ______________________

(Telephone) ______________________

# DAY CARE SERVICES

...for those whose need is greatest...

**The Urban League** is a professional community service agency founded in 1910 to secure equal opportunity for Negro citizens. It is non-profit and non-partisan, and interracial in its leadership and staff. There are offices in 70 cities and 30 states.

**The goal of the Urban League** is to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination in American life; and to give guidance and help to Negroes so that they may share equally the responsibilities and rewards of citizenship.

**The community organization process** is employed by the Urban League in carrying out its four program emphases: Job Development and Employment—Education and Youth Incentives—Housing—Health and Welfare.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
AMERICAN TEAMWORK
WORKS

## THE PROBLEM

For more than fifty years, the Urban League has worked to make available adequate family and child welfare services to the Negro population in order to strengthen family life. It now sees the opportunity of bringing about a significant advance in the creation of adequate day care arrangements for the children of working mothers who are employed full-time.

## MOTHERS WHO WORK

Many more women with children have joined the work force during the past twenty years. The daily absence from home of these mothers raises serious questions about the well-being of their children.

## COLOR AND CHILD CARE

The Urban League has particular concern for the children of Negro working mothers because of these crucial factors:

More married Negro than white women are in the labor force.

More Negro than white mothers must work, even though they have pre-school-aged children. This, because income levels of white families are generally higher than those of Negro families.

The majority of Negro mothers employed full-time, with children under twelve, occupy the lowest paying jobs — as household and service workers.

## CLOSED DOORS

In many communities, day care centers for pre-school children are not available. In others, the doors are closed to Negro children. Even where facilities are open to all, in many cases the Negro family's low-income level bars its use of those day care centers.

## INADEQUATE PROVISIONS

It is therefore necessary for Negro citizens to fall back to a greater degree on relatives and friends, including teen-age girls, for full-time babysitting. A significantly larger proportion of Negro children than white children are left to take care of themselves.

## FEDERAL SURVEY

In a 1962 *Survey of Day Care Facilities,* by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, almost every state reported that it needed additional day care facilities. This was found to be especially true in industrial areas. Subsidized, non-profit, low fee or free facilities are particularly needed, the survey revealed. Recent aid to dependent children studies indicate that day care services are so inadequate as to nullify the policy requiring mothers to accept outside work. Also, it is clear that existing facilities are not located in the areas where most ADC mothers live. The National Committee for the Day Care of Children was instrumental in focusing national attention on the need for legislation to help states develop day care services.

## NEW LAW

Federal Public Welfare Law Amendments in 1962 have cleared a path toward the development of day care services throughout the country to serve the children of working mothers.

## The New Law Requires

**That each state child welfare plan shall provide for:**

**Cooperative arrangements** with the state health authority and the state agency primarily responsible for state supervision of public schools to assure maximum utilization of such agencies in **providing necessary health services and education** for children receiving day care.

**Advisory committees** to advise the state public welfare agency on the **general policy** involved in the provision of day care services under the state plan.

**Safeguards** that may be necessary to assure provision of day care under the plan only in cases in which it is **in the best interest of the child and mother** and only in cases in which it is determined, under criteria established by the state, that a need for such care exists; and in cases in which the family is able to pay part or all of the costs of such care, for payment of such fees as may be reasonable in the light of such ability.

**Priorities** in determining the existence of need for day care, **to members of low-income** or **other groups** in the population and to **geographical areas** which have the **greatest relative need** for extension of day care.

## The Role of the Urban League: To Make the Law Work

1. **Fact finding** to determine the need of low-income families for day care services and their best location.
2. **Interpreting** to the general community the need for day care services, and to Negro families in need of day care services the location, availability and procedures for gaining access to the facilities.
3. **Providing expert** testimony at public hearings to establish the need for day care appropriations.
4. **Establishing** working relations with health and school authorities to improve and expand health and education services for children receiving day care.
5. **Recruiting** volunteers for advisory committees.
6. **Stimulating** family and child welfare agencies to provide more comprehensive services for Negro families.
7. **Cooperating** with community councils and public and other private agencies to improve and expand day care services for the total community.

## NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

*14 East 48th Street*
*New York, N. Y. 10017*

LINDSLEY F. KIMBALL
*President*

WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
*Executive Director*

### *HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE*

LISLE C. CARTER, JR.
*Chairman*

MRS. MAX ASCOLI
DR. PAUL CORNELY
JAMES R. DUMPSON
DR. HILDA O. FORTUNE
MRS. NAOMI T. GRAY
MRS. MARY GAY HARM
HOBART C. JACKSON
JOHN J. KEPPLER
DR. HYLAN G. LEWIS

JEWELDEAN JONES
*Associate Director*
*for Health and Welfare*

*Health and Welfare* is one of the Urban League's most important program areas. THE URBAN LEAGUE:

**Consults** with family and child welfare agencies on solutions to problems of Negro families, and provides services to these agencies as they seek to identify and make plans to meet community needs.

**Organizes** and **conducts** demonstration projects in health and welfare to strengthen Negro family life.

**Assists** health agencies and hospitals in eliminating segregation and discrimination in health services; and seeks to secure the appointment of qualified Negro doctors, nurses and other health workers.

**Awakens** community leadership to the need for foster and adoptive homes for Negro children, and assists child care agencies in finding such homes.

**Stimulates** neighborhood groups to develop their own leadership and act together to improve the community.

# "A Charge To Keep We Have"

## WORKBOOK ON WHAT TRANSPIRED

## MARCH 22-23, 1967

**The Workshop of The Fellowship of The Concerned**

**The Charge To Us From The President of Our Country:**

> It is the citizen who will finally determine whether the agencies of law enforcement and criminal justice are staffed and nourished by first-rate skills and modern equipment.
>
> It is the citizen who maintains and enlarges respect for law and order.
> It is the interaction of the citizen and the community — their common dedication to public order — which is the most powerful deterrent of crime.
>
> It is the citizen who will determine whether streets will be safe to walk, whether homes will be secure, whether property rights will be respected, whether integrity and honest dealing will govern relationships between men.
> We can control crime if we will.
>
> We must act boldly, now, to treat ancient evils and to insure the public safety.

—From Message to Congress
"Safe Streets and Crime Control"

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Miss Thelma Stevens, Assistant Secretary
Section of Christian Social Relations
Board of Missions, The Methodist Church

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March 23, 1967
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# "A CHARGE TO KEEP WE HAVE"

By Thelma Stevens

(A Message to Participants in the Workshop
of the Fellowship of the Concerned.)

"To be a troubler in Israel" is the calling of every person concerned with the wellbeing of God's children. A "troubler" in Isarel is not afraid to undertake the difficult, the unpopular and whay may seem too frequently to be impossible. Throughout history there have been concerned women whose courage, sensitivity, knowledge of the facts and understanding of the needs moved the world forward.

Mrs. Tilly, herself, with her own indomitable courage, her great knowledge and understanding of the injustices that beset our land, and her fearless creative effective involvement where suffering is greatest, illustrates in action today God's calling to be a "troubler in Israel!" She must have had something extra special in mind for all of us, when she said: "I want you to help us all see our responsibility and define our duty, as church women, to know what is happening in the courts." I doubt if I would have been presumptuous enough to say yes to such a mandate if any one except Mrs. Tilly had asked me!

Let me try to be as specific as I know how to be in trying to put in words a mandate to action that every person present understands or we would not have come to the meeting. We are all concerned with justice in the courts because the meaning of democracy is at stake. But even much more important, we are concerned with justice in the courts because we believe that God's children of every color and creed, of every station in life, have the right to equal protection under the law without fear of injustice and violence.

Citizens have a responsibility! Some one has said that "Responsibility that's real is duty." The Fellowship of the Concerned has functioned over the years because concerned committed women translated their duty as citizens into compassionate fearless bold action to effect change wherever injustices and violations of human dignity existed.

The primary focus of our concern in this conference is not necessarily with crime in general as important as that is. This concern must be focused by sheer necessity specifically on justice in the courts as the issues concern race and human freedom with dignity in the south today. The flagrant violations of the rights of persons of color and their supporters in courts is a travesty of justice, a blot on our much boasted democracy, and in total conflict with every worthy and relevant religious principle in which our faith is rooted. We have no recourse but to act if there is integrity in our witness.

The idea of justice in the courts started the ball rolling some fifteen years ago when "The Fellowship of the Concerned" was born. But 1967 is different! The whole world is watching us! The revolution among us in the U.S.A. has gathered momentum that will grow in its demand for freedom, justice and equality for all the people. Every part of our behaviour is on trial. Nothing less than full opportunity to walk and work and live in dignity and freedom will ever be accepted by the participants in the revolution.

March 21st, 1967 was designated by the U.N. General Assembly as world-wide "Eliminate Discrimination Day." This means in the U.S.A. too! More than fifty new nations have gained independent statehood in the last 20 years. These nations and some fifty or sixty other nations in the U.N. (total membership in 1967 is 121) will observe in 1968 the 20th Anniversary of the Adoption by the U. N. of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As our own nation participates there hopefully will grow new understanding of our responsibility in the world community where the achievement of human dignity is the chief cornerstone of peace.

"Injustice" in the Courts, in some parts of the south, has become a devastating symbol of U.S.A. across the world. Punishment of murderers has in some instances become a farce. Not enough citizens have become "troublers in Israel!"

In the U.S.A. and across the world the demand for freedom and power has become a slogan of destiny for many, with a time schedule that turns upside down "long range plans" that have characterized the postponement tactics of the traditional past. "Freedom - Now" means justice before the law or else there is no freedom. In the face of such fear ravaged change we have increasingly moved into a climate where violence beyond anything this nation has known has become a ground swell across the nation. Some parts of the south are more devastated because there the "law of the land" is being flouted by law enforcement power in the states.

In the face of this kind of challenge let me list a few premises:

1 - Law is neither enacted nor enforced unless the voting citizens demand it.

2 - Community organization to achieve power for the dispossessed needs the full support of concerned courageous citizens in thousands of local communities.

3 - The middle class power structure is scared to death, and this fear finds one of its most overt expressions in law enforcement and court decisions.

4 - Law enforcement and court integrity are the most crucial, the most difficult, and the most urgent issues or questions before us as concerned church women seek ways of witnessing as responsible citizens.

5 - The united voices calling to action and the visible presence of women of all faiths and races in the courts and wherever the law is flouted will go far toward determining just and fair procedures by the powers that seem to prevail.

In summary we may well ask how can we act effectively in 1967 and in the crisis years immediately ahead?

Even as we move now we must prepare ourselves and enlist other concerned women:

---To know the facts and understand them.

---To develop the skills of effective participation. Experience is often a great teacher.

---To enlist the community power structures for justice.

---To influence state political power. Women are voters with power!

---To make our voices heard in Washington on issues such as civil rights, law enforcement, and anti-poverty programs.

To be a "troubler in Israel" means working to break the old patterns that all too often have become the walled-in symbols of "our (so called) American Way of Life". It means acting with integrity to make real the religious faith we profess! This "Charge To Keep We Have" ever before us!

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Voted by The Fellowship of the Concerned, March 23, 1967

Thus we "charged" ourselves to a big task.

1. It is recommended that the Fellowship of the Concerned encourage women in every state to safeguard the legal services available and that guidelines for action be gotten from the Civil Liberties Union, and N. A. A. C. P.

2. To have the women's groups in every community, to become alert about the qualifications of their judges and to, observe the process of justice in their courts.

3. Find out what kind of facilities exist in our respective states for taking care of problem children--children who go through the courts. Find out what steps can be taken to alleviate these situations.

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## RECOMMENDATIONS TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1. To provide a simple handbook of orientation and procedures for effective court action, with a training film strip, if possible.

2. That refresher periods be planned when we can come together to check up on what we have done and get further direction for future action.

# TO REDEEM THE WORST, TO BETTER THE BEST

IN two messages to Congress last week, President Johnson put before the country major measures involving the youth of America. His proposals to combat crime ranged far beyond the problems of youth to consider curbs on all manner of violence in American society, but they vitally concerned the young because so large a proportion of crime is committed by them. His message on youth itself discussed how to nourish achievement, open opportunities and channel youthful energies into law-abiding pursuits. The gist of the President's messages:

## CRIME

The "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967" would give the Federal Government little new authority and not even the germ of a national police force. But it would provide the funds ($350 million in the next two years) to induce city and state police forces, courts and correctional agencies to come to grips with the problem. Washington would give 90% of the money needed to finance modernization plans, foot 60% of the bill for crime-deterrent innovations, some of the more interesting of which have been suggested by Los Angeles' new police chief, Thomas J. Reddin (*see* The Law). It would also provide 50% of the construction cost of crime laboratories, community correction centers and police academies.

One innovation, said L.B.J., might be the appointment of community "service officers," who would know and maintain close relations with people in neighborhoods. With their contacts in the slums, they could alert authorities to trouble, help stave off riots. Juvenile delinquents might also be rehabilitated more successfully in their home communities than in reform schools; a five-year California experiment along this line, said the President, has shown "dramatically impressive" success in turning errant youths from all-too-promising careers in crime.

**Startling Facts.** The President relied heavily on data accumulated during an 18-month study that is to be published later this week by the National Crime Commission headed by Under Secretary of State (and former Attorney General) Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. As summarized in his message, the report presented some startling new facts about crime. Some of them:

- Fifteen-year-olds commit more serious crimes than those in any other age group, with 16-year-olds close behind. Youths under 18 account for more than half of all burglary arrests.
- Relatively few major crimes are interracial. For the most part, criminals prey upon their own race and economic group.
- The cost of white-collar crime, such as embezzlement, consumer frauds and petty theft from businesses, "dwarfs" that of all crimes of violence. Property losses from both kinds of crime total more than $3 billion a year.
- More than 7,000,000 people come into contact with some agency of criminal justice each year. More than 400,000 are behind bars in any one day.
- At least half of the aggravated assaults, burglaries and larcenies are probably never reported. In some communities, only one-tenth may show up on police records.
- One-third of all arrests—2,000,000 a year—are for drunkenness. If it were treated as a social problem, suggested Johnson, rather than a crime, the criminal enforcement apparatus would be relieved of a huge burden, leaving more time for more serious concerns.

The drive on crime would be left largely to the states and cities, but the President did ask Congress once again for passage of a firearms-control act, which would be one of the cheapest, yet probably one of the most effective crime-fighting tools. "Further delay," he said, "is unconscionable." And along with new guarantees of personal safety, he asked for a guarantee of personal privacy in a bill aimed at outlawing all wiretapping and electronic bugging, both private and public, except when national security is involved. In this request, the President is at odds with some important members of Congress, who favor limited wiretapping and bugging privileges for police forces.

## YOUTH

Yet hitting at crime from above, said Johnson, is not enough. "To speak of crime," he said, quoting the Crime Commission, "only in terms of the work of the police, the courts and the correctional apparatus alone is to refuse to face the fact that widespread crime implies a widespread failure by society as a whole." A much broader assault must be directed at the underground causes, and L.B.J. outlined such an assault in his youth message. For crime is often one visible effect of poverty, and economic deprivation in youth sows a huge harvest of blighted promise and lost opportunity.

Johnson's list of the country's neglect of its youth was exhaustive. Some 14.5 million young under 17 live in families too poor to feed and house them adequately. One million will drop out of school this year, most to join the ranks of the unemployed. More than 3.5 million poor children who need medical help do not receive it and nearly two-thirds of all poor children have never visited a dentist. At least ten nations have lower infant mortality rates than the U.S.; if the U.S.'s rate were as low as Sweden's, 40,000 babies that now die each year would be saved.

The President noted nonetheless that the U.S. has sharply stepped up its aid to the young in recent years, from $3.5 billion for all federal programs benefiting young people in 1960 to more than $11.5 billion in the budget now before Congress. Much more, he said, needs to be done. Head Start, the intensive educational program for poor pre-schoolers, should be widened so that it can help more very young children (three-year-olds) and older children, who often lose momentum when they enter regular classrooms. A not unimportant side benefit of Head Start gives medical and dental care to many children who otherwise would never see the inside of a doctor's or dentist's office. "In short," said L.B.J., "for poor children and their parents, Head Start has replaced the conviction of failure with the hope of success." Under Johnson's proposal, $135 million would be added to the $337 million already budgeted in the next fiscal year for the program, probably the most popular that the "War on Poverty" has introduced, and a particular Johnson favorite.

**Pilot Program.** The President urged that payments to the three million children who now receive social security —because the family breadwinner has died, retired or is disabled—be increased by an average 15%, at a cost of $350 million. Average benefits now, he noted, are only $52 a month. He also proposed a pilot program to ensure that 100,000 children in poverty areas can visit a dentist and 500,000 be examined by a doctor in the next year. To take care of the babies that are yet to be born, Johnson asked for legislation authorizing ten pilot centers to train health workers, look into the problems of child health, and provide care for 180,000 needy children and 10,000 mothers. There are in the U.S. today, he pointed out, only 12,000 trained pediatricians and 13,000 obstetricians, "far too few to provide adequate medical care."

The total cost of all his proposals would be $650 million. But in a number of them, some small and experimental, Johnson was clearly pointing the way to bigger programs he hopes to initiate in post-Viet Nam years, when there will be more room in the budget for the new social-welfare measures that he longs to add to those already under the umbrella of the Great Society. Meanwhile, in both its youth and its crime programs, the Johnson Administration aims to redeem the worst and to better the best.

Courtesy Time The Weekly Newsmagazine; Copyright Time Inc., 1967

# REPORT of Discussion Groups

"BEHOLD THE TURTLE, HE MAKES PROGRESS ONLY WHEN HE STICKS HIS NECK OUT."

It was interesting to find this on Dorothy Tilly's program. I have known two other women who dared to use the Turtle: Mrs. C. N. Richardson from Florida usually wears a Turtle pin on her dress and can tell some tall tales about turtles. Margaret Applegarth, used to spend some time in Georgia, which she did right after finishing her book "Moment by Moment" and you may remember in this book she has a chapter headed "A TENDER TURTLE IS A TENDER TURTLE". She quotes St. Augustine when he said: "They that sit at rest while others take pains are tender turtles, and buy their quiet with disgrace." After reading the five reports and talking with the reporters I am sure that we are not "Tender Turtles." The question of the day was: How many have visited the jails? Not as many as might have been expected but more jails will be visited. Mrs. Donohoo told of a plan that the women of the Christian Church had to visit the jails the first of October. This is a set time with something definite for the women to look forward too. She hoped that all women would join in this effort so that it might become a Church Women project -- think what it could mean for an army of women to visit the jails at the same time!

WHAT POSITIVE THINGS CAN WE DO?:

Work together with groups of similar interest in writing letters to the editor and public officials. Arousing interest by visiting "Child Centered Agencies." (Florida Church Women United worked with all groups to ban the sale of alcohol on beaches during the influx of Easter students.) Visit children's Court with personal followup of the offender. Serve on the Jury. Look into the Jury. Get a list of the Jury. Make a court survey. See the records--although it will not be easy in many cases. Work hard for Legal Service Clinics. Each person must go home with a real concern to take definite action. Begin with May Fellowship Day--when we are thinking of "Community Concerns and How all can Share."

(Do not obey because it is the Law--But obey because it is Right. Remember, Mr. Durr Said: "This is the Law--can we say--This is right.")

The Church is very respectable--some want to keep it so. Will we be the "Tender Turtle" and let it remain just a respectable church? Nightclubs, ball games, etc, are integrated -- Look at your own church--see the respectability.

Proper desegregation comes from working together--not just talking together.

Flash radio and tv comments are needed--these will do a great deal for the prisons and courts--and to change ATTITUDES--ATTITUDES are important and often need CHANGING.

INFORMATION--coming from the leaders here--needs to come back to Mrs. Tilly.

INFORMATION--about the conditions in your local communities. NOTHING IS WORTH MUCH UNTIL IT IS LOCAL.

"BEHOLD THE TURTLE, HE MAKES PROGRESS ONLY WHEN HE STICKS HIS NECK OUT"

We need to go back into our communities--committed to the task of doing something about the evils all around us. Let us remember St. Augustine:

> "THEY THAT SIT AT REST WHILE OTHERS TAKE PAINS ARE TENDER TURTLES, AND BUY THEIR QUIET WITH DISGRACE."

The recommendations from one of the groups seem to give us the tool with which we need to work. (See Recommendations)

Mrs. John Patton
Reporter for Discussion Groups

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE
# IN
# THE PROCESS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Several weeks ago, the Project on Crime & Corrections of the Southern Regional Council proposed to enlist the cooperation of the Fellowship of the Concerned - United Churchwomen - to prepare a booklet based on a survey of arrest and detention procedures in the Southern Region as they bear on misdemeanant offenders.

After a preview of the national survey of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice was reviewed, more attention was focused on the very poor provisions for the administration of criminal justice (law enforcement, probation and parole, and corrections) in the South. (Some of the data abstracted from the survey, and some of the more than 200 recommendations, are attached).

We realized that we were asking the Fellowship to venture out into unknown territory because few persons, lay or professional, are able to acquaint themselves fully with the arrest, judicial and correctional processes. Therefore, we secured the services of a member of the California Bar, Mr. Ronald Sievers, who is a VISTA Volunteer, to organize a pilot experience so that you would have some understanding of the problems that you will encounter in the study process.

After two meetings with some of the members of local religious organizations, the following women either visited local institutions or gathered as much data as possible from jail and court records. Some of these participants will apprise you of their experiences.

Mrs. John Golden
Mrs. Byron Kirkland
Mrs. Jack Patterson
Mrs. James Leak
Mrs. Marshall Solomon
Mrs. Herbert Slotin
Mrs. Jane Scherago
Mrs. Philip Shulhafer

Perhaps the worst problem encountered was the nature and variety of the records and the limited data that are available. Also, most apparent were the attitudes of suspicion that had to be overcome.

We were interested in the types of misdemeanors committed; the age, sex and race of the defendant; geographic distribution; the use of bail, detention or release on own recognizance; sentences, and time between arrest and disposition, (A copy of the schedule that we used in collecting the data is attached).

We ran into a number of problems, and we made mistakes. However, we learned that such a study is possible, with group understanding and conviction to see it through.

PROBLEMS:

1. Often, the Police Department would not cooperate and open records to use despite the fact that in Georgia, by law, these records are open to inspection by the public. Thus, it appears that a group undertaking the survey would have to invest a lot of know-how, pressure and influence in gaining access to "public records."

2. Lack of time of volunteers. The work probably would be done by volunteers. The work can be tedious as it is mainly a job of copying from records. Moreover, because of the poor methods of record-keeping sometimes used, the work can be very time-consuming.

3. Orientation was also a problem. Before the project is initiated in any particular area, the volunteers should be fully orientated to the job. The volunteers should be given a clear definition of the types of crimes they are interested in (this will vary by state) plus a questionnaire should be provided which will correspond to the records available to the volunteers. The volunteers would need professional guidance from a judge, attorney, police official or other person who is familiar with a particular agency of department.

4. It was found that the records kept are often incomplete. However, the effort would be worthwhile if it were only able to expose such situations.

A study similar to this (The Westchester Misdemeanant Survey), was published by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in 1966. The data were collected by women volunteers.

The Westchester Survey was a first step toward bringing light into the darkness that now obscures most of American crime. Misdemeanor, as a legal term, covers the vast catalogue of criminal violations punishable by a fine or imprisonment in a local jail or other institution as against the more serious violations, felonies, punishable by death or confinement in a state prison. The latter are studied and debated, but very little data are available to show how misdemeanants are dealt with, although they account for at least 9 out of every 10 arrests.

To find out what happened to misdemeanant offenders in Westchester from arrest to final disposition and from this information to make recommendations for improvements in the system was the starting point of the survey. The project relied primarily upon public police and court records. Information gathered was supplemented by interviews with police chiefs, judges and other government officials. It is this pattern that we hope to follow in our own effort.

A survey of misdemeanant procedures in the Southern Region would constitute the foundation upon which many service-relevant programs could be developed. Additionally, it would help to validate the assumptions that are proposed relative to youth detention and treatment and to identify gaps in service and recordkeeping procedures.

# WORKSHOP ON COURTS

Prepared by Mrs. Wm. Wood, Vice President,
League of Women Voters of the United States

## Observers Program

Some selective process should be used in recruiting observers. Personal appearance and demeanor are important. Those willing to participate should --

1) Conduct themselves in a polite, well-mannered way.

2) Be willing to sit through proceedings and refrain from making remarks or engaging in conversation with those nearby while the Court is in session.

3) Act like a fair-minded person.

It is wise for observers to work in teams of two. This makes it possible to check with one another when any report is written.

When observing in the Courts the following should be kept in mind:

1) Trials are open. However, any judge has power to exclude the public and to have part of the hearing in private.

2) Know the procedures in the Court to be visited. Attorneys can be helpful in briefings on this.

3) Know the Court schedule -- what cases are coming up, the time the Court opens, etc.

4) Many courtrooms have limited space. Get there in time to get a seat near the front so you can hear. Do not expect special favors in having a seat saved. If offered, do not accept a Judge's invitation to sit on the bench.

5) Areas of interest:
    - a. Judge's demeanor toward the person before the Court
    - b. Bail
    - c. Legal Counsel
    - d. Jury Selection
    - e. Sentencing, fines, etc.

6) Observe several times with the same judge presiding.

7) Observe procedures under more than one judge.

From material furnished by --

Mr. Bruce Herrin, Assistant Director
Emory University-Vocational Rehabilitation Alcohol Project

Skid Row has long been recognized as the bilge of our communities. The derelict inebriates who reside there represent perhaps the lowest form of humanity--they have been virtually ignored, not only by the average citizen, but by the very public officials who are charged by statute with caring for them.

Early last year two test cases were tried in two U. S. Court of Appeals. The first was the DeWitt Easter case in the District of Columbia, and the second was the Joe Drive case in North Carolina. Favorable decisions were handed down. It was found that alcoholism is an illness and that it would constitute cruel and unusual punishment for a sick person to be convicted and punished for exhibiting a symptom of his illness in public, and it was further established that the essential common law element of criminal intent is lacking when an alcoholic becomes intoxicated.

## Emory University-Vocational Alcohol Project

January, 1967

"The Alcohol Project and the Community Council of Atlanta Area Inc. completed their joint preparation of a comprehensive community treatment and rehabilitation program.

"A special unit for twenty-four patients of the Project was established in the Salvation Army Men's Lodge at 339 Luckie St., N.W. The Project staff give special treatment services for these patients and the unit will be expanded to care for up to 200 patients.

"Dr. Charles Conner, the leading authority on group therapy in the Emory University, Department of Psychiatry, is having regular weekly group therapy training sessions with seven clinical chaplains in St. Jude's Halfway House."

At the City Prison Farm a mobile rehabilitation team from the Project conducts a daily screening of each inmate entering the Prison Farm. Each one who volunteers and is selected is being treated and rehabilitated while still in prison. He may be given the drug, Antabuse, a stong deterrent to drinking, as well as other medications. He is assured of arrangements for meeting his physical needs following his release from prison.

Interagencies representation at the bi-monthly meetings of the Project are:

- Fulton County Department of Family and Children Services
- Alcoholic Rehabilitation Service, Georgia Clinic
- Georgia State Employment Service
- Mayor's Committee on Crime and Delinquency
- An attorney
- Director of Public Health Nursing, Fulton County Health Department
- Public Welfare Social Service, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
- Director of Nursing, DeKalb County Health Department
- Department of Psychiatry, Emory University
- Department of Housing and Urban Development,
- Suicide Prevention Center,
- Director, DeKalb County Health Department
- Commissioner of Health of Fulton County.

It is easy to understand why these agencies are interested.

It will take a community of effort among all public officials and interested private groups to make a revolutionary program of this kind become meaningful.

The Project has received $304,968 from the U. S. Rehabilitation Administration for the first year and $33,885 from Fulton County.

## THE PROJECT ON CRIME AND CORRECTIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, MR. JOHN BOONE, DIRECTOR, COOPERATED WITH THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED IN THE PROGRAM PRESENTATION

Mr. Ron Sievers, a VISTA Volunteer, presented and interpreted the results of a local survey on law enforcement and judicial procedures in misdemeanor cases. He pointed to the disproportionate number of Negroes that, the survey indicated, become involved in the processes of criminal justice at this level and suggested that a regional-wide survey might well reveal an even greater racial disparity, both in arrest and sentencing. However, there were some indications that these differences in handling were more a matter of class prejudice than social discrimination. In other words, the poor cannot afford to pay fines, and a higher percentage of Negroes than whites are poor. The project suggested to the Fellowship that a survey of this type all over the South would be a valuable contribution both to public education and to the encouragement of official interest in reform.

The two films, "The Scar Beneath" and"The Odds Against," shown together, would seem to be an excellent instrument for public education on the problems and prospects in the areas of prison reform and criminal rehabilitation.

The women were advised to familiarize their members with the results of the National Survey on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. This may be secured from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Price $2.25.

Some local groups also seem determined to do something about procedures in relation to children in trouble.

Project staff members participated as resource persons in the discussion groups.

## FROM MRS. CLIFFORD DURR, THE REPORTER

The two movies, "The Odds Against" and "The Scar Beneath" were extremely moving, one about a young boy who had no help and became a hardened criminal and whose life was ruined and another who through help, parole officers who were sympathetic and kind saved his life and he became a good member of society. The picture of prison life, the feeling of confinement, the horror of boredom, the long stretch of time that prisoners feel were both grippingly and beautifully presented. Mr. Boone spoke after the pictures and told something of his experiences working with prisoners. These two pictures were the most compelling and gripping and saddening aspects of the meeting.

Mrs. Betty Cantor, Community Consulatant, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith served as moderator of the Panel Discussion -

"PROCEDURES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE SOUTHERN REGION: CORRECTION OR DEFECTION"

In introducing the panelists, Mrs. Cantor said she was dispensing with the usual amenities. A sense of urgency pervaded the meeting and the subject at hand required days not hours for exhaustive study that could lead to action.

In summary: Mr. Clifford Durr described the environing atmosphere of lackluster content, the moral vacuum that undergirds Southern justice...

Mrs. Ruby Hurley gave us an overview of Southern justice - or rather lack of justice wh which characterizes our Southern institutions...

Mr. Michael Horowitz asked - "Are our ideals about law really workable?" Our churches perpetuate the status quo and made the comfortable more comfortable...

Mrs. Henry J. Toombs has been the prophet of what can be done... "Never," she says, "underestimate what woman - what you can do."

Mr. Hershal Sausier and Mr. Stewart Werner described what the ideal penal institution can be and have outlined plans for better cooperation between the judiciary and the executive arm of government...

Each of us is aware that she is the uncomfortable one in a comfortable church, the uncomfortable one in a society that fails to love justice. In our workshops we will explore how to undermine comfort based on the status quo. We must search for the remedy to injustice in our local communities, we must reach outside of our own community until justice is a reality throughout the land. We must of a necessity right our wrongs by committing ourselves to specific programs of action.

## FROM PANEL MEMBER, MR. CLIFFORD J. DURR, ATTORNEY, Montgomery, Alabama

In general I think our criminal procedures are basically good, but the remark made by St. Paul 19 centuries ago is most applicable today:

"The Law is good if a man use it lawfully."

All too often today we see the techniques and the apparatus of the Law used as instruments of lawlessness.

I do not go along with the idea that morality cannot be legislated. On the contrary, it seems to me that the Law is an embodiment of the morality growing out of the experience of people through the generations and even centuries. Murder is immoral, it is also illegal. The Law has not stopped murder but it has certainly deterred it. However, Law cannot hold up indefinitely if its only basis is rigid enforcement. It will ultimately collapse unless it has an undergirding of accepted morality.

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution have been a basic part of the "Supreme Law of the Land" for a century. If we should lay the Civil Rights acts of 1964 and 1965 beside the Civil Rights Act of 1875, we will see that legislatively, at least, we have made little headway in protecting the rights of all citizens against injustice and inequality of treatment. Had the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments been enforced and lived up to, there would have been no Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965 for there would have been no need for them. Given the full protection of the guarantees of due process of law and the equal protection of the laws, set out in the 14th Amendment, and the equality in voting rights set out in the 15th Amendment, Negroes could by now have gined for themselves most, if not all, of the rights now so carefully spelled out in the current Civil Rights legislation.

There is a human tendency, when faced with a problem, to say "Let's pass a law" and once the law is passed to say "Now that is taken care of," and relax. This is exactly what happened following the Civil War. In the spirit of moral fervor immediately following that war good legislation was put on the books. Then the moral fervor died down and people went about their normal business of making a living, raising families, and looking after themselves. As a result of the Tilden-Hayes compromise Reconstruction was brought to an end and the newly freed men, from economic necessity, soon found themselves back in a state of economic bondage not too different from the chattel slavery from which they had been emancipated. Then came the "Black Codes' and then the disenfranchising provisions written into the State Constitutions with little or no protest, notwithstanding the oaths of office taken by all governmental officials, state and federal to support and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Justice Holmes, in his dissenting opinion, in the shocking Frank case which originated right here in Georgia, in the early part of this century, made the observation that "The verdicts of juries are very likely to be impregnated by the environing atmosphere." His observation is equally applicable to the judgements of courts and certainly to the behavior of our law enforcement officials. As important as the law is, it cannot escape the "environing atmosphere" in which it operates.

It is rather interesting to note that the moral leadership of this country for the past quarter of a century has come largely from the United States Supreme Court in its day to day struggles with the issues of individual rights, while little but silence has come from our white Southern colleges and universities and our churches have all too often served only as the glue that holds the status quo together. Through lack of moral leadership a moral vacuum was created and this, I believe, is the source of the violence, bitterness and turmoil which has been tearing the South to pieces during the past decade and a half. After a long period of strife we now have a surprising amount of compliance with the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965. It is now reasonably safe for a Southern white person to say, "We must observe the Law because all of this turmoil and violence hurts business," or to say, "It impairs the 'image' of the South as a desirable location for industry," but we have not yet reached the point where we can safely say "We must observe the Law not only because it is the law but because it is morally right."

We are still all too timid about facing up to the old fashioned issues of right and wrong. We still have quite a way to go in creating the "environing atmosphere" in which justice can flourish. It is in this field that you members of the Fellowship of the Concerned have in the past and still continue to make your valuable contribution.

## FROM THE NOTES OF MRS. CLIFFORD DURR, OUR REPORTER

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director of the Southeastern Regional Office of N.A.A.C.P., a member of the panel, spoke out of years of experience, and with some bitterness, about the lack of justice for Negroes, how murder has been condoned time and time again when it only affected Negroes. She also spoke of the great gap in white people's knowledge about Negroes and the stereotypes they used instead.

Mr. Michael Horowitz, Associate Professor, University of Mississippi School of Law, panelist, asked the question, "Can America live up to its own Laws,?" he asked if our own smug notions of our own righteousness can be made to come true. He gave illustration after illustration of how we had not lived up to our professions of equal justice and he especially pointed out the fact that most Negroes, and most poor people, come to know the law at its lowest level--Justice of the Peace. He spoke of the fact that JPs often make their living out of fees instead of making a salary and they they need a large volume of arrests and victims to make a living. (President Johnson's Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, suggests that the Justice of Peace--rural counterpart of the lower court--be abolished. Today the JPs operate in 35 states.) He said this was often true of Sheriffs and other officers of the Law and each woman should go home and see if this bad situation was true in her own city or county.

Mrs. Henry J. Toombs told in the most glowing way, full of indignation and outrage, what was done to juvenile delinquents. How the young people who run into trouble with the law are scarred and wounded for life and how each community must make it a part of their concern to see that these young people are not turned into permanent criminals.

Mr. Werner, Staff Consultant, Georgia Committee on Crime and Delinquency, then spoke and plead withe the group there, and with all interested citizens, to look behind the crime to the perpetrator and in judging him to consider the background and the disadvantages. He really plead for mercy for people convicted of crime and especially young people.

By Herschel Saucier, Assistant Dir.
Division for Children and Youth
State Department of Family and
Children Services

Largely through the efforts of the women of Georgia the state became disturbed about the some 6,000 children each year being detained in common jails and rallied support for the financing of a statewide juvenile detention system which is well on its way toward completion. The first regional detention center built and operated by the Division for Children and Youth will open in Albany and begin receiving children in May, 1967. The Waycross center will open sometime in June, followed by the Rome and Sandersville Centers in September. The Augusta center, where construction began later, should open sometime in November. The sixth and last regional center should be completed in Gainesville early in the Spring of 1968.

These regional centers will receive delinquent juveniles who need secure custody pending court disposition from counties and towns within a fifty mile radius of the center. In addition to providing a more appropriate facility to hold juvenile offenders that might otherwise be held in jail, the regional centers will provide short-time diagnostic and treatment services for these children in trouble, which in some instances will enable the child to return to his own home with probation or social services being provided. Without such detention facilities some of these same juveniles would be committed to the state institutions.

The last phase toward developing a statewide juvenile detention system was financed by the 1967 General Assembly, with a $500,000 appropriation to help finance the juvenile detention services by seven urban counties who have already built county detention facilities. To receive state financing the county detention facilities must agree to make a limited amount of their space available to provide detention care to juveniles from surrounding counties at no cost to the county. With the inclusion of the county detention facilities as a part of the statewide system through making some their space available to surrounding counties, any child needing detention care within the State of Georgia will be within approximately fifty miles of a facility and program especially designed for the care of juvenile offenders.

## WORSHIP SERVICES

Without any announcement the workshop began when the wonderful, beautiful voice of Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. sang her solo, "How Great Thou Art."

She also gave the challenge in song --

The voice of God is calling
It summons unto men; as once He spoke in Zion,
So now He speaks again.
Whom shall I send to succor my people in their need?
Whom shall I send to loosen the bonds of lust and greed?

Mrs. W. H. Clark with her strong sweet voice led the group in its answer.

We heed, O Lord, Thy summons, and answer here are we!
Send us upon Thine errand, let us Thy servants be.
Our strength is dust and ashes, our years a passing hour;
But Thou canst use our weakness to magnify Thy power.

Thus, we committed ourselves -- "A Charge To Keep We Have" -- in song.

On Thursday morning, Dr. Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary, Board of Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., led the worship, bringing the oracles of Amost to apply to our present day problems.

From the notes of Mrs. Durr, our reporter:

"She (Miss Green) talked on the need of churchmen to speak up and stand up. She begged us not to trample on the 'weak' and that we should not 'ignore the poor man's claim.'" We should 'set justice on her feet again' and temper justice with mercy."

Those of us who heard the worship service of Mrs. H. M. Russell, President of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Southeastern Jurisdiction, The Methodist Church, will never forget her quotation from Bishop Welch, the 102 year old Bishop of The Methodist Church, when he was asked "what is the greatest Christian virtue?" His answer "Compassion! I don't mean pity! Pity looks down; compassion looks across - person to person. Pity is as cold as sea water. Compassion is as warm as fresh milk."

Again, from the notes of Mrs. Durr

"The workshop ended with a short talk by Coretta King who had used her lovely voice time and time again to sing for us. This time she recited Langston Hugh's lovely poem, My Life Ain't Been No Crystal Stair.

"She told of the terrors whe had gone through, her home bombed, her husband stabbed. She told of the sleepless nights, the fears for her children and how finally she had come to realize that in her husband's fight for justice she had finally come to accept the fact that if this fight brought death to her or to her family, she would have to accept it, that there was no turning back. She spoke simply and with dignity and compassion but she spoke with firmness and total commitment, when once she had set her hand to the orr there was no turning back, and this was true for all of us.

"She also spoke of the moral support such groups as the Fellowship of the Concerned had been to her and of the personal support Mrs. Tilly had given to her.

"And it was on this note of personal commitment, personal determination to see that justice was done, that the meeting adjourned.

# UNIVERSAL DECLARATION of HUMAN RIGHTS

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the full text of which appears in the following pages. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

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Final Authorized Text

UNITED NATIONS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

# UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

## PREAMBLE

**Whereas** recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

**Whereas** disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

**Whereas** it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

**Whereas** it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

**Whereas** the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

**Whereas** Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

**Whereas** a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge, *Now, Therefore,*

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*proclaims*

THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

**Article 1.** All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

**Article 2.** Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

**Article 3.** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

**Article 4.** No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

**Article 5.** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**Article 6.** Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

**Article 7.** All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

**Article 8.** Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

**Article 9.** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Article 10.** Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

**Article 11.** (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

**Article 12.** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his hon-our and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

**Article 13.** (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

**Article 14.** (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

**Article 15.** (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

**Article 16.** (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

**Article 17.** (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

**Article 18.** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

**Article 19.** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

**Article 20.** (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

**Article 21.** (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

**Article 22.** Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

**Article 23.** (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

**Article 24.** Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**Article 25.** (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

**Article 26.** (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all

nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

**Article 27.** (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

**Article 28.** Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

**Article 29.** (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

**Article 30.** Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Reprinted in U.N. OPI/15—16348–July 1967–100M

January 5, 1967

Miss Ruth Weber
Church Women United
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Miss Weber:

I appreciate your offer to give me more copies of the December issue of the Church Woman. I may be asking for too many, but could we have six more copies? My two brothers and my two sisters want a copy, my church and my faithful maid.

I wish there might be some way to correct one statement in the article. My father was president of Rinehard Junior College and I did graduate there but I was never a trustee of this school--nor any other women. I was graduated from Wesley College, Macon, Georgia, and later was the first woman trustee of that college.

When I came home from Omaha we found the Citation did not have the name of the organization who bestowed the honor on it. I wrote to Dr. Shannon and told her of the omission. She wrote me to return it and it would come back to me with "Church Women United" printed in its proper place. We promply mailed the Citation. Weeks have passed and we have not heard one word from it. Please see if you can find it for me.

I hope the New Yearrwill be good to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

/ January 9, 1967

Mrs. F. C. Lester
113 North Rotary Drive
High Point, North Carolina 27262

Dear Mrs. Lester:

Mrs. Tilly is out of the office because of a death in her family.

I have just found your letter on her desk inquiring about the state workshops on Dual Justice in the Courts. There was a workshop in each of the states you listed except Texas. The last workshop was held on November 29th in Arkansas.

We are hoepful that the workshops were meaningful and that there will be visible results.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

RPH

COUNCIL FOR LAY LIFE AND WORK

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

MRS. F. C. LESTER • 1113 North Rotary Drive, High Point, North Carolina 27262 • (919) 882-9445

Secretary, Southern Area

January 3, 1967

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

I was on a sabbatical for four months last summer and early fall and was out of the United States during that time. It has been difficult for me to "catch up" with all the areas which concern me.

When I returned October 1, I found a letter dated September 22 from United Church Women stating " In place of the annual meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned for leaders in the southern states there will be meetings in each of these states, under the leadership of Mrs. M. E. Tilly of the Southern Regional Council to prepare women from several national women's organizations to participate in the project Equal Justice in the Courts."

If such meetings are scheduled for :

- Alabama
- Florida
- Georgia
- Louisiana
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Virginia

I would appreciate knowing the dates. We have churches in those states and I work with lay people in the whole area.

Sincerely,

Emily Lester

Mrs. F.C. Lester

EL:ms

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive new york, n. y. 10027

mrs. stuart e. sinclair
chairman
miss margaret shannon
executive director

January 19, 1967

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In Miss Shannon's absence I am writing to let you know the citation and "Hands" are on the way to you; perhaps you have received it by this time. Miss Shannon wanted you to know she is really disappointed that the person who did the lettering put "United Church Women" instead of "Church Women United". However, since you were a member of United Church Women for a good long while, we hope the citation will continue to convey to you the love and esteem of the women of the church.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Nina Boswell

Nina Boswell
Secretary to Miss Shannon

February 6, 1967

Reservations
The Hermitage Hotel
231 Sixth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear Sir:

Please reserve a single room with bath for Mrs. M. E. Tilly for the dates of February 21-25. Thank you.

Please confirm.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director
Women's Work

MET:rh

March 9, 1967

Mrs. Willis Schutt
955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Jane:

I have received your lovely letter. Thank you!

I am enclosing the clipping from the Atlanta Journal of Tuesday of this week. Note that the article is headed "Violence". This really brought forth my call to Bess Arrington instead of a call to you. If the bomb went off in your living room, I could see your house in shatters and certainly without a phone and I felt that I just had to know the safety of your and yours.

Talk about me being courageous! My, how much more you are! When I came to the office on Wednesday I found Paul Anthony very concerned about you and I was very glad to tell him what Bess had said.

Blessings on you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl. Klan Shifts Gears in Mississippi, newsclip

1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306
April 5, 1967

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed you will find check for $2.25, for which please send one copy of --

THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY --

TO: Mr. Daniel Law
311 Roberts Avenue
Glenside, Pennsylvania 19038

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

September 7, 1967

Miss Peggy Billings
Woman's Division, Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Miss Billings:

We are very grateful to you for giving us the address of the hospital where Thelma is. I called her and was delighted when her voice came strong and clear over the phone and then too, I was so happy when she told me Dorothy Weber would be with her this week.

We, at the Southern Regional Council, have been more than concerned about Thelma, especially so was Paul Anthony.

Now here is a big request of you.

I, as well as many others, have been asked by the New York Civil Liberties Union to nominate a person to receive the 1968 Florena Lasker Award of $1,000 to be presented at its annual luncheon.

I want to nominate Thelma. Could you gather up facts about her works--her fearlessness and courage for me to send on to them.

The terms of the award provide that the recipient, chosen by a national selection committee, shall be an "individual, organization or group having displayed consistent and outstanding courage and integrity in the defense of civil liberties, whether in the performance of duty or above and beyong the requirements of duty, and by so doing has made a constructive and significant contribution to civil liberties."

Recipients of the award, since its inception in 1957, have been:

Roger N. Baldwin.
Irving Dilliard, editorial writer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
The five remaining Negro students in Little Rock who were awaiting the reopening of Central High School.
Herbert L. Block (Herblock), editorial cartoonist and author.
Margaret Long, columnist for The Atlanta Journal.
P. D. East, publisher of The Petal Paper, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.
William L. Higgs, attorney of Jackson, Mississippi.
Ralph McGill, publisher of The Atlanta Constitution.
Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington, D. C. attorney.
Clifford Durr, Montgomery, Alabama attorney.
Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer.

I suppose it is ethical for a member of the board to receive an award. Perhaps it would be well to look into this question.

Thanks and good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

September 8, 1967

Dr. C. Stedman Glisson
941 Plymouth Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 60606

Dear Dr. Glisson:

The Indian lady, whom we want to share with you the first session of our study of "Christ and the Faiths of Men" on January 7, is Mrs. Walter Hyohan, 1385 Briarcliff Road, N. E. 30306. You may want to talk to her.

Her husband has just graduated from Emory and they are a fine couple.

With you two opening our study will be a great beginning.

We at Haygood are blessed by having the Glisson family as members.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

September 11, 1967

Mr. Terry L. Alford
Box 72
Mississippi State University
State College, Mississippi 39762

Dear Mr. Terry:

I will be most happy to talk with you when you can arrange a date and time.

In a day or so I will send you some material on the Anti-lynching campaign.

There was a Mrs. Alford in Mississippi who was most active in this crusade, was she of your family?

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

7 September

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Tilley:

May I introduce myself by means of this letter? I am a Ph.D. candidate in Southern History at Mississippi State University and am in the process of doing preliminary research on my dissertation topic, "Mississippi Race Relations and Race Violence Since World War I." Interest has been expressed in publishing this work when it is completed.

Ken Dean of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations thought that you might be able to help me in some way on this topic. I am particularly interested in your work growing out of the movement against lynchings back in the 1920's. I am not sure I will be able to understand this period completely without some help from you.

I would like to talk to you personally, but it will be ten months or so before I will be able to do so, if you consent. If we could arrange an interview in the spring, I would be delighted. Between now and then, if there is some particular aspect of your experience or literature that might assist me in my study, I would be most thankful to know it. If there are any persons you think I should consult, please advise me there.

I think this topic deserves a scholarly and impartial treatment. As a native white Mississippian who has been engaged in civil rights' work since the Selma march, I feel a personal as well as an intellectual commitment to produce a worthwhile look into the state of racial affairs in Mississippi since World War I.

I hope you see fit to assist me in this work. At any rate let me thank you for your time and patience.

I remain cordially yours,

Terry L. Alford

Terry L. Alford
Box 72
Mississippi State University
State College, Mississippi 39762

Was she of your family?

I will be glad to see
you at any time if we
can set a date when we
both have time.
In a day or so I will
send you some material
on ~~on~~ the Anti-Lynching
campaign – Mrs. Alford
There was a
in Mississippi who was most
active in this crusade

September 13, 1967

Dr. Kwai Sing Chang
3515 McDonough Street
Decatur, Georgia 30030

Dear Dr. Chang:

As you perhaps already know, the Christian Churches of our nation are studying "The Faiths of Men". We at Haygood Memorial Methodist Church will have the study on the four Sunday evenings in January.

We would like very much to have you speak to us on the evening of January 14, on "Oriental" Religions. We feel that you are the best authority in the city on this subject, therefore we are asking you early.

We begin with a snack supper at 6 P.M. and then take up the study. If you find it convenient to be with us--and we sincerely hope you do--someone will come for you and take you home.

You will hear from us nearer the date of the study.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

September 17, 1968

Mr. David Nolan
THE NEW SOUTH STUDENT
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Mr. Nolan:

Your letter to me has laid on my desk "haunting" me for over a month. I am so over worked now I see no way I could produce any article.

I do have this to suggest to you -- What you called a "Movement" maybe the annual workshop of "The Fellowship of the Concerned," which will have its Silver Anniversary here in Atlanta October 23-24 at the Atlantan Hotel. Why not come to this workshop and see for yourself. We do not pay travel expenses but we do pay the hotel bill and meals.

The first session begins at 9:30 on the 23rd.

Please let us know if you can accept this invitation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

THE NEW SOUTH STUDENT

BOX 6403 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

August 10, 1968

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

For a long time now people in SSOC have been complaining that we do not know enough about earlier movements for a new South.

As a means of combatting this, we have been running a series of articles in The New South Student about groups like the Populists, ideas like Jeffersonianism, and movements like the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. The series has been quite well received, and it is our hope that it will help pass on some of the lessons and wisdom of others who have struggled for many years and learned many valuable things.

I have heard many things about "Mrs. Tilly's Movement" and think it would be very good to run an article on ~~x~~ it as part of our series.

I was wondering if you would be willing to write the story for us. What we would like is about 8-10 pages double-spaced, dealing with the history of the movement and the lessons that can be drawn from it.

I realize you must be terribly busy, and I hope this is not asking too much of you, but I think we can guarantee you a receptive audience, and I think it is a story they should know.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

David Nolan
David Nolan, editor

PUBLISHED BY:
southern student organizing committee

30 September 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your gracious reply of the 11th and I will be looking forward both to my visit with you and the information on the anti-lynching campaign which you promised to send. The mails being somewhat erratic at large Universities' in September, I will send you notification when I receive it.

Of course, I can xerox or photocopy any of this material and return it to you immediately, if you have something of particular value you would like returned.

I have several Mrs. Alfords in my family who are my aunts. Then, there was, of course, my grandmother. I have not gotten quite deeply enough into the anti-lynching campaign to tell if there is kinship. I suspect it was my grandmother, who was involved in all manner of activisms in the 1920's. The only one her husband approved of was temperance, however.

Thank, you again, and I will be looking for your material in the mails. I remain respectfully yours

Terry L. Alford

Terry L. Alford
Box 72   Mississippi State Univ.
State College, Mississippi 39762

Toulouse, Kentucky
9 October '67
41769

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

I don't Know if your council has the time to do work that I am requesting, but I do Know of your deep interest in the school children of the South, and the wonderful work your council is doing.

I am sending you the Names of the boys and girls in my little country one-room school in Leslie County Kentucky in the hope that you might help them be remembered at Christmas time with a gift and treats.

Prehaps you may Know some individual or group who would like to sponsor a Christmas party for this school.

Lower Grassy Branch is one of the few remaining one room schools in Leslie County. The roads out of Grassy are so poor that it will be hard to consolidate it with a larger school. The Nearest large school is at Hyden, Ky. some 15 miles away.

These poor boys and girls will probably be forgotten unless some one, out of the abundance of their heart, remember them at this blest time of the year when men everywhere share the great feeling of brotherhood and good will toward men.

Please try to help these poor Neglected school children.

Very truly yours,
Ruie Baker, Teacher
Lower Grassy Branch School

| Name | Sex | Age | Grade | Source of family income |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eldridge, Isabell | girl | 7 | 1 | Work Experience and Training Program |
| Feltner, Lydia | girl | 6 | 1 | Work Experience and Training Program |
| Howard, Green, Jr. | boy | 6 | 1 | Public assistance |
| Wooten, Elizabeth | girl | 7 | 1 | aid to Dependent Children |
| Wooten, Ricky Wayne | boy | 6 | 1 | Public assistance |
| Elrice, Leitha Gail | girl | 7 | 2 | Public assistance |
| Coale, Lonny | boy | 7 | 2 | aid to Dependent Children |
| Colwell, Mondy | girl | 7 | 2 | Bus Driver for School |
| Howard, Mary Etta | girl | 7 | 2 | auto mechanic |
| Messer, Barbara | girl | 7 | 2 | Social Security Benefits |
| Stidham, Barlow, Jr. | boy | 7 | 2 | Social Security Benefits |
| Eldridge, Bessie | girl | 8 | 3 | Work Experience & Training Program |
| Eldridge, John, Jr. | boy | 8 | 3 | Work Experience & Training |
| Campbell, Kathy | girl | 7 | 3 | Work Experience & Training |
| Campbell, Sarah | girl | 8 | 3 | Work Experience & Training |
| Huff, Priscilla | girl | 8 | 3 | Work Experience & Training |
| Messer, Raymond | boy | 8 | 3 | Social Security Benefits |
| Eldridge, Elizabeth | girl | 9 | 4 | Work Experience & Training |
| Eldridge, Ricky | boy | 13 | 4 | Work Experience & Training |
| Feltner, Edith | girl | 9 | 4 | Work Experience & Training |
| Howard, Vickie | girl | 9 | 4 | auto mechanic |
| Huff, Nelson | boy | 9 | 4 | Old age assistance |
| Walker, Melvin | boy | 9 | 4 | Social Security Benefits |
| Eldridge, Sandra | girl | 10 | 5 | Work Experience & Training |
| Howard, Lynn | girl | 10 | 5 | coal mines |
| Huff, Herman | boy | 10 | 5 | Work Experience & Training |
| Messer, Juelene | girl | 10 | 5 | Work Experience & Training |
| Stidham, Patricia | girl | 10 | 5 | Social Security |
| Elam, Gail | girl | 11 | 6 | maintaince work |
| Feltner, Larry | boy | 11 | 6 | Work Experience & Training |
| Huff, Curtis | boy | 11 | 6 | Old age assistance |
| Colwell, Willie Roy | boy | 15 | 7 | Work Experience & Training |
| Rice, Douglas | boy | 12 | 7 | Work Experience & Training |
| Feltner, Mollie | girl | 13 | 8 | Work Experience & Training |
| Gibson, Jo Ann | girl | 13 | 8 | aid to Dependent Children |
| Howard, Sandra | girl | 13 | 8 | coal mines |
| Huff, Mary | girl | 13 | 8 | Work Experience & Training |
| Walker, Nora | girl | 13 | 8 | Social Security Benefits |

October 30, 1967

Mr. Aryeh Neier
New York Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Dear Mr. Neier:

I am proposing the name of Miss Thelma Stevens, 475 Riverside Drive, New York City, for the Florina Lasker Award.

Many people over the nation say she has been most courageous in working for Civil Rights in all its various areas.

She has been magnificant in her work through the National Council of Churches, Church Women United, and The Methodist Church. Through years of her heartbreak and persistence the General Conference of the Methodist Church accepted a Charter of Racial Policies.

She has been a close student of what happens in Congress and lets people know.

Her interest is world-wide as you will seeffrom the enclosures in this packet.

Please give serious attention to the request.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Enclosures

**THELMA STEVENS** is a native of Mississippi where she did her undergraduate work at Mississippi Southern College. She holds an M.A. degree from Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee. She spent eleven years as Head Resident of Bethlehem Community Center, Augusta, Georgia, one of our largest and oldest Settlement houses for Negroes.

She was elected to serve as chairman of Christian Social Relations in the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1938, and served in that capacity until The Methodist Church was established. She was elected Executive Secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relations in the Woman's Division of Christian Service in 1940. Her interests and activities through the years have been largely centered on the great social issues and concerns of Christians in church and community within the nation and world.

The Department's program promotion extends throughout the nation and provides enriching experiences as she works with Woman's Societies and Wesleyan Service Guilds.

Miss Stevens has also visited India, Southeast Asia, and the Far East, and Africa. She is active in United Church Women and other phases of the program of the National Council of Churches.

# INFORMATION RE: THELMA STEVENS

1. Citation - May 21, 1964
By the Delaware Annual Conference at the 100th Anniversary meeting at Zoar Methodist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

"In recognition of the contributions made to the achieving better race relations in our land; and for outstanding C Christian leadership in the struggle for citizenship rights for all men without regard to conditions of race, creed or national origin."

2. Citation
By the Southeastern Jurisdiction Woman's Society in session, Knoxville, Tennessee, February 10, 1964.

"In appreciation of her perception and participation in the Mission of the church, with special concern for the dignity of every person; her influence in the life of The Methodist Church; and her contribution to the social awareness of women."

I would like to list the following as examples of the kinds of important things she has done:

1. A key role in the effort to rid the Methodist Church of racial segregation and discrimination. Through the years, it was her insistance that no meetings of the Woman's Division should be held in places that practiced discrimination and segregation. This and other convictions of hers led to the adoption by the Woman's Division of a Charter of Racial Policies. This Charter came about through many months and years of hard work. In 1964, it was adopted by the entire church as its Charter of Racial Policies. Copies are enclosed for your information.

2. A key role in upholding the young people who went into Mississippi and other parts of the South in the hectic years of the '60's. She was instrumental in getting bail money for the three young women who were arrested in front of Capitol Street Methodist Church in Jackson, Mississippi in 1963. She has been a champion of the Civil Rights cause and was involved in many other ways; notably, a key role in the organization of the National Conference on Religion and Race in 1963 and helping in the organization of the March on Washington the same year. This latter work was done through her participation in the National Council of Churches. She has been involved in most of the important work of the National Council of Churches in the last two decades. She played a key role in the conceptualization and organization of the United Church Women program, "Assignment: Race" in the 1960's.

3. In her role as executive of the Section of Christian Social Relations, she has been active in the whole area of international affairs and played a key role in the establishment of the Church Center for the United Nations beginning in 1961.

4. A key role in the Methodist Church's fight against McCarthyism in the 50's and other types of extremism in the '60's. She predicted the rise of extremism in the form of organizations like the John Birch Society and unsuccessfully urged The Methodist Church to launch a major program to combat the development of extremism. Her advise was not heeded in 1964, unfortunately.

The Woman's Division of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church is the organization in which Miss Stevens is the Secretary of Christian Social Relations. She brings her recommendations of social action to this body, and in her great concern and through knowledge of what she is offering is always accepted. The following is an example:

In 1947, the department of Christian Social Relations invited "The Status of Women Committee to co-sponsor a National Seminar on "The Status and Responsibility of Women in a Changing Community--emphases placed on woman power, political, job opportunity, etc. A major emphasis was placed on woman's power in influencing change.

Possibly the most far reaching recommendation from that Seminar called upon the Woman's Division to create a committee to study its own racial policies and practices in all aspects of its task. By 1952 the impact of this committee had led the Woman's Division to employ a research lawyer and publish an 800 page book of States Laws on Race and Color (by Pauli Murray) plus the creation and adoption of the Division's first Charter of Racial Policies! (In Greencastle there was one small--toossmall--restaurant that summer where our integrated goup could get a coke!)

Miss Stevens has through the years held many National Seminars. I list a few of them.

In 1949 the next National Seminar was held at National College, Kansas City, Missouri. (We had to boycott the little "soda parlor" at the corner of the campus! There was no place where we could go to eat except the Union Station downtown!) This Seminar was focused on "The Local Woman Building a World Christian Community."

In 1951 the National Seminar was held at Scarritt College in Nashville, Tennessee with the focus again on World Order. This seminar brought forth a special quadrennial emphasis on "The Things that Belong to Peace." The real challenge to do this stemmed from a sermon at the Seminar by Dr. Georgia Harkness on that text. The period from 1952-56 focused on the things that make for peace.

In 1965 - A Seminar for Wives of International Students studying in the United States. A psychologist and the National Christian Federation Secretary for International Students dealt with the background. A world-wide team--one Asian, one African, one Latin American entered into the discussion.

In 1966 there was a workshop held September 2-11 at the Ecumenical Foundation, Kitwe, Zambia, Africa. Before then there had been a Pan American Workshop.

Ruth A.

Return to Mrs Lilly.

Ecole Pastorale
B.P. 450
Likasi (formerly Jadotville)
Congo
October 1967

Dear Friends:

Let us share with you some of the problems which cross the Director's desk of the Pastors' School in Likasi.

"Bwana Director, can I be excused from school next Wednesday?" one of the students asked last week. "Some of the men in my church are meeting to cut poles and grass for a new thatch roof. I need to help them," he explained. Usually, the pastors have Wednesday afternoon off anyway, for most of them have midweek services. Last year, this "church" was only a preaching place on a circuit and had no full-time pastor. Nfwan Jacques was appointed to Kisonfu this past summer, and already the small shelter is not large enough for those who now attend.

It was about mid-morning when I happened to glance out the classroom door. One of the local church ladies who cares for the 57 preschool children in our nursery was earning her $6.00 a month salary. With one child securely tied on her back African style and another in her arms, she was hard put to herd another three toddlers away from the classroom where the mothers were studying. Usually a Congolese child spends the first three years of his life on his mother's back. But the wives, as well as their husbands, have come to the Pastors' School to study.

"Director, I think you should go to the hospital as soon as possible. Pastor Buntu's little boy is about to die." When I arrived, the two-year-old was gasping for breath. It was noon and the nurses were taking a two-hour break--all are men and are actually only nurse's aides. Without waiting for the formality of checking out, we drove the few blocks to a government doctor, who will accept private patients for a price. Sure enough, the boy had pneumonia, but good care and the right medicines have pulled him through. At present, there are only four doctors to care for the 100,000 population of Likasi. Buntu's little boy, Enoch, was the first child born to a student while attending the Pastors' School. They asked me to give him his Christian name, so I chose Enoch since he was one "who walked with God."

(OVER)

Kasongo Pierre, one of the seven single student pastors, was obviously embarrassed when he entered my office. According to custom he talked about other things for a few minutes, but I knew he was about to burst out with something. "Director, can I borrow $24.00 so I can get married?" That amount equals his scholarship (to buy food and other necessities), for four months. He didn't wait for me to reply. "She is a Christian, Bwana, and has finished our school at Mulungwishi. She has already agreed, but now I must pay her family the bride price." Most of the pastors' wives are illiterate and only nominally Christian when they are married. Kasongo is lucky! He will be married in January.

"Mama, did God write this book?" one of the wives in the first-year class asked Frances. She had just learned to read the first page in her literacy primer. In the remote area to the north from which she had come with her husband and children, she was only familiar with the Bible. This was her first week in school, but during the next three years she will study other books as well. But first she must learn to read.

On September 11, right on schedule but after two frantic weeks of preparation, we opened the third year of the Pastors' School. During most of the month of August we visited the literacy work in Kenya and Tanzania, studying how to set up a literacy training program for our pastors. Most of the students were already on hand--there are now 48 men and 42 wives with the new class--for they are serving appointments in the Likasi District. Now, we are well into the first trimester.

Many of you have been much more faithful remembering us and the Pastors' School than we have been in writing. As always we want to thank you most sincerely. Pray for our continued success during this coming year.

Sincerely,

David Allen

475 Riverside Drive,
New York, N. Y. 10027

November 3, 1967

Dear Friends:

This belated "report" to you must of necessity be "mass" produced because I could never get a thousand-plus letters done even with my itchy pen! I am sure you will understand and know that this letter is meant for you individually.

On August 17th my car accident occurred near Garden City, Kansas. Margaret Bender and I were driving east again after the National Seminar in Kansas City and a conference in Oakland, California. We were placed in St. Catherine's Hospital in Garden City, where Margaret stayed ten days before returning to New York. I stayed eight weeks before I could be transferred to St. Luke's Hospital in New York where I am now. I have made good progress, but my "back" doctor ordered surgery, which was scheduled for October 30th. I have every hope that I shall be out of the hospital by late November on the road to full recovery, and even able to do a limited schedule. I am not totally idle now! It is a great comfort to me to be only six blocks from "475."

I wish I could list all the many ways in which you have brought comfort and strength to me through your countless expressions of concern, your prayers, your good wishes, your flowers, your gifts of love, telegrams, telephone calls, visits and maybe most important your reminders that all of us have jobs to do that really won't wait! There's no time for dilly-dallying even with a broken back when crises beset us on every hand. All this sometimes makes "a lot of wrinkles in my sheet."

More than three months of slow-down and marking time in the midst of pressures greater than in any previous year of my "long work span" have not really developed the "patience" some of you prayed and hoped for, but maybe I have gained some new perspective of my own experiences and thereby strengthened my hope and generated some new confidence in the Church's potential role today. Of one thing I am sure. There are vast numbers of concerned people in both my own and other churches!

No matter what lies ahead, I shall hold so much that's happened these long months in grateful remembrance. My friends, new and old, including many whom I have never seen, have blessed my days with your concern. God bless you all and thank you.

Sincerely,

Thelma Stevens

Thelma Stevens

TS:ms

November 9, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. M. E. Tilly
FROM: Paul Anthony PA

The meeting of the Executive Committee to determine future policies will now be held December 1-3, 1967. The meeting will begin on Friday evening, December 1, with the dinner and it may well develop that the staff will not need to be on hand for that occasion. But for all day Saturday, and likely a good portion of Sunday, they will need us all available.

Please make every effort to hold those dates.

PA/km

NORTH CAROLINA FUND
OPPORTUNITY

GEORGE H. ESSER, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

# THE NORTH CAROLINA FUND
POST OFFICE BOX 687 DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27702 PHONE 682-5785

JW
ES
JL

November 10, 1967

Return

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Tilly:

We are trying to bridge a vast communications gap that blocks the free flow of information and understanding between middle-class America and low-income America.

The gap unquestionably is there. It is evident not only in the fires of riot, but in the failure of community anti-poverty efforts to establish meaningful continuing communications with the poor.

Our society is inundated with messages aimed at affluent America---the printed word and the air waves surround us with "Buy," "Give," "Try," and "Use."

But who speaks for the poor? Who knows the language of the poor? Who can translate hard information into a language using words and symbols that can pierce cultural barriers surrounding the poor?

The North Carolina Fund has been experimenting with these problems for four years.

A recent survey of North Carolina anti-poverty agencies convinced us that a major inhibition to the success of the war on poverty at the grass roots level is a lack of special audio-visual materials produced specifically for low-income audiences---filmstrips and motion pictures in the areas of citizenship education, consumer education, skills training and health.

We are planning a special production unit to accept outside contracts for this work. If demand warrants, we will establish a separate, non-profit corporation to produce for any agency or foundation audio-visuals and printed materials to foster communications with the poor.

We invite your attention to the attached brochure. We would like to hear your reaction based on consideration of your organization's need to translate its messages into special materials for low-income people.

Sincerely,

William A. Guth

William A. Guth
Public Information Department
North Carolina Fund

WAG/vv
Enclosure

202 B Glenwood Ave.
Leonia, N. J. 07605
11/16/68

Dear Mrs. Tilly -

Your letter was forwarded to me from the Office. Thank you and bless you! You were great as always at the conference. I sit back and watch you operate and my mind and heart frequently face head on collisions (I can't spell!). I'm proud to death of what's happening and worried to death about your back!! I hope you had a good real rest after those two great days.

I'm reluctantly sending you the amount of a round trip coach air fare to Atlanta — $105^{00}. As you know I went by car and went on to see my family. Air fare as you know is cheaper than car. The Board of Missions has brought me up "right" at the point of travel expenses — : go the cheapest way and save all the money you can!! On my return I stopped by Montreat, N.C. to do a little job for Church Women United. If they pay any of my expenses I'll refund part of Yours.

Thank you a thousand times for letting me be a part of your group. I did so little and gained so much!

I hope very much that the report on

the Negro vote in the South will be attached to the findings. You really gave us the works! Through you I would like to say again how much The Southern Regional Council means to so many of us. It gets better and better.

I am fairly busy in my "retired"? state! Every day seems like Saturday. I'm having fun and expect to continue doing so! I shall stay on here in Leonia for a few years. If I had brains enough I'd like to try writing down some of the changes I've watched take place over my forty years and point out the great role Church women have played in the process.

Please be good to you! Give my love to Miriam. It was so good seeing her there. I shall look forward to seeing you again before too many moons.

My love and great gratitude for you and for all you do.

Thelma

department of publication services

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive
new york, n.y. 10027

arthur s. flemming, president
r. h. edwin espy, general secretary

paul e. bergman
executive director
robert j. harper
associate executive director

November 28, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of November 16. We are pleased to give you permission to make reprints from pages 47 and 48 of "The Bible and the Faiths of Men."

You may use the following credit lines:

> Reprinted from "The Bible and the Faiths of Men" by Vinjamuri E. Devadutt. Copyright 1967 by Friendship Press, Inc. Published by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Used with permission.

Very cordially yours,

Robert J. Harper
Executive Director

RJH/dwb

a department of the office of administration

June 19, 1968

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
The Temple
1589 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Rabbi Rothschild:

We are returning the copy of your memorial address on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

We thank you for being so kind to give us the privilege of making copies of it for the King scrap books.

I have been a debtor to you for many years - for many favors - and I am grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

July 19, 1968

Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor
The World Outlook
Board of Missions
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Mr. Moore:

I need some information in preparing to teach "The Mandate for Missions" by Eugene L. Smith. I would like to know:

1. The number of Automous Conferences in our Methodist Church.

   I was at the Uniting General Conference in Dallas but could not stay the full time. I read in the Daily Advocate that fourteen national churches received automous relationship. Please give the names of the countries.

2. I would like to know the names of Bishops in our younger churches around the world.

   Please turn these requests over to some of your staff.

I am so glad that you worked with me in your Emory days as we faced the problem of race relations. One thing comes to my mind is your electionaring to elect Helen Mankin to Congress.

Blessings on you. The World Outlook is magnificant.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

September 20, 1968

Dr. Lawrence S. Bush
General Board of Pensions
The United Methodist Church
1200 Davis Street
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Dr. Bush:

I finally succeeded today in obtaining Miss Gartrell's address:

Miss Mary C. Gartrell
153 Henrietta Street
Baltimore, Maryland

The delay was caused by having to contact several people--each would say she did not know the address but gave me another person's name to call--and so . . .

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

November 18, 1968

Mrs. Paul Derian
2349 Twin Lakes Circle
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

Dear Mrs. Derian:

Mr. Pat Watters handed me your letter to find you something on "The Mith of Southern Women."

Our Sunday edition of The Atlanta Jouranl-Constitution magazine section had the article I am enclosing. This is the nearest thing that I have on what could be called "The Mith of Southern Women."

I remember a great Baptist preacher's cry when women began to be secretaries in mens offices--"Would you want your daughter to be in a man's office." Thinking about it now, he was presenting business men as rascals.

I am enclosing some other things not pertaining to Southern women, but to women the world around.

I hope you will find some of this helpful.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

November 20, 1968

Miss Thelma Stevens
202-B Glenwood Avenue
Leonia, New Jersey 07605

Dear Thelma:

Thank you for your lovely letter.

I'm sorry I did not know that our auditors required a signed expense sheet, so please fill in and sign the enclosed sheet. Disregard the note at the top of the page requiring ticket stubs, etc., to be attached. All we want is the amount for travel--Air Coach $105--date and purpose of trip, and your signature. We'll send your check pronto!

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosures

February 12, 1969

**SPECIAL DELIVERY**

Mr. William Stein
260 Audubon Avenue
Apartment 32-G
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Stein:

We are very anxious to have two copies of M. L. K. Speaks. We plan to include it in scrapbooks we are preparing.

If there are any charges please let us know.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/rh

March 6, 1969

Mr. William S. Stein
Martin Luther King Speaks
260 Audubon Avenue
Suite 329
New York, New York 10033

Dear Mr. Stein:

We have made a scrapbook for the King children, using clippings from the Atlanta papers of April 3-12.

The clipping coverning the speech of Dr. Abernathy's address to Dr. King in heaven is so dim it can scarcely be read. This is the purpose of the request.

Your letter reached the office on the day my sister, who lived with me, died so I did not see your February 24 letter until yesterday.

I hope we may have a copy this address of Dr. Abernathy to be included in the scrapbook.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

SCLC
**MARTIN LUTHER KING SPEAKS**
260 audubon avenue · suite 32g · new york, n.y. 10033 · 212-568-6782 (212-247-3136)

February 14th, 1969

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am in receipt of your letter of 1/12/69, requesting two copies of Martin Luther King Speaks.

First let me make mention that all tapes and transcripts of Dr. King's must be released by our lawyer.

If you will send us a complete description of what you want (tapes or/and transcripts), and the complete circumstances for which they will be used, we will be more than happy to forward this to our lawyer.

Sincerely,

William S. Stein
William S. Stein, Producer

WSS/wg

produced by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Ralph David Abernathy, President

April 22, 1969

Mr. James Terry
4604 Brighton Avenue
Terre Haute, Indiana 47805

Dear Mr. Terry:

This is to acknowledge your letter of April 16 to Mrs. M. E. Tilly. I am sorry to report to you that Mrs. Tilly is seriously ill in the hospital and it is doubtful that she will ever return to her office.

Mrs. Tilly is director of Women's Work here at the Council, which includes the Fellowship of the Concerned.

You asked about the Fellowship of Reconcilation and I am not familiar with it. However, I have asked around the office and someone believes that the Committee of Southern Churchmen came out of that organization. Here is the name and address of the director, if you would like to contact him.

Mr. Will Campbell, Director
The Committee of Southern Churchmen
1207 Eighteenth Ave., South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

I am enclosing some information about the Fellowship of the Concerned.

Sorry I couldn't be of more help.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

Encl.

Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

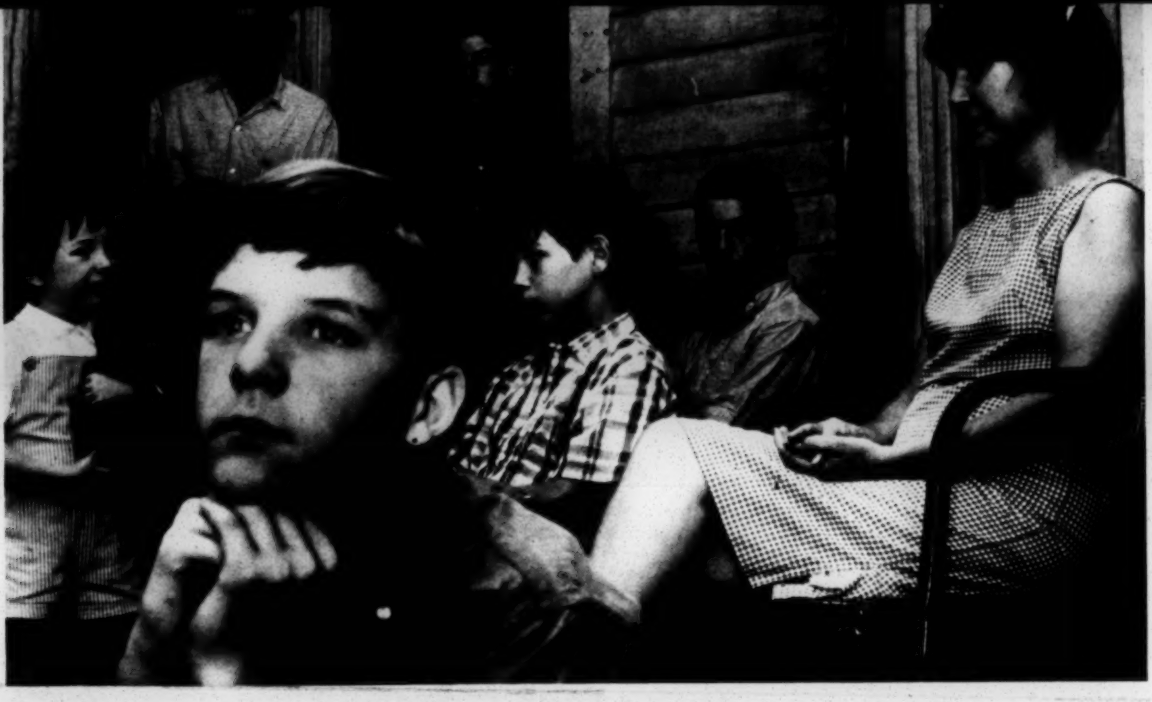
I have become interested in the philosophy and works of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and I am now in the process of doing some research into the movement. To this point I have having difficulty finding information on the history of the movement, its leaders, and its activities today. Dr. Andrew Hammonds gave me your name and address in the hopes that you might be able to help me.

I would greatly appreciate and information and literature you could provide me, and I would gladly reimburse ~~for~~ you for them. It would be appreciated if you could respond as quickly as possible. Thank you.

James Terry
Student ISU

4604 Brighton Ave
Terre Haute, Indiana
47805

# *Plain Talk About Plain Talk*



***"If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer."***
— Thoreau

This was Henry David Thoreau's way of saying you can't put everybody in the same bag; he wasn't speaking of poor people in particular, but he might have been.

America's poor walk to a "different drummer" from the rest of us. Their circumstances are different. So are their needs, appearance and attitudes.

Most of them speak a very special brand of English. They don't understand the language spoken by many social workers, welfare people and professors who study poverty.

A lot of people are looking at the problems of poverty today and trying to talk with the poor.

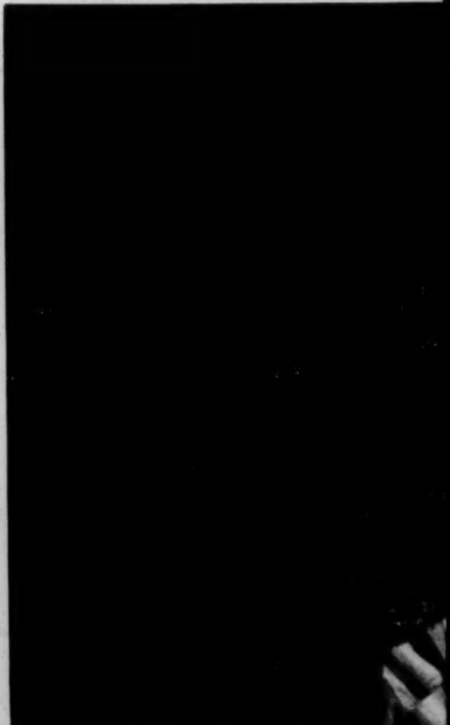
But not many are getting their message across.

Any ad agency can make a filmstrip. But not just any agency can produce a filmstrip — or movie or brochure — that takes into account the problems of the poor, and speaks in the language of the poor.

Poor people have more to tell us about unemployment, inadequate educations and bad housing than any textbook. But they must tell it in the only language they know.

And those who would address the poor must know and use this language.

Communicating with the poor isn't really hard; all that's required is that we don't ask them to be like us.



# The Basic Communications Project

What does your agency have to say to the poor, an audience of 34 million Americans?

Are your pamplets, filmstrips, films and brochures getting through or do they go floating over the heads of people who need your information and guidance?

The North Carolina Fund began working with the poor a year before the national war on poverty began. Right now, the Fund has behind it four years of experience in studying problems of poverty, working with poor people's groups and creating programs and communications techniques to bring effective resources to the poor.

## *Productions of the North Carolina Fund*

**Films**

"The North Carolina Fund: A New Source of Hope for People of Poverty."

"The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964"

"The First 100"

"Questions"

"Fannie" (under production)

The Fund sponsors eleven community action programs throughout North Carolina. They have made extensive use of Fund-produced slide shows, films, brochures, radio programs and training materials. These materials have been used not only for reaching the poor, but also for interpreting their needs to other segments of the community.

Realizing a national need for more effective communications with the poor, the North Carolina Fund is establishing a special communications media unit to produce audio-visual and printed materials for support of programs that involve the poor. Through this unit, the Fund's experience in the language of poverty can help your program communicate with this very special audience.

**Sound Slide Shows**

"Vista Training"

"Meet 'June' "

"North Carolina Volunteers"

"North Carolina Fund Annual Report, 1965"

"Doing Things Together"

In addition, the Fund produces a weekly radio program running on 26 stations throughout the state, and has produced many special radio and sound-slide programs for community action agencies.

# *The North Carolina Fund's Basic Communications Project Includes:*

- 13,000 photographs
- over 200 tape recordings of the poor talking about their problems
- a fully equipped sound laboratory
- editing and photography facilities for films and film strips
- an experienced production staff

**For further information contact:**

**BASIC COMMUNICATIONS UNIT**
**The North Carolina Fund**
**P. O. Box 687**
**Durham, N. C. 27702**

**Tel: Area 919, 682-5785**

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

This letter to all
our Ga people
outside Atlanta -

September 5, 1967

Dear Friend:

We are sending a copy of the letter that has been sent by the Georgia Church Women United to every county sheriff and every county commissioner urging them to cooperate in having a "Visitation Day", Sunday afternoon, October 1 from 2:00 to 5:00, opening the jails for inspection by the public.

Please see your county sheriff and urge him to cooperate. If the jail needs repairs and the public sees it the result would be an informed public and they will see that funds will be provided.

We who live in cities have no sense of safety and security in our homes or on the streets. Through the courtesy of Time, Inc. we are enclosing a story of what Indianapolis women did.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl.

This to State
Methodist Women

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 5, 1967

Dear Friend:

In this envelope you will find two very important enclosures --

The first, a copy of the letter that Georgia Church Women United have sent to all county sheriffs and county commissioners, requesting that the county jails be opened on "Visitation Day," Sunday, October 1 from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.

Please let your corresponding officer in each local society know of this. It would be well if they would see the sheriff and urge him to cooperate.

The second enclosure gives us some idea of the power of womanhood in Indianapolis. This story was printed in Time Magazine and they have kindly given us their permission to reprint it.

We in Atlanta, the capitol of our state, know we are not safe anymore. Rape and robberies are rampant.

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encls.

This to Ga. Methodist Women
also Ga. women outside Atlanta -

October 5, 1967

Dear Friend:

Because the project "Open Jail Visitation" grew out of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, we are making a study of what took place on the Visitation Day, October 1.

Please answer these questions:

Was the jail in your county opened to visitors on that day? If so, please give us some facts --

a. How were visitors received?

b. What were the conditions at the jail?

c. Could you estimate the number of visitors to the jail?

d. Have any plans been made to better conditions in the jail?

e. Can you help those who made visits to interpret to the community that citizens do have a responsibility?

(If the conditions are bad in the jail, the sheriff and jailor are not altogether to blame.)

A report of the project will be sent to the Woman's Division of Christian Service and the Church Women United.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P. S. A 5¢ stamp is enclosed for your convenience in responding.

Mrs. John A. Betterly
1241-15th Street
Augusta, Georgia 30901

STA
1967

UNITED STATES WASHINGTON 5c

Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsythe ~~St~~ N.W.
Atlanta
Ga.

30303

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 5, 1967

Dear Friend:

Because the project "Open Jail Visitation" grew out of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, we are making a study of what took place on the Visitation Day, October 1.

Please answer these questions:

Was the jail in your county opened to visitors on that day? If so, please give us some facts --

a. How were visitors received? Very graciously

b. What were the conditions at the jail? Good - painted adequately - clean
A new building needed!

c. Could you estimate the number of visitors to the jail? 30 - 40

d. Have any plans been made to better conditions in the jail? Don't know of any.

e. Can you help those who made visits to interpret to the community that citizens do have a responsibility?

(If the conditions are bad in the jail, the sheriff and jailor are not altogether to blame.)

A report of the project will be sent to the Woman's Division of Christian Service and the Church Women United.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P. S. A 5¢ stamp is enclosed for your convenience in responding.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 5, 1967

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Please answer these questions:

Was the jail in your county opened to visitors on that day? If so, please give us some facts -- Yes

a. How were visitors received? Very cordially

b. What were the conditions at the jail? very good - it is 7 yrs. old and very well kept.

c. Could you estimate the number of visitors to the jail? no 3 from my Church

d. Have any plans been made to better conditions in the jail? We just offered cooperation,

e. Can you help those who made visits to interpret to the community that citizens do have a responsibility? Reported at CWU & WSCS meetings

(If the conditions are bad in the jail, the sheriff and jailor are not altogether to blame.)

A report of the project will be sent to the Woman's Division of Christian Service and the Church Women United.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs Sam Mozley
Jonesboro Meth.
Clayton Co. Council
CWU
(I received 2 of these.)

MET:rh

P. S. A 5¢ stamp is enclosed for your convenience in responding.

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Please answer these questions:

Was the jail in your county opened to visitors on that day? yes If so, please give us some facts --

a. How were visitors received? Cordially

b. What were the conditions at the jail? Good

c. Could you estimate the number of visitors to the jail? 30 or 40

d. Have any plans been made to better conditions in the jail? There's talk of a new building

e. Can you help those who made visits to interpret to the community that citizens do have a responsibility? will try

(If the conditions are bad in the jail, the sheriff and jailor are not altogether to blame.)

A report of the project will be sent to the Woman's Division of Christian Service and the Church Women United.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P. S. A 5¢ stamp is enclosed for your convenience in responding.

Mrs H. L. Thompson

Mrs J Herbert Jones
R.F.D # 4
Cartersville, Ga 30120

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

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Please answer these questions:

Was the jail in your county opened to visitors on that day? If so, please give us some facts --

a. How were visitors received? Cordially

b. What were the conditions at the jail? Clean 20 10 -

c. Could you estimate the number of visitors to the jail? 35

d. Have any plans been made to better conditions in the jail? I hope to

e. Can you help those who made visits to interpret to the community that citizens do have a responsibility? I think so

(If the conditions are bad in the jail, the sheriff and jailor are not altogether to blame.)

A report of the project will be sent to the Woman's Division of Christian Service and the Church Women United.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P. S. A 5¢ stamp is enclosed for your convenience in responding.

Sylvania

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 5, 1967

Dear Friend:

Because the project "Open Jail Visitation" grew out of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, we are making a study of what took place on the Visitation Day, October 1.

Please answer these questions:

Was the jail in your county opened to visitors on that day? no, If so, please give us some facts --

a. How were visitors received?

b. What were the conditions at the jail?

c. Could you estimate the number of visitors to the jail?

d. Have any plans been made to better conditions in the jail?

e. Can you help those who made visits to interpret to the community that citizens do have a responsibility?

(If the conditions are bad in the jail, the sheriff and jailor are not altogether to blame.)

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Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P. S. A 5¢ stamp is enclosed for your convenience in responding.

Woman's Society of Christian Service
South Georgia Conference
The Methodist Church

TREASURER
MRS. WALTER JACKSON
1523 Crest Drive
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

October 10, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
c/o Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you for your letter of October 5, 1967.

As far as I know and have been able to find out, we did not have an official "Open Jail Visitation" in Columbus on October 1. Our local unit of Church Women United was disbanded in August and I believe that would have been the group to sponsor and get behind this. I am sure that small groups from the various churches visit the jail from time to time but I do not know of any particular day that was set apart for this.

Sorry I cannot give you any helpful answer on this.

Sincerely,

Virginia Jackson

1938 Archer Street
Savannah, Georgia 31405
October 10, 1967

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I made a special trip to the Sheriff's Office to conferm the day for an open house visit, and he said, that he could not comply with the letter of having a special day for such visits, because there would be other groups asking for the same thing, and he must abide by the laws of the Federal Government, and that if any one wanted to visit the jail, they could at any time.

The questions you refered to, he said the Federal Government inspects the jail every three months, and he said we wanted to inspect. I said we were going more for spiritual moral, to help them become better citizens when they return to community life.

Sincerely,

Eloise Smith

Mrs. Eloise Smith

530 Jones Street
Elberton, Georgia
October 11, 1967

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am reluctant to make the report in reply to your letter of October 5.
I was not able to get in touch with our county sherriff. I wentto his office twice and did not find him in. On the second trip, I left your letter with his secretary. They were unable to give any answer. I was advised to call him. I attempted to do this twice and went by his office on September 30th.

So we were unable to visit the jail.

yours truly
Neva J. Dennis
Mrs. Neva J. Dennis

O.K. Tire Store
1624 Watson Blvd.
Warner Robins, Ga. 10

# The Warner Robins Sun

Published Every Tuesday And Thursday

A Prize-Winning Newspaper
1967
Better Newspaper Contests

19th Year -- No. 86 | 1553 Watson Blvd., P. O. Drawer 'A' | Warner Robins, Ga., 31093 | Thursday, October 19, 1967 | 2 Sections, 24 Pages | Price 10 Cents

## Foy Evans

NEXT MONTH we will be asked to vote on a bond issue to finance a $200,000 police headquarters and jail.

Do we need such a building?

First reaction of many people is to reject the thought of spending that kind of money for a jail.

We need a new jail . . . and we can afford one.

* * *

I HAVE been in Warner Robins 19 years. Ever since I have been here our jail has been one facility every knowledgeable person was ashamed of.

It is totally inadequate. It lacks normal sanitary facilities. It is overcrowded. It does not have jail cells to meet the demands. There is no way to separate youths from older criminals.

* * *

ANYONE who has taken the time to go by the jail is shocked.

We here at the Sun have attempted in recent years to call to the attention of our readers the deplorable conditions that exist at the jail. Some of the pictures we have printed exposed conditions that no prisoner or dedicated police officer should have to tolerate.

We owe it to ourselves to make a change.

* * *

CHIEF of Police W. H. Rape has told me on numerous occasions that it is very difficult to recruit police officers . . . and to keep them.

"We are asking too much of them to work out of such a building and under such conditions," he said.

Rape earnestly believes that if we provide our police department with good facilities the performance of the entire force will reflect the improvement.

"Morale," he told me, "is a big factor. It is difficult for a policeman's pride and morale to stay high when he walks into a filthy place such as we have. An officer can come to work neatly dressed but after a while in our jail his clothes are dirty. We need to provide

# Jail Referendum Set By Council

## Voters To Make Choice Nov. 21

The voters of Warner Robins will be given an opportunity Nov. 21 to do away with one of the city's worst eye sores when they vote in a referendum to approve a $200,000 bond issue for construction of a new police headquarters and jail.

For at least two decades the city jail has been pointed to as inadequate, but numerous efforts to arouse public sentiment to do something about it have not accomplished their goal.

City council last Monday night took the important step of calling for a general obligation bond issue.

Mayor Pro-tem Homer J. Walker, in making a motion for the bond issue, asserted: "The time has come for us to build a jail. The present jail is one of the few places in Warner Robins without rats. Rats won't even go there."

This newspaper early this year printed a series of pictures and articles pointing out the conditions that exist at the present city jail.

It has no rest rooms, dressing rooms or lockers for the police. It lacks adequate facilities to isolate young and mentally ill prisoners.

Clisby and Co., the city's bonding agents, was authorized to offer to pay an interest rate of not more than five percent. City Clerk Tom McMinn said that if the jail is financed over 20 years the annual payments will be "not much more than $10,000 and this is not a large sum for a city with a $1.5 million tax digest to pay."

The bond proposal was adopted by city council unanimously.

Chief of Police W.H. Rape has vigorously campaigned for better police headquarters and jail facilities since he assumed command of the department.

"Our present jail is a disgrace," he said.

Plans have been drawn for a police headquarters and jail comparable to those in other cities the size of Warner Robins.

Other business handled by

meet the demands. There is no way to separate youths from older criminals.

* * *

ANYONE who has taken the time to go by the jail is shocked.

We here at the Sun have attempted in recent years to call to the attention of our readers the deplorable conditions that exist at the jail. Some of the pictures we have printed exposed conditions that no prisoner or dedicated police officer should have to tolerate.

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"We are asking too much of them to work out of such a building and under such conditions," he said.

Rape earnestly believes that if we provide our police department with good facilities the performance of the entire force will reflect the improvement.

"Morale," he told me, "is a big factor. It is difficult for a policeman's pride and morale to stay high when he walks into a filthy place such as we have. An officer can come to work neatly dressed but after a while in our jail his clothes are dirty. We need to provide better facilities."

* * *

MANY citizens take the attitude that jails are for criminals and they never will come in contact with the jail, so why bother?

Actually, more ordinary, normally law-abiding citizens visit our jail than hardened criminals.

All of us are prospects for a visit to the jail as a result of traffic offenses or other minor violations of the law.

* * *

IN MY OPINION, policemen are the first line of public relations for any community.

The average visitor to a city is impressed favorably or unfavorably by the contacts he makes.

Many visitors meet policemen during a visit. . . as they direct traffic. . . as a source of information. . . sometimes as a result of a traffic violation.

Policemen who reflect pride in their work and in the city they serve can do more good than most anyone else in a community. . . and more harm if they are rude or make an unattractive impression.

* * *

IT ALL goes together.

Good facilities, good pay and pride in their work.

We are negligent, as a community, in fulfilling our responsibility to provide a decent police headquarters and jail.

* * *

A LOOK at this proposition from the monetary side.

Over a 20 year period, the proposed building can be paid for at a rate slightly more than $10,000 a year.

Our city's anticipated income this year from taxes is $1.5

See EVANS
Page 7A

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

October 27, 1967

Friendship Press
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a check for $1.80 for two copies of "Introducing Animism" by Eugene A. Nida & William A. Smalley. DS

We are having the study of "Christ and the Faiths of Men" on the Sunday evenings of January.

Our church is in the midst of a Jewish community and while there seems to be little conflict there is some prejudice in our church.

So I am asking permission to give out mimeograph copies of two paragraphs from page 67 of Encounter of The Faiths (see enclosure).

Also excerpts from pages 66-67 of "When Faith Meets Faith" (see enclosure). We hope to do this on the evening that a very fine Rabbi will be with us.

sent to R. J. Shafer 10/31/67

For approval and will be sent.

Thanking you,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Enclosures (3)

Copy

Send to Mr. Nida

OCT 30 CK 67 140 ****1.80

widen your world with **FRIENDSHIP PRESS** books

Dear Mrs Tilley

Approval for duplication of excerpts from publications this organization must come from another department, and they will notify you.

Pursuant to "Introducing Animism." this book is presently out of stock and I am told it will be on or about Nov 15, before its ready. I have recorded this order and will expedite when ready, or if you desire refund your money. I await your instructions. Thank you. write (over)

FRIENDSHIP PRESS
475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y.

P.S. Write to
me personally to
expedite handling
Friendship Press.
ATT: David L Hicks
Order dept
637 W 125th Street
New York, N.Y.
10027

(~~Same address as~~
~~above~~

# VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION - EMORY UNIVERSITY
# ALCOHOL PROJECT

## NARRATIVE QUARTERLY REPORT
## July 1, 1966 - September 30, 1966

On June 12, 1966, the Georgia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Emory University Department of Psychiatry received notification that the United States Vocational Rehabilitation Administration had approved their application for a three-year grant to expand vocational rehabilitation services to the chronic drunk court offender in the Atlanta area. The application was approved in the total amount of $338,853 for the first year of the grant period, of which the Federal share is $304,968 and the local matching funds from the City of Atlanta and from Fulton County is $33,885. The effective date of the grant is June 15, 1966.

This grant is the culmination of four years of careful study of the problem of the chronically-arrested alcoholic in Atlanta by the Emory University Department of Psychiatry and intensive experimentation by the Department's Alcohol Study Project and Vocational-Rehabilitation in the treatment and rehabilitation of this particular group of alcoholics, which is one of the most impoverished and rejected groups in our society. Members of this group represent a most serious loss of productivity, a high cost to the community's health and welfare agencies in meeting the problems which result from their disease of alcoholism, and a tragic degree of human suffering.

This expanded Vocational-Rehabilitation - Emory University Alcohol Project will be the first program of its kind in the United States. It is believed that it can serve as a model for the development of such programs in other communities. The Emory University experimental work with this group of individuals reflected clearly the fact that many of them can be treated and rehabilitated successfully. Various new and experimental methods and techniques will be utilized by the multi-discipline team of rehabilitation and treatment specialists in attempting to discover the most effective means of serving patients of the Project in collaboration with other already existing resources and services in the community.

The grant which the Project has now received will make possible an expansion of the staff to three times that of the experimental Emory University staff. This larger staff and the much improved facilities which the grant also affords for the Project will enable the Project to provide rehabilitation services for between 500 and 600 patients each year. The Project has leased 9,500 square feet of office space in the Kemper Building at 41 Exchange Place which will serve as headquarters for the Project. All furnishings and office equipment for this office space has been ordered and will be delivered on or about October 1, 1966, at which time we will move into our new headquarters office.

The Project will also serve the very important function of providing guidelines for the Atlanta community in the development of a comprehensive plan for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of all those individuals who are now classified as chronically-arrested alcoholics. The development of such a plan is now imperative since it is almost certain that legal action will be taken within the next year or so which will make chronic alcoholism a defense to a charge of public intoxication and, therefore, not a crime. The publicly-intoxicated individual will then have to either be released or placed in a medical program. Prospects for continuation of this Vocational-Rehabilitation - Emory University Alcohol Project beyond the three-year grant period appear to be quite favorable at this time.

Since the effective date of the grant, June 15, 1966, through this reporting period, September 30, 1966, the Project has begun extensive recruitment activities, has continued to refine procedures and methods to be used in the Project, and has worked intensively with other key agencies and organizations with which we will be closely associated toward the highest level of coordination of services attainable. In the meantime, service has continued with a group of patients carried over into the new expanded program from the Emory University experimental Project which terminated on the effective date of the grant, June 15, 1966. During this period, Dr. Peter Gross, a physician-internist has been employed and has already begun his work in the Project. In addition, four case aides (social work assistants), Mr. Clinton Dye, Miss Judith Withers, Mr. Thomas Byrom, and Mrs. Suzanne Whedon have been employed, along with our office manager, Mrs. Donna Adams, and three additional secretaries, Miss Beverly Hall, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgibbon, and Miss Dixie Robbel. Dr. Faith Price has also joined the Project as an Emory University Resident in Psychiatry for a six-month period of training.

During this first reporting period, 77 new patients were selected for treatment and rehabilitation services in the Project. These 77 new (and reopened-13) cases added to the 142 cases carried over from the previous experimental program, make a total caseload of 232 patients being served presently in the Project. During this same period, 43 cases have been closed, leaving a total of 189 patients to be carried over to Oct. 1, 1966.

On July 22 and 23, members of the Project staff met with a group of leading research authorities to discuss the most effective means of evaluating the services of the Project. Also, conferences have been held with a group of experts in Systems Analysis. Systems Analysis would assure a very high degree of coordination and efficiency in the Project. It would provide guidelines for the collection and analysis of data, planning based upon this analysis, effective implementation of planning and evaluation of services provided.

The following members of the Project staff participated in a panel discussion on the Alcoholism Project for the Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Staff Training Conference held at Jekyll Island, Georgia from August 14-18:

Dr. J. A. Alford
Mr. Bruce Herrin
Rev. Bob Jones
Mr. Gerald Kersey
Mr. Lyndon Wade

Dr. James Alford, Dr. Faith Price, and Mr. Bruce Herrin of the Alcohol Project staff, Mr. Duane Beck, Executive Director and Mrs. Marion Glustrom, of the

Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc., and Mr. Paul Cadenhead met with Mr. Martin McFarland, Assistant City Attorney, to begin the preparation by the Community Council and the Alcohol Project for the City of Atlanta of a plan for a comprehensive program of treatment and **rehabilitation** or **custodial** care of all chronically-arrested alcoholics. It is hoped that this plan (including legislation which will be necessary) can be completed before legal action takes place in Atlanta which will make chronic alcoholism a defense against incarceration of alcoholics in a punitive institution.

In August, members of the Alcohol Project staff began their participation in the Training Program for Grady Memorial Hospital Student Nurses. These staff members will, hereafter, participate on a regular basis in the regular student nurse training program, presenting to these students information regarding the problems of alcoholism.

In July, members of the staff of the Project initiated a series of regular weekly inter-agency conferences with representatives of other key agencies and organizations in Atlanta with which we will be closely associated in the Project. These agencies and the representatives are as follows:

Chief Judge Robert E. Jones
Municipal Court, General Division

Mr. Edward Basmajian, Mgr. Gen. Div.
Clerk of the Court, Municipal Court

Captain Ralph Hulsey
Department of Prisons and Farms

Mr. Glenn Calmes
Assistant Regional Representative
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

Mr. John M. Flanigen, Alderman
Second Ward, City of Atlanta

Reverend Russell L. Strange
Executive Director
Union Mission

Superintendent Fred Beerman
Atlanta Police Department

Mr. Charles Methvin, Director
Georgia Alcohol Rehabilitation Division

Capt. W. O. Crosby and Major John Strang
Salvation Army

Mr. J. L. Hise, Assistant Director in
Charge of Gen. Svcs. and Program Section
Vocational Rehabilitation

Mr. W. L. Tomlinson
Atlanta District Supervisor
Vocational Rehabilitation District Office

Mr. Harold Newton, VR Counselor
V R District Office

Dr. Bernard Holland, Chairman
Department of Psychiatry
Emory University - Woodruff Building

Mr. Donald Devis
Chief Social Worker
Psychiatric Service, Grady Hospital

Mrs. Nita Stevens, Supervisor
Fulton County Department of
Family and Childrens Service

Mrs. Mary Glustrom, Planning Associate
Community Council

Reverend Herbert Beadle, Director
St. Jude's House

Dr. Ilan Ermutlu
Director, Community Services Branch
Department of Mental Health
Georgia Department of Public Health

Project Staff Activities:

In July, Dr. Alford, Project Director, was appointed to the Advisory Committee of the Child Welfare Service Division of the Fulton County Department of Family and Children Services. Dr. Alford has met with this Advisory Committee on several occassions during this reporting period. During July, Dr. Alford also began attending the regular meetings of the Chiefs of Psychiatric Service at Grady Hospital. Dr. Alford also lectured to the first-year Residents in Psychiatry of Emory University on alcoholism and drug addiction. Dr. Alford also lectured to the Emory University freshmen on alcoholism and related problems as a part of the University student health education program. Dr. Alford met with officials of the State Alcoholic Rehabilitation Service as a consultant on the planning of community state-wide alcoholism services. In addition, Dr. Alford lectured to several church groups during this first quarter period of the Project on alcoholism and inter-personal and marital relationships.

Bruce Herrin, Assistant Director of the Project, was invited by the Executive Director of the National Association of Social Workers to serve as the representative of the social work profession on the Planning Committee of the 28th International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism to be held in Washington, D.C. on September 15-20, 1968.

Project Staff Activities - continued

In July, Mr. R. Gerald Kersey, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor with the Project, attended the Cornell University Workshop on Alcoholism and Occupational Health. He also attended the meetings of the Southeastern Group Therapy Institute held in Atlanta at the Georgia Mental Health Institute. In August, Mr Kersey attended a two-week course at the University of Georgia in the Southeastern School of Alcohol Studies. He also began a year's program of supervised group leadership conducted by Dr. Charles Conner of the Emory Department of Psychiatry. He is receiving this training along with seven other Vocational Rehabilitation counselors from the Atlanta area.

Reverend Robert Jones, Mr. Clinton Dye, and Mr. Lyndon Wade attended the second week of the two-week course at the University of Georgia in the Southeastern School of Alcohol Studies also.

Mr. Lyndon Wade, Project Social Work Supervisor, was appointed Program Chairman of the Atlanta Social Workers Club and Vice-President Elect. During this report period, Mr. Wade has been working in a project co-sponsored by the Community Council and Economic Opportunity Atlanta to train volunteers to work in the neighborhood service centers. Mr. Wade is a member of the faculty of this project and a member of the Advisory Committee. He has taught a class in interviewing techniques.

Reverend Robert E. Jones, Pastoral Counselor in the Project, attended Charles D. Hubert Minister's Workshop at the Interdenominational Theological Center. He also lectured to and held discussion with the Women's Auxiliary of the Sixth Episcopal District of the Christian Methodist Church on "The Church As It Relates to Alcoholism."

Project Cooperating Agencies:

Dr. Peter Gross, Project Internist, and Mr. Lyndon Wade, Project Social Work Supervisor have begun weekly education and orientation sessions on alcoholism for the guards and other personnel at the City Prison Farm . These sessions have been well received by the Prison Farm personnel and we have seen many indications that these Prison Farm staff members are utilizing effectively their new knowledge and understanding in their relationships with the Prison Farm inmates. Many other constructive measures directed toward rehabilitation of inmates have been implemented at the City Prison Farm under the direction of Superintendent Ralph Hulsey.

Reverend Herbert Beadle has recently been named Director of St. Jude's House Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center, replacing Henry Jackson who was transferred to the position of Executive Vice-President of St. Jude's. Rev. Beadle has a strong background of training and experience in clinical chaplaincy and pastoral counseling work and it is believed that the St. Jude's program will continue to grow and develop under his direction.

Major John Strang and Captain W. O. Crosby of the Salvation Army are establishing a special unit to serve patients of the Project in the Salvation Army Mens Lodge at 339 Luckie Street, N.W. Our patients will be housed in this facility, just as they are in the St. Jude's Rehabilitation Center, and a rehabilitation program [illegible] facility

# EMORY UNIVERSITY - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ALCOHOL PROJECT

## Quarterly Report July 1, 1966 - September 30, 1966

### Project Staff:

Dr. Bernard Holland, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry
Dr. James A. Alford, Project Director
Dr. James Z. Bowcock, Project Analyst
Mr. Bruce Herrin, Assistant Project Director
Mr. Lyndon A. Wade, Social Work Supervisor
Rev. Robert E. Jones, Pastoral Counselor
Mrs. Robina Hume, Case Aide (Part-time)
Mr. Gerald Kersey, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor
Mr. Eugene McNatt, Summer Medical Fellow
Dr. Peter Gross, Internist
Dr. Faith Price, Resident in Psychiatry
Mrs. Patricia DeVito, Secretary (Resigned in July)
Mrs. Margaret Fitzgibbon, Secretary
Miss Sandra Hendrix, Vocational Rehabilitation Secretary
Mrs. Donna Adams, Secretary and Office Manager
Miss Beverly Hall, Secretary
Miss Dixie Robbel, Secretary
Mr. Clinton Dye, Case Aide
Miss Judith Withers, Case Aide
Mr. Thomas Byrom, Case Aide
Mrs. Suzanne Whedon, Case Aide

### Service Statistics - Caseloads (Patients)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cases carried forward from June | 142 |
| New cases opened first quarter | 77 |
| Cases reopened first quarter | 13 |
| Total cases carried first quarter | 232 |
| Cases closed: | |
| Services completed- | |
| Maximum benefits attained | 9 |
| Referred to other community services | 6 |
| Loss of contact with patient | 26 |
| Refusal of services by patient | 2 |
| Unable to serve- | |
| Patient not eligible for Project services | 0 |
| No appropriate community resource for patient | 0 |
| Total Cases closed first quarter | 43 |
| Total cases continued to second quarter (Oct. 1, 1966) | 189 |

### Professional Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Project psychiatrist's interviews with patients | 150 |
| Project Internist - Direct and Indirect Patient contacts | 352 |
| Social work interviews: | |
| With patients | 605 |

## Professional Services (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| With patients' relatives | 85 |
| With collaterals | 90 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors: | |
| Patient interviews | 57 |
| Contacts with employers | 9 |
| Employment supervisory contacts | 4 |
| Conferences: | |
| Intra agency | 193 |
| Inter agency | 77 |
| Group therapy meetings | 42 |

## Other Professional and Administrative Activities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Project staff meetings (Administrative) | 30 |
| Department of Psychiatry and other Emory University meetings | 8 |
| Other professional and community meetings | 27 |
| Speeches, television and radio appearances, etc | 4 |

# EMORY UNIVERSITY-VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
# ALCOHOL PROJECT

## NARRATIVE REPORT FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1966

In October, November and December, 1966, the fourth, fifth and sixth months of the Alcohol Project's first year grant period, a number of additional steps have been taken toward making as significant a contribution locally and nationally, as possible. The Project headquarters office at 41 Exchange Place has been completely furnished and equipped and the first group of staff members moved into these new offices in October. A number of interested local people and community groups have visited the new Project headquarters and others who might wish to visit are welcome.

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

We have continued extensive staff recruitment activities during this period and the following persons were added to the staff of the Project during October, November, and December:

Mrs. Margaret Hasslock, Social Worker
Mr. Harold Newton, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor
Mr. Donald Rooney, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor
Mrs. Nina James, Case Aide
Miss Maxine Odle, Secretary
Mrs. Diane Finley, Vocational Rehabilitation Secretary
Mrs. Marianne Harper, Vocational Rehabilitation Secretary

Mr. Gerald Kersey, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, held 25 to 30 interviews with 15 applicants for positions as counselor during this period. He has also spent much time in the orientation and training of these two new counselors employed.

We have also continued to refine further procedures and methods to be used in the Project so as to serve patients of the Project as effectively as possible. We have continued to work intensively with other key community agencies and organizations so that more effective cooperation, collaboration, and coordination of services to the isolated public alcoholic will be forthcoming. We have added the following persons to the list of agency representatives who attend our regular bi-monthly interagency conference.

Mrs. Helen Banks
Alcohol Rehabilitation Service
Georgian Clinic

Mr. Paul Cadenhead
Attorney, Bank of Georgia Building

Mrs. Gladys L. Garland
Director, Public Health Nursing
Fulton County Health Department

Mrs. Edith Hambrick
Public Welfare Social Services
Program Specialist
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

Mrs. Merle K. Lott
Director of Nursing
DeKalb County Health Department

Dr. Layton McCurdy
Department of Psychiatry
Emory University - Woodruff Building

Mr. R. A. Thompson
Assistant to Regional Administrator
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development

Dr. T. O. Vinson
Director
DeKalb County Health Department

Miss Nancy Vogt
Psychiatric Nurse
Suicide Prevention Center
Fulton County Health Department

Dr. James F. Hackney
Commissioner of Health
Fulton County Health Department

During this reporting period, 85 new patients were selected for treatment and rehabilitation services in the Project. These 85 new and an additional 25 reopened cases added to the 189 cases carried over from the previous reporting period, make a total of 299 patients being served presently in the Project. During this same period, 47 cases have been closed, leaving a total of 252 patients to be carried over to January, 1967.

## OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND CONSIDERATIONS

The new Receiving Unit at the City Prison Farm was dedicated in October. This new facility will provide space for a mobile rehabilitation team from the Project to conduct a daily screening of each inmate entering the Prison Farm. Planning for this new intake and screening procedure has been completed and this work will begin in January, 1967. Under this new plan, each inmate who volunteers and is selected by the Project team will be started on a treatment and rehabilitation regime while still in the Prison Farm. An inmate may be placed on the drug, Antabuse, a strong deterren to drinking, as well as on other medications. He will attend group therapy sessions which will include group discussions of films on alcoholism, etc. He will be assured of arrangements for meeting his physical needs during his initial period of adjustment following his release from the Prison Farm. In this way, we will be able to avo in many instances, the situation which now confronts the chronic offender alcoholic following his release from the Prison Farm. This situation, which is an overwhelming one to many of the people in this particular group of alcoholics, is often one in whi he finds himself homeless, unemployed, and without funds to meet his physical needs. In many instances, of course, the escape from these conditions is a resumption of the drinking pattern and he is again caught in the "revolving door of drunkenness".

During this reporting period, members of the Project Staff continued their weekly education and training sessions on alcoholism for the guards, matrons and other personnel at the City Prison Farm.

In making employment contacts, the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors have been impressed with the growing number of employers who are interested in cooperating with the Project staff in the treatment and rehabilitation of our patients. Some employers personally are accompanying our patients to the Project office for the initial interviews. Others have been quite willing to release our patients from their jobs long enough to keep appointments with the Project staff.

In November, Judge Robert E. Jones, Chief Judge of the Atlanta Municipal Court, received the North American Judges Association Award for the most outstanding court-affiliated rehabilitation program for the chronic drunk court offender alcoholic (the Emory University-Vocational Rehabilitation Alcohol Project).

Mr. Edwin K. Zittell, Editor of a new publication on alcoholism produced by the Science and Medicine Publishing Company, Inc. of New York City, spent several days working with staff members in the Project collecting data for a paper on the Project to be entitled - RECOVERY - New Approaches to Rehabilitation in Alcoholism. This paper will be featured in the first issue of the new publication which will be distributed internationally.

Out of town visitors to the Project during this period included Mr. Neil A. Riley, Chief Judge of Hennepin County Municipal Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Mr. R. W. Whitesell of the Charlotte, North Carolina Domestic Relations Court.

## PROJECT STAFF ACTIVITIES

Dr. Alford was the keynote speaker at a meeting in High Point, North Carolina on the problem of the chronic drunk court offender alcoholic. He also participated in a three-day planning conference for a national law enforcement officer's institute on alcoholism, mental illness, drug addiction, and sexual deviation. This planning meeting was held at the Social Sciences Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Alford participated in a Mental Health Conference for Reserve Officers Chaplains, Third Army Corp, at Fort McPherson and he attended the Annual Meeting of the North American Association of Alcohol Programs held in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors in the Project attended the Georgia Rehabilitation Association Conference in November.

Mr. Lyndon A. Wade, Social Work Supervisor of the Project, continued during this reporting period, to work in a project co-sponsored by the Community Council of Atlanta and Economic Opportunity neighborhood centers. Mr. Wade is a member of the faculty of this Project and a member of the Advisory Committee. Mr. Wade also was the featured speaker for two large church groups during this period. He has also represented the Project in working out an interagency agreement with the Fulton County Department of Family and Children Services. Mr. Wade has conducted regular in-service training sessions for the six social workers and case aides already employed in the Project.

Bruce Herrin, Assistant Director of the Project, attended the Annual Meeting of the North American Association of Alcohol Programs in Albuquerque, New Mexico as the official representative of the National Association of Social Workers. He also represented the Social Work profession in the United States at a meeting of the

Planning Committee for the Twenty Eighth International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism. The Congress will be held in Washington, D.C. on September 15-20, 1968. Mr. Herrin made visits to programs in Boston and in Washington, D.C. which serve the court offender alcoholic to collect and share information which was mutually beneficial.

WBH: 1-20-67

# EMORY UNIVERSITY - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ALCOHOL PROJECT

## Second Quarterly Report October 1, 1966 - December 31, 1966

### Project Staff:

Dr. Bernard Holland, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry
Dr. James A. Alford, Project Director
Dr. James Z. Bowcock, Project Analyst
Mr. Bruce Herrin, Assistant Project Director
Mr. Lyndon A. Wade, Social Work Supervisor
Mrs. Maggie Hasslock, Social Worker
Rev. Robert E. Jones, Pastoral Counselor
Mrs. Robina Hume, Case Aide (Part-time)
Mr. Gerald Kersey, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor
Dr. Peter Gross, Internist
Dr. Faith Price, Resident in Psychiatry
Mrs. Margaret Fitzgibbon, Secretary (Resigned in November)
Miss Sandra Hendrix, Vocational Rehabilitation Secretary
Mrs. Donna Adams, Secretary and Office Manager
Miss Beverly Hall, Secretary
Miss Dixie Robbel, Secretary
Mrs. Marianne Harper, Vocational Rehabilitation Secretary
Mrs. Diane Finley, Vocational Rehabilitation Secretary
Miss Maxine Odle, Secretary
Mr. Clinton Dye, Case Aide
Miss Judith Withers, Case Aide
Mr. Thomas Byrom, Case Aide
Mrs. Suzanne Whedon, Case Aide
Mrs. Nina James, Case Aide

### Service Statistics - Caseloads (Patients)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cases carried forward from first quarter | 189 |
| New cases opened this quarter | 85 |
| Cases reopened this quarter | 25 |
| Total cases carried this quarter | 299 |
| Cases closed: | |
| Services completed- | |
| Maximum benefits attained | 8 |
| Referred to other community services | 3 |
| Loss of contact with patient | 12 |
| Refusal of services by patient | 7 |
| Unable to serve- | |
| Patient not eligible for Project services | 16 |
| No appropriate community resource for patient | 1 |
| Total cases closed this quarter | 47 |
| Total cases continued to next quarter (Jan. 1, 1967) | 252 |

## Professional Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Psychiatrist's interviews with patients | 115 |
| Project Internist - direct and indirect patient contacts | 370 |
| Social work interviews: | |
| With patients | 769 |
| With patients' relatives | 129 |
| With collaterals on behalf of patients | 302 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors: | |
| Patient interviews | 262 |
| Contacts with employers | 38 |
| Employment supervisory contacts | 48 |
| Referrals to jobs | 30 |
| Referrals to evaluation facilities | 3 |
| Conferences on Project patients: | |
| Intra-agency | 155 |
| Inter-agency | 76 |
| Group therapy meetings | 46 |
| In-service training (staff development) meetings | 24 |

## Other Professional and Administrative Activities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Professional consultations to community agencies and individuals | 16 |
| General planning conferences with other community agencies | 12 |
| Department of Psychiatry and other Emory University meetings | 15 |
| Project staff meetings (Administrative) | 24 |
| Other professional and community meetings participated in | 18 |
| Speeches, television and radio appearances, etc. | 6 |

WHB: 1-67

Prison Farm

# EMORY UNIVERSITY-VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ALCOHOL PROJECT

## NARRATIVE MONTHLY REPORT

## JANUARY, 1967

## INTRODUCTION:

This reporting period, January, 1967, was the beginning of the second half of our first year grant period. This month saw the Alcohol Project brought very close to a full scale operation with all positions filled except the following: One social work position, the Program Analyst position, and three Vocational Rehabilitation positions. Dr. James Bowcock terminated his work in the Program Analyst position as of December 31, 1966, but has remained with the Project in the psychiatrist position on a part-time basis. During January, Dr. Russell Bent also joined the staff of the Project as consulting Psychologist; Dr. Charles Conner, Psychiatrist, as Consultant on Group Therapy; and Mr. Jerry Veldhuis as a full-time social worker. Both Dr. Conner and Dr. Bent are members of the faculty of the Emory University Department of Psychiatry.

During this reporting period, 61 new patients were accepted for treatment and rehabilitation services in the Project. These 61 new and an additional 14 reopened cases added to the 252 cases carried over from the previous reporting period, to make a total of 327 being served presently in the Project. During this same period, 39 cases have been closed, leaving a total of 288 patients to be carried over to February, 1967.

## PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

We are anticipating a substantial budget surplus in unexpended funds for this year of the Project. This anticipated surplus is accounted for primarily by unexpended salary funds for personnel of the Project. These funds were accumulated during the initial period of the Project, during which time a substantial number of our positions in the Project were not filled. It has been decided to request budget amendments so that the anticipated surplus funds might be used in the Project for the following purposes:

1. Development of an information storage and retrieval system in support of the Alcohol Project. In January, we received a proposal from the Institute for Management Systems Development & Analysis, University of Georgia, to develop such a system for the Project. Under this proposal, the Institute would provide, during a seven month period, the services necessary to develop the system. This proposed Systems Analysis would support evaluation and research activities and certain limited operational activities within the Alcohol Project. We believe that this information system proposed for the Project would have far-reaching benefits to the Project in conducting a formal evaluation of the results obtained, in producing outstanding research data, in increasing the effectiveness of the services provided in the Project, and in serving the requirements for management reporting and control. The overall local and national contribution of the Project will be enhanced many times over if this system or a similar system can be instituted.
2. Remodeling of Project Headquarter offices in order to increase the number of private interviewing offices urgently needed in the Project.

## OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE & COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

The following representatives of additional community agencies and organizations began their participation in our bi-monthly interagency conference in January:

Mr. Jack H. Watson, Jr., Attorney at Law and Representative of the Mayor's Atlanta Committee on Crime and Delinquency.

Miss Ann Wise, Fulton County Department of Family & Children Services

Mr. Howard L. Weeks, Director, Georgia State Employment Service

The Alcohol Project and the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc. completed their joint preparation of a plan for a comprehensive community treatment and rehabilitation program for chronic alcoholic court offenders in Atlanta. The completion of this report means that Atlanta now has an opportunity to be better prepared than any other community in the United States to deal effectively with the problem of the chronic court offender alcoholic when it becomes illegal, as it is expected to become in the very near future, to imprison this group of alcoholics on charges of public intoxication.

A special unit for twenty-four patients of the Project was established in January in the Salvation Army Men's Lodge at 339 Luckie Street, N.W. The Project staff will provide special treatment services for these patients and the unit will be expanded to care for up to 200 Project patients as we are able and ready to do so. The following contributions from individuals and groups in the community are urgently needed for this Project facility: paint and floor coverings; lounge furnishings, including television and radio sets, chairs, sofas, tables, lamps, etc.; recreational equipment, etc. We would like to ask interested donors to contact either Mr. Louis O'Conner or Reverend Robert Jones of the Project staff by calling 523-7711. The development of this Salvation Army facility is imperative at this time since we are now able to place only a very limited number of our new patients in the St. Jude's housing facility due to a recent drastic reduction in turnover of patients at St. Jude's. This recent stabilization of patients in St. Jude's has been due to a number of factors, we believe, including the strengthening of staff and program both in St. Jude's and our Alcohol Project, and the use of Antabuse in suspension form at St. Jude's.

With this stabilization in the patient population at St. Jude's and with an anticipated substantial increase in the number of patients to be served in the Project, it has become quite essential that the Project begin to undertake the development of healthful, therapeutic, constructive private living arrangements in boarding houses, apartments, etc. for patients of the Project.

Dr. Charles Conner, who is the leading authority on group therapy in the Emory University Department of Psychiatry, began regular weekly group therapy training session in January with seven clinical chaplains who are associated with the St. Jude's Halfway House facility which serves patients of our Project exclusively, two of our newly-employed Project social workers, and one of the Project Vocational Rehabilitation counselors.

A one-week time study was carried out in the Project during January. The results of this study are now being compiled and analyzed.

The Project staff provided consultation during January on the development of a proposal to incorporate treatment and rehabilitation services for the chronic alcoholic in the proposed Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. Comprehensive Health Project. This proposed Health Project would provide a full range of health services on a demonstration basis for one of the Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. target areas.

Several staff members of the Project met with representatives of Milledgeville State Hospital and the local Economic Opportunity program in January to develop more effective communications and referral systems.

Out-of-town visitors to the Project in January included Mr. Ronald J. Fagan, Director of the State of Washington Alcoholism Section, State Department of Health, and representatives of the Washington Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; and Dr. W. F. Pledger, Chairman of the Department of Sociology of Centenary College of Louisiana; and a group of seven persons from Houston, Texas which included Dr. Robert Shelton and Rev. Kelton Rotrock of the Houston Psychiatric Institute, and Mr. Ken Behan, Executive Director of the Houston Council on Alcoholism. The Project has received a great deal of local and national publicity recently and requests for information show a very sharp increase.

Mrs. Robina Hume, a member of the social work staff of the Project since its beginning, has been unable as yet to return to her work in the Project due to illness. We have received numerous inquiries about her from patients with whom she has worked, representatives of other agencies in the community, etc., and it is hoped that she will be able to return to the Project in the very near furture.

WBH:dwf
2-67

# EMORY UNIVERSITY - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ALCOHOL PROJECT

## Monthly Report For January, 1967

### Project Staff

Dr. Bernard Holland, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry
Dr. James A. Alford, Project Director
Mrs. Donna Adams, Secretary and Office Manager
Mrs. Estelle Barnes, Receptionist, Grady Office
Dr. Russell L. Bent, Consulting Psychologist
Dr. James Z. Bowcock, Psychiatrist (Part-time)
Mr. Thomas Byrom, Case Aide
Mrs. Jane Burnham, Receptionist, Main Office
Dr. Wm. C. Conner, Consulting Psychiatrist in Group Therapy
Mr. Clinton Dye, Case Aide
Mrs. Diane Finley, Vocational Rehabilitation Secretary
Dr. Peter Gross, Internist
Miss Beverly Hall, Secretary
Mrs. Marianne Harper, Vocational Rehabilitation Secretary
Mrs. Maggie Hasslock, Social Worker
Miss Sandra Hendrix, Vocational Rehabilitation Secretary
Mr. Bruce Herrin, Assistant Project Director
Mrs. Robina Hume, Case Aide (Part-time)
Mrs. Nina James, Case Aide
Rev. Robert E. Jones, Pastoral Counselor
Mr. Gerald Kersey, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor
Mr. Harold Newton, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor
Miss Maxine Odle, Secretary
Miss Dixie Robbel, Secretary
Mr. Donald Rooney, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor
Mr. Jerry Veldhuis, Social Worker
Mr. Lyndon A. Wade, Social Work Supervisor
Mrs. Suzanne Whedon, Case Aide
Miss Judith Withers, Case Aide

### Service Statistics - Caseloads (Patients)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cases carried forward from second quarter | 252 |
| New cases opened this month | 61 |
| Cases reopened this month | 14 |
| Total cases carried this month | 327 |
| Cases closed: | |
| Deceased | 2 |
| Services completed- | |
| Maximum benefits attained | 0 |
| Referred to other community services | 4 |
| Loss of contact with patient | 21 |
| Refusal of services by patient | 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Unable to serve- | |
| Patient not eligible for Project services | 12 |
| No appropriate community resource for patient | 0 |
| Total cases closed this month | 39 |
| Total cases continued to next month (February, 1967) | 288 |

## Professional Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Clinical Chaplain's patient contacts | 300 |
| Project Psychiatrist's interviews with patients | 49 |
| Project Internist- | |
| Direct patient contacts | 57 |
| Indirect patient contacts | 68 |
| Social work interviews: | |
| With patients | 659 |
| With patients' relatives | 34 |
| With collaterals on behalf of patients | 46 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors: | |
| Patient interviews | 175 |
| Contacts with employers | 16 |
| Employment supervisory contacts | 27 |
| Referrals to jobs | 24 |
| Referrals to evaluation facilities | 0 |
| Conferences on Project patients: | |
| Intra-agency | 149 |
| Inter-agency | 71 |
| Group therapy meetings | 40 |
| In-service training (staff development) meetings | 8 |

## Other Professional and Administrative Activities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Professional consultations to community agencies and individuals | 4 |
| General planning conferences with other community agencies | 3 |
| Department of Psychiatry and other Emory University meetings | 6 |
| Project staff meetings (Administrative) | 6 |
| Other professional and community meetings participated in | 5 |
| Speeches, television and radio appearances, etc. | 3 |

WBH: 2-67

# "IMPACT OF THE EASTER DECISION ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"

by

Richard J. Tatham

(D.C. Department of Public Health)

Conclu

This is Richard J. Tatham, Chief of the Office of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Program Development, for the District of Columbia Department of Health. I've been asked to relate to you some of our recent experiences in the District of Columbia which have resulted from a U.S. Court of Appeals decision last March 31, 1966, in the case of DeWitt Easter vs the Court of Columbia. As many of you know, the result of this court decision was a reversal of court decisions which found DeWitt Easter to be guilty of the crime of intoxication, in spite of the fact that he had clearly established that he was a chronic alcoholic. This decision was appealed to the U S Court of Appeals and it was found that alcoholism is an illness and that it would constitute cruel and unusual punishment for a sick person to be convicted and punished for exhibiting a symptom of his illness in public, and it was further established that the essential common law element of criminal intent is lacking when an alcoholic becomes intoxicated. As a result of this case, the Court of General Sessions began utilizing the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Act of 1947, which authorized that court, in the District of Columbia, to suspend criminal hearings whenever a defendant was suspected of having an alcoholism problem and to commit that person to the Department of Public Health for diagnosis, classification, and treatment. The 47th Statute had been used on the average of 100 times each year between the years 1950 and 1963, and was, therefore, nothing new to the court or to the Health Department. However, in more recent years its use was discontinued as the court began to develop its own probation program for alcoholic offenders. Last year the U.S. Court of Appeals strongly urged the District of Columbia to use its 47th Statute once again and as a result of this admonition some 3500 individuals have been adjudicated under the 47th Statute to be chronic alcoholics and the majority of these have been committed to the Health Department for treatment. At the time of the Easter Decision, the D.C. Health Department operated three alcoholism treatment facilities; namely, an outpatient clinic, known as the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Clinic; a hospital unit for intensive medical care at the D.C. General Hospital; and, a brand new comprehensive in-patient, out-patient unit at our Area C Mental Health Center. However, the latter facility was only in its beginning phases with a skeleton staff and was not really able to participate appreciably to handle a court alcoholic problem. Likewise, the in-patient facility at D.C. General Hospital concentrated on the short-term intensive treatment for delirium tremens, hallucinosis, and other serious complications of alcoholism, and so very few of the court-committed alcoholics were eligible for this service. The only remaining treatment facility is our out-patient clinic. Now in the month immediately following the Easter Decision, only six patients were committed to the Health Department. In the month of May, the number jumped up to 100 and by June, 300 new patients were committed to us. By this time, patients were being transported from the court to the out-patient clinic by the busload with as many as 50 or more arriving at a time. The out-patient clinic had no choice but to accept these in spite of the fact that the clinic was not designed to accommodate the needs of the patients we were receiving. Utter chaos followed. All attempts to utilize existing Health Department resources resulted only in the addition of a few part-time people on an over-time basis in order that the clinic could operate evenings and Saturdays. Now, nine months after the Easter Decision, the same situation prevails with one exception - we now have an additional facility - a 425-bed, extended-care rehabilitation center located just outside the District of Columbia in Occoquan, Virginia. This facility opened November 14, 1966, and was filled to capacity in less than six weeks, so once again the Health Department is unable to accommodate all the patients who require in-patient treatment and these patients are once again going to our out-patient clinic.

A recent article in the Washington Post indicated that the Director of this out-patient clinic is threatening to leave the Health Department unless the situation is alleviated somehow. The patients are still coming to clinic in droves. While they are there, they have entered into fights with other patients, members of the clinic staff have been assaulted, patients have urinated and expectorated in the clinic and this has created a situation which threatens the entire survival of a treatment program that has been in existence since 1949.

The solution of this problem is not a simple one. One might believe that the Health Department had not anticipated the reversal in the Easter Case; however, this is not true. Well in advance of the Easter Decision, the Health Department, along with representatives from Vocational Rehabilitation, Correction, Administration, and Welfare Departments prepared an ad hoc report dealing with the possible impact of an Easter Decision. This report clearly pointed out some of the problems which might arise and also outlined certain new services and facilities which might be needed. However, no action was taken by our Board of Commissioners. The reason for this included the fact that the Commissioners had no assurance that the Easter Case would be reversed and even if it would be reversed they had no assurance that the impact would be great. For example, even though the Easter Case would be reversed, the judges in our local courts might insist that the question of alcoholism would have to be introduced by the defendant himself and many alcoholics appearing in court, of course, would choose not to introduce the problem of alcoholism. By avoiding the question of alcoholism they could return to their workhouse where they have been long-time residents - they knew that they would serve an average of 21 days and then could be released without any parole or any other obligations. However, if they should bring up the question of alcoholism, they might very well be committed to the Health Department for 90 days with a possibility that a second 90-day committment would follow. With this in mind, there was much speculation that the courts would not use the Easter Decision as a base of future action in very many cases. In addition to this, the problem was complicated by the fact that the corporation counsel, known in other cities as a prosecuting attorney, felt very strongly that according to the definition of our 1947 Statute, there could not possibly be more than 20 or 30 chronic alcoholics in the entire District of Columbia. Activities since then have proven quite the contrary. The problem has become so great that it was necessary to set up a court-coordination program and patient control system in order to just keep track of the multitude of patients being committed to us by the court. The situation became so bad that the Health Department was instructed that it must cut off all voluntary patient admissions at its treatment facilities in order to make room for the court-committed patients.

In evaluating the problems that have occurred since the Easter Decision, the Department has consistently fallen back on its basic comprehensive community mental health plan, which points out the needs for various facilities ranging from the extended care rehabilitation center we now operate to mental health center alcoholism units providing both in-patient and out-patient treatment to detoxification centers to residential facilities such as hostels and half-way houses. The big problem, obviously, is the magnitude of the program which we have proposed and the fact that one or two components of the program still do not alleviate the problem of handling court-committed patients. Until a complete system is available and operating which can provide all of the services needed by this particular patient population, there will be chaos in treating the chronic court offender. If we do not have community based residential facilities, then we will either have to expand our in-patient hospital at Occoquan, Virginia, or we will have to substitute out-patient treatment with all its inadequacies for this homeless patient group.

The District of Columbia is presently spending approximately $3,000,000 per year on the alcoholic patients seen by the Health Department. Of this figure, approximately $1,000,000 a year is expended on the care of alcoholics having psychosis who are admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital and paid for by the Health Department on a contract basis. The other $2,000,000 accounts for our present services at the rehabilitation center, at the Area C alcoholism unit and at our out-patient clinic. Also, the figure includes the cost of providing our court coordination and patient control system, a small alcoholism TB Program at Glendale Hospital, and our new demonstration detoxification unit.

As we are busily trying to expand our services to accommodate the needs of the court-committed patients, we are faced with a new problem which has come to light within the past few weeks in Washington. Our information indicates that two new bills are to be introduced to Congress this session. One by the administration, a second by Congressman Hagan from Georgia. Each bill would introduce a new concept in law enforcement as each would remove intoxication from the criminal code entirely. This would mean that if either of these bills was passed, an individual could not be arrested for being intoxicated only in the District of Columbia. It would mean that if an intoxicated person is helpless, has no place to go, he could be escorted by a police or Health Department official to a health facility for detoxification. He would be kept in such a detoxification faciltiy until his blood alcohol content returned to the legal limits of sobriety and then could be continued in treatment for alcoholism as a voluntary patient or released outright. This would mean that our attention to the problems of getting sufficient hospital care resources for court-committed alcoholics would shift almost immediately to the problem of obtaining sufficient in-patient detoxification resources within the community itself. I think this is an excellent example of how dynamic the field of alcoholism has become as a public health problem and indicates the importance of planning coupled with flexibility; and, above all, it impresses with the importance of the magnitude of the problem. Most communities have never accepted the full impact of the statement that alcoholism is the nations third or fourth public health problem. We have mouthed this saying without realizing the financial impact that it carries. As I said earlier, our community is expending approximately $3,000,000 a year on alcoholics. Now I'm talking about the Health Departments budget - I'm not adding to this figure what the Police Department, what the courts, what the Department of Corrections, and other departments are allocating to the care of alcoholics - just the Health Department. This $3,000,000 figure, in our estimation, will probably have to be doubled to a $6,000,000 annual figure just to take care of the immediate emergency problems arising from the Easter Decision and the possible new legislation which would remove intoxication from the criminal code. Now, in creating these new services, of course we would hope any new program would be considered an additional resource for voluntary patients also; but, it's interesting to note that our 1947 Statute and the Easter Decision and the possible new statutes removing intoxication from the criminal code, all focus on the alcoholic who is a law offender and quite often the most important patient in this group is the chronic drunkenness offender with fifty or more previous arrests for drunkenness. This means that today, alcoholism, even though a public health problem, is reaching the public's attention through the judicial activities of the community and of the nation; that a complete revision of some rather well established principles is being questioned; and that new approaches are being encouraged; and that these new approaches will require new funds of considerable magnitude unless the community is satisfied that the treatment of the chronic alcoholic offender should consist of removing him from the streets only - and I think this is a very real problem that we face in firmly maintaining that alcoholism, the skid row alcoholic, the chronic drunkenness offender, is to become truly a public health problem. That the high quality treatment, the high standards of services that we provide other alcoholic patients are made available to the chronic drunkenness offender - now this does not mean that the chronic offender necessarily can benefit from the same type of treatment that our other alcoholic patients are involved in; but it does mean that whatever services are provided for them, they are the highest possible quality of services to meet the needs of this important patient population.

I have been impressed as I have visited many alcoholism facilities throughout this nation with the fact that even though the Easter Decision is more than nine months old and that a similar decision in the case of Joe B. Driver in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Virginia, have established a new legal precedent, and that these precedents have been set on both a constitutional and common-law basis and there is no doubt that the precedent will spread from state to state and circuit to circuit; yet in spite of all these things, many alcoholism programs do not seem to be planning to take care of this situation when it inevitably happens in their own state and community and I was, therefore, very pleased to see that in Atlanta there is planning being initiated and that the Community Council here in Atlanta is drafting a proposal which will be submitted as an answer to the problems that can arise here; that there are a number of people interested in the chronic alcoholic offender; and that services are being demonstrated now which can be extremely important in meeting the treatment, the rehabilitation, the residential, and other needs of this impoverished group. We feel quite strongly in the District of Columbia that we have been bogged down in our own problems for over a year and that it's now perhaps our responsibility to communicate our experiences and observations to others throughout the country and Canada in order that some of the problems, the mistakes, and the frustrations experienced in Washington can be minimized elsewhere and it has been with this thought in mind that I have shared these comments with the staff of the Georgian Clinic and others who might come into contact with this tape recording.

Richard J. Tatham, Chief
Office of Alcoholism & Drug Addiction
  Program Development
Government of the District of Columbia
Department of Public Health
Washington, D.C.

RJT: 2-24-67

# RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION
# of
# THE TREATMENT PLAN
# for
# THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC COURT OFFENDER

In order to avoid chaos and confusion, The Treatment Plan for the Chronic Alcoholic Court Offender must be ready for operation before Atlanta is faced with the court decision. Therefore, the implementation process must be intensive and must start as soon as possible. It is, therefore, urgently recommended that the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc., appoint a citizens' committee of people to work with the staff and the Advisory Committee on Alcoholism to implement the approved Treatment Plan for the Chronic Alcoholic Court Offender in the most expedient, efficient and economical way.

Before any kind of implementation is started, the committee will have to seek solutions for and make decisions about the following:

1. How this plan can best be coordinated with and integrated into:
    a. The Comprehensive Mental Health Plan for the State and any plan that is devised locally.
    b. Other planning and programs for all alcoholics.
    c. The work of the State Alcoholic Rehabilitation Service.
2. Who shall be responsible for the coordination, control and continuing operation of the plan. The problem is a complicated one and requires a multi-disciplinary approach. Both public and voluntary agencies must be and are included in the plan, and action must be started on many different fronts at the same time. Some agency must bear the chief responsibility for coordination and control. This is necessary for smooth and effective operation.
3. What are the legal and legislative changes that need to be made.
    a. Commitment laws - laws permitting the courts to commit an offender
    b. Police handling of chronic alcoholic court offenders
    c. Court procedures
4. Priorities will have to be set so that in case only part of the plan can be implemented at one time, the most important areas will be taken care of first.
5. A Time Table should be devised so that goals can be realistic and implementation ready when needed.

When these decisions have been made, subcommittees, which include professionals, should be appointed to work on each aspect of the treatment plan.

For every service and area listed, the following questions will have to be answered:

a. Where should facility be located?

b. What kind and size of physical facility is needed?

c. What services should be offered?

d. What kind of staff is needed?

e. How will staff be recruited and trained?

f. What will the budget be?

g. How will funds be obtained?

6. Public Education

Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc.
February 1967

# TREATMENT PLAN
for
# THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC COURT OFFENDER

## I. Background

The problem of the chronic alcoholic court offender is not a new one in Atlanta. The courts and many other agencies have been aware of it for many years, and attempts have been made to meet it. Over 10 years ago, Municipal Court judges became concerned with the problem because it was occupying an increasing amount of the court's time. It became increasingly evident that repeatedly arresting these individuals, trying them, sentencing them, and having them pay fines, serve time or both, was not alleviating the problem. Even turning these individuals over to a higher court as habitual drunkards helped only to the extent that men spending 12 months in prison could not be rearrested and appear in court during that time. A large percentage of those who did serve 12 months in prison were back in jail for "plain drunk" within days and sometimes even hours after being released from prison.

At about this time, the judges were approached by several individuals, some of whom were ex-alcoholics, who volunteered their services as a Helping Hand Society to do what they could to help these individuals caught in what is regarded as the "revolving door of drunkenness"--arrest-jail-release-drunkenness-arrest, etc. At this same time, Mr. Henry Jackson, who had 18 years of extensive experience working with alcoholics, was added to the Municipal Court staff as the Director of the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program.

Judge James E. Webb accepted the offers of help and set up a system whereby individuals who were brought to court for plain public intoxication could, by request, be probated to the Helping Hand Society. At the discretion of the judge and representatives of the Helping Hand Society, an individual was accepted on the program, and for a probation period of 60 days he was expected to cooperate with the Society. The program consisted of three essential things: 1) being a friend to the individual with a drinking problem; 2) helping him find food, clothing and shelter; 3) providing fellowship for the individual in a new environment away from drinking establishments.

Because of the lack of proper facilities to carry out the functions of the Helping Hand Society, the program, although successful with some, was unable to reach the majority of the chronic court offenders, and the Municipal Court caseload continued to grow at an alarming rate.

In 1961, Judge Webb and the leaders of the Helping Hand Society decided that if an increase in facilities for the treatment of alcoholism were at their disposal, they could do a better job of rehabilitating larger numbers of chronic alcoholic court offenders. They approached the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc. The Council recommended that further study be done.

The City of Atlanta, Fulton County and a group of business leaders agreed to provide the funds for a one year study to be made by the Department of Psychiatry of Emory University. The study was designed to gather data, analyze the data, and make recommendations based on this data to better deal with the problem of the chronic alcoholic court offender and his family. The study began on July 1, 1962, and ended June 30, 1963. The following is a summary of the committee's recommendations:

1. That a new facility, an Intensive Treatment Center, be established with City and County funds to provide inpatient and outpatient services using a multi-discipline approach. That these services be coordinated with all other treatment and rehabilitation services for alcoholism.

2. To continue the present Helping Hand Halfway House, with some City and County funds made available for this facility, as a model for the establishment and development of other ahlfway houses in the community.

3. That at least one Alcoholic Information and Referral Center be established, on an experimental basis, in one of the neighborhood areas of particularly heavy drinking, this Center to be staffed primarily with volunteers.

4. To provide better training to policemen in the recognition of "intoxication" and its various causes.

5. That there be medical screening in the City Jail of all intoxicated prisoners immediately following the arrest of these persons. That those in need of any medical attention be immediately transferred to Grady Memorial Hospital for this medical care.

6. That the legal procedures now existing be revised so that an individual can be processed from the time of his arrest until disposition of his case has been made by the multi-discipline team previously mentioned.

7. That some of the approaches to alcoholics at the City Prison Farm be modified so that treatment and rehabilitation can be carried out in this setting. That an effort be made in the City Prison Farm to evaluate the mental and physical condition of the alcoholic prisoners and a program of rehabilitation be instituted for each of these persons.

Some strides have been made in implementing these recommendations, but we still have a long way to go as will be seen in other sections of this report. Lack of funds, shortage of staff and public apathy have combined to hinder progress.

Recent events, however, have made it imperative that we develop and carry out plans for the chronic alcoholic court offender.

There have been two court cases concerning the chronic alcoholic which have grave implications for Atlanta. One decision, in the Easter Case, was handed down by the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C., and the other, the Driver Case, by the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia. Both decisions were similar and indicative of what path other courts will take.

The decisions stated that chronic alcoholics could not be charged with drunkenness because they have lost the power of self-control in the use of intoxicating beverages. In Washington, the judge said that a 1947 federal law on rehabilitation of alcoholics described chronic drinkers as sick people who needed proper medical and other treatment. However, commitment for treatment of chronic alcoholics as contemplated by Congress was not mandatory. The accused may be released but he may not be punished. It was also the judge's decision that chronic alcoholism is a "defense to a charge of public intoxication and, therefore, is not a crime, however, this does not absolve the voluntarily intoxicated person of criminal responsibility for crime in general under applicable law."

The case is now coming up before the Supreme Court and there is every reason to believe that the decision will be upheld. Therefore, it is only a matter of time before Atlanta is faced with the problem and some planning must be done so that facilities for rehabilitation services for the chronic alcoholic will be available, otherwise, there will be chaos and confusion with wasted effort, time and money.

The problem is a complicated one. Treatment of the alcoholic--to be effective and lasting--requires coordination of services and a combination of many resources and practices. A multi-disciplinary, as well as a family centered and reaching out approach, must be used.

Treatment should be directed to three main goals:

1. Permanent separation of the alcoholic from alcohol.

2. Repairing the physical and emotional damage and preventing further damage.

3. Changing community institutions, programs and services to meet the special needs and problems of the alcoholic. Community resources should be made as readily available and easily accessible as others.

In addition, any planning for the chronic alcoholic court offender should be integrated with the planning being done for all other alcoholics and for other phases of mental health and physical illness. They are all a part of the same problem and should not be segmented, if at all possible.

## II. Target Population in Atlanta

A. Over half of the arrests made by the Atlanta Police Department in 1966 for non-traffic offenses involved public intoxication.

   1. Total non-traffic arrests - 79,092 (does not include juveniles)

   2. Arrests involving drunkenness - 47,305. These consist of approximately 12,000 individuals and that about one-half, or 6,000, of these individuals were arrested on this charge from 2 to 20 times

during the year. It is difficult to say how many of these can be rehabilitated fully or to some extent.

From the experience of the staff of the Emory University Alcohol Project in their three and a half years of operation, it is their belief that with the proper approaches, facilities and staff, a considerable number of these persons might be at least partially rehabilitated. They are not willing to dismiss the possibility of assisting even the most hard-core chronic alcoholic. It is sometimes extremely difficult to determine accurately in advance just who can be helped or how long it might take. They believe that it is essential to at least make a sincere effort to treat each one of these individuals. It is really only through giving each of them an opportunity for treatment and rehabilitation that we can determine whether or not they can be helped. It is conceivable that approximately 10,000 of this group of 12,000 alcoholic offenders can be assisted to improve their total well-being significantly.

## B. Characteristics of the Chronic Alcoholic Court Offender

1. General Characteristics:

    a. Product of a limited social environment who has never attained more than a minimum of integration within the community.

    b. Dependent personality without much individual resourcefulness.

    c. Individual who has difficulty in communicating with others.

2. The following specific data has been taken from the original study done by Emory University:

    a. Average age of white male - 48.0 years
       Negro male - 42.9 years

    b. Rate of tuberculosis in this group was found to be ten times greater than the rate in the general population.

    c. 10% of the white males and 3.6% of the Negro males had been hospitalized in a mental hospital previously.

    d. 50% of the white males went beyond the eighth grade in school. In this group, there was no correlation between the number of court appearances and levels of education.

    e. The Negro males did demonstrate a correlation of the level of education with the number of court appearances.

        1) 50% of the Negro males in the 1-2 court appearance group went through the ninth grade.

2) 50% in the 3-6 court appearance group went through the eighth grade.

3) 50% in the 7 or more court appearance group went only through the seventh grade.

f. Employment

1) 77% of the Negro males were classified as unskilled labor; while 32% of the white males were in this group.

2) 40.9% of the white males had had special job training; while only 24.8% of the Negroes had.

3) 52% of both races were unemployed.

4) 26% of the white males and 14% of the Negro males were receiving some type of financial assistance.

5) At the time of arrest, 42% of the white males and only 6% of the Negro males had money available to pay a fine.

## III. Elements to be considered in a Treatment Plan for the Chronic Alcoholic Court Offender

### A. Legal and Legislative

1. Legislation to give city authority to spend funds for local alcoholic rehabilitative measures.

   The city of Atlanta is in a peculiar position. Under the Reorganization Plan of 1951, health functions were made the responsibility of the county and police functions were made the responsibility of the city. Therefore, city police can arrest an alcoholic for public drunkenness, but the city cannot spend tax money to rehabilitate him, since rehabilitation is a health function. The Fulton-DeKalb County Hospital Authority says alcoholism is a chronic illness and it assumes no responsibility for chronically ill. The Fulton and DeKalb County Health Departments have no outpatient clinics for the alcoholic. The State Health Department feels that it has no responsibility for the alcoholic until reasonable rehabilitative measures have been made at the local level.

2. There must be a change in the police handling of chronic inebriate offenders. The following quotation from Peter Barton Hutt, the attorney who presented the appeal in the Easter Case in the District of Columbia, gives an indication of some of the problems involved:

"With regard to the police handling of chronic inebriate offenders, it is my opinion that it is not a false arrest for a policeman to charge an unknown inebriate with public intoxication, even after the Easter and Drive decisions. The police should not be required, at their peril, to make a judgment on the street as to whether an intoxicated individual is or is not a chronic alcoholic.

"In the case of known chronic alcoholics, however, this problem raises a far more difficult legal issue. To some, the availability of the defense of chronic alcoholism still seems more properly an issue for the courts than for the police.

"But more important, the community should not place the police in jeopardy in this way. There is no reason why the police should be burdened with the ignominious task of sweeping chronic inebriates off the public streets. I was recently called upon in the District of Columbia to assist a man who had been arrested 38 times since the Easter decision. When you take into consideration the amount of time he spent incarcerated in jail and in various hospitals, this amounted to 1 arrest for every 2 days that he appeared on public streets. Certainly, the answer to the Easter and Driver decisions is not just to arrest derelict alcoholics every day, duly bring them to trial and then immediately release them back on the streets **without** assistance, only to repeat the process over and over again. This succeeds only in speeding up the "revolving door," and in further persecution and degradation of chronic inebriates. It cannot contribute to the elimination of these abuses as the Easter and Driver decisions demand.

"In my opinion, the police can and should take two immediate steps to end the revolving door process, pending development of a broader community program that I will discuss later in this talk. First, they should assist any drunken person to his home, whenever that is possible. Second, where an individual is unable to take care of himself, the police should assist him to an appropriate public health facility where he can receive the necessary attention. Under no circumstances should they arrest known alcoholics time and time again.

"The question arises, of course, whether the police may properly assume responsibility for intoxicated individuals and escort them to an appropriate public health facility to receive proper medical attention. If the inebriate does not consent, would the police incur liability for a false arrest? I have long been of the view that the police have duties of a civil nature, in addition to their responsibility for enforcing the criminal law. When a policeman escorts a heart attack victim to the hospital, he certainly is not arresting him. Thus, in my opinion, the police have both a right and duty to take unwilling intoxicated citizens who appear to be unable to take care of themselves, whether or not they are alcoholics, to appropriate public health facilities. And I might add that, in the oral argument in the Easter case, all 8 of the judges indicated agreement with this proposition. Nevertheless, law enforcement officers have expressed considerable apprehension about the possible liability of policemen for false arrest under these circumstances. Certainly, this question should be revealed immediately, preferably by enactment of state statutes, in order to lay the necessary legal foundation for the proper medical handling of alcoholics."

3. The court procedure must also be modified. Again, the quotes are Peter Barton Hutt:

"With regard to the judicial handling of chronic court inebriates, once a judge becomes aware, through any information of any kind, from any source, that a defendant charged with public intoxication may have available to him the defense of chronic alcoholism, he is, in my opinion, clearly obligated to make certain that the defense is adequately presented. Cases in the District of Columbia, involving the analogous defense of mental illness, hold that even if the defendant protests, the judge is required to inject the defense into the case sua sponte, which means of his own motion, to make certain that an innocent man is not convicted. Failure to do so is reversible error, as an abuse of the judge's discretion. And a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in March of this year is wholly consistent with this position. There is no reason why these precedents should not be equally applicable to the defense of chronic alcoholism.

"This means, of course, increased responsibility for the judiciary. Under the Easter and Driver decisions, each trial judge is obligated to take affirmative action to bring an immediate end to the traditional "revolving door" handling of the chronic court inebriate in his court. No judge, in my opinion, may properly remain neutral, simply waiting for a defendant to raise the defense of alcoholism.

"Indeed, statistics I have reviewed suggest that, throughout the country, approximately 90-95 per cent of the drunkenness offenders who appear before the courts have serious drinking problems. In my judgement, this statistic in itself places upon trial judges an obligation to inquire into the possibility of the defense of chronic alcoholism for virtually every drunkenness offender who appears in the courts. A failure to undertake this inquiry amounts, in my view, to a derogation of judicial responsibility.

and Driver decisions are, in my judgement, fundamentally in conflict with any type of judicially-sponsored post-conviction program for the treatment of alcoholism. However benevolent such programs may be, constitutionally they are a thing of the past. For my part, I shall be very happy to see the courts step aside in this area, and to see public health officials take over problems which they should have taken over many years ago."

4. Legislation to provide for involuntary commitment of alcoholic until rehabilitation process is complete. Should be on a health and treatment basis rather than through courts with penal approach.

5. The responsibilities of the state and local communities must be defined and clarified.

6. The responsibility of after-care when the patient has been released from the hospital should be determined. Who follows-up--the state or local community?

B. Treatment Facilities

1. Intake Center and Detoxification Unit:

Before any kind of evaluation, diagnosis or therapy can begin, it is necessary that the individual be detoxified as quickly and as safely as possible so that the effects of acute intoxification are no longer present. There is no doubt that the hospital is the best setting for such treatment. Emergency measures are at hand, the staff is available and all necessary equipment is there. In Fulton and DeKalb County, Grady Memorial Hospital seems to be the logical place for a Detoxification Center. It is authorized to take care of emergencies, it has space and is conveniently located. It does take care of alcoholics in its emergency clinic. Experience has shown that there is very little difficulty encountered in treating alcoholics. Records of hospitals that have admitted these patients will confirm the report that most of these patients offer no more difficulty than any other sick person. It is difficult to estimate how many beds Atlanta would need to take care of the problem to a fairly adequate degree. St. Louis, Missouri, opened a 30-bed unit to serve the entire city. Officials reported that in the first two months of operation, the station operated at or near capacity with only the alcoholics from two police districts. It is obvious that if facilities exist they will be used. Based on the St. Louis experience, which was concerned with a lower rate of arrests than Atlanta has, it is felt that approximately 100 beds would be needed. Staff for 24 hour duty would be required. This would mean: 9 registered nurses, 9 licensed practical nurses, 15 attendants (nurses aides or orderlies).

Exact plans would have to be worked out in detail with Grady Memorial Hospital and other professional people who are concerned and working with the problem.

2. Inpatient Diagnostic-Evaluation Center

Following the individual's detoxification, he could be transferred to an inpatient diagnostic-evaluation center where a complete work-up could be prepared on his medical, social, occupational, family and other personal history.

This could conceivably be the present City Prison Farm, which, when alcoholics can no longer be incarcerated there, would have room. Alterations and modifications in the structure would have to be made, but this would not present much of a problem.

The Center should have a multi-disciplinary team approach. Its staff should consist of medical, psychiatric, psychological, social work, vocational, and rehabilitation personnel. The individual would stay approximately 5 or 6 days or until plans were complete for future treatment.

It is hoped that as much as possible treatment would be on a voluntary basis and that commitment would be only used when absolutely necessary. Full cooperation and willingness of the individual to undergo treatment would facilitate the rehabilitative process.

3. Outpatient Rehabilitative Treatment

The success of the Emory University-Vocational Rehabilitation Alcohol Project demonstrates that these men can be treated successfully in an outpatient setting. Even those who will become only partially self-sustaining should be treated as those who eventually will be fully rehabilitated.

The most important and unique feature of the proposed method of treating the chronic alcoholic court offender is based on the recognition that these individuals are totally dependent upon others to take care of them. Knowing and accepting this makes the task of rehabilitation less difficult and more certain.

Any outpatient service should be based on the Emory Project and its experience should be fully utilized. The service should use a multi-disciplinary approach. Represented on the staff should be vocational rehabilitation counselors, social workers, clinical psychologists, chaplains, physicians and psychiatrists. The main emphasis in rehabilitation should be on "reaching out" for the clients rather than the traditional waiting for the client to request services. This reaching out is necessary because of the passive, dependent nature of the alcoholic. Once he is involved in the rehabilitation process, he must be continuously supported until his total dependency can be changed so that he is sufficiently independent to function in society and to maintain employment.

## 4. Inpatient Extended Care Program-Rehabilitative Service

The Georgia Health Code Act No. 936 (H.B. 162) 1964 session of the General Assembly, 88-403, states:

"The administrative responsibility for alcoholic rehabilitation as provided herein shall be vested in the Department of Health. The Department of Health shall study the problem of alcoholism, including methods and facilities available for the care, custody, detention, treatment, employment, and rehabilitation of alcoholics. The Department of Health shall promote meetings for the discussion of the problems confronting clinics and agencies engaged in the treatment of alcoholics and shall disseminate information on subject of alcoholism for the assistance and guidance of residents and courts of the State. The Department of Health is hereby authorized to establish and maintain hospitals, clinics, institutions, outpatient stations, farms, or other facilities for the care, custody, control, detention, treatment, employment, and rehabilitation of alcoholics, and is further authorized to accept for care and custody alcoholics voluntarily applying for treatment or ordered hospitalized by court order as hereinafter provided, and is further authorized to confine and detain such alcoholics for treatment and rehabilitation."

This, then, definitely places the responsibility on public health and any planning should be done with this in mind. Also, as with all other phases of the plan, this should be integrated and coordinated with the state and local plans for mental health.

In a conference Community Council staff had with the State Mental Health Division, it was pointed out that it was the policy of the Mental Health Division to require that all local mental health programs should include some provision for the care or handling of chronic alcoholics. The exact methods to be utilized are not specified, but this problem must be considered and provided for in some manner in any mental health program at the local level. Dr. Donald Spille, Executive Director of the Metropolitan Atlanta Mental Health Association, Inc., is a member of the Community Council's Committee on Alcoholism and will help keep the Committee advised on mental health program plans.

The inpatient extended care rehabilitative service could be part of a regional hospital or a center by itself. The stress should be on rehabilitation to prepare the individual to be a self-sustaining member of society.

Treatment techniques should include:

a. Counseling and evaluation
b. Physical therapy
c. Work therapy
d. Group therapy

e. Self government
f. Lectures and films
g. Drug therapy
h. Recreation therapy
i. Pastoral counseling

Specific plans should be developed by experts in the field.

At present, we have the Georgian Clinic located in Atlanta and supported by the Georgia Department of Public Health. Fees charged to the patient are based on income. It is a 50-bed resident patient hospital and also provides day care and night care. This serves all residents of Georgia and the patient must be free of alcohol for 24 to 48 hours. There are also a few private hospitals or sanatoriums that accept chronic alcoholics but facilities are extremely limited and almost nonexistent for those who cannot pay.

C. Supportive Services

1. Housing - a great many of these individuals have no place to live. Some need temporary shelter while undergoing treatment. Some place must be provided for them which will give them support and keep them from drinking. Others will need more permanent arrangements if they cannot return to their own homes or live independently.

   The following are some of the kinds of housing that are recommended:

   a. Hostel - a semi-institution preferably in town. Should have a structured program with some medical personnel in attendance. Can be large, serving several hundred individuals. There is nothing like this in Atlanta.

   b. Halfway homes - smaller, more individual, less structured.

      St. Jude's House, Inc., is at present the only halfway house in Atlanta. It is supported by rents from residents, contributions from churches, individuals and foundations. It has beds for 40 residents and provides meals for an indefinite period of time in a protective setting. The men must be 20 years and older, must have an arrest record for drunkenness, must be screened psychologically and physically by the Emory University Alcohol Project. They must also be suitable for employment.

   c. Shelters for homeless men that include alcoholics.

      The Atlanta Union Mission which is supported by individual contributions and fees. The Mission provides shelter, food, clothes, Christian counsel and employment for indigent men. On the average, 200 men are taken care of per night. Approximately 85% of these are alcoholics.

The Salvation Army provides over 700 men with shelter a week. About 90% of these are alcoholic. It does not accept anyone in a severe drunken state since no medication or special treatment is available. These are sent by cab to Grady Hospital or turned over to the police. The men from the Emory Project will occupy a special section. The Army staff is responsible for giving the medication prescribed and will see that the men cooperate with treatment.

Women alcoholics are housed at 242 Boulevard, N.E. Since August, 1966, there have been 4. Women are always referred to Grady Hospital, the Emory Project or the Georgian Clinic.

d. Individual rooming houses or hotels. The Emory University Alcohol Project now has a staff member developing these facilities. With help and supervision, many of these places could be made acceptable, kept from deteriorating and provide pleasant places to live. In most of the "flop houses" and cheap hotels, the man is exposed to other drinkers and the atmosphere is not conducive to a healthy state of mind.

e. Social clubs where individual can go when not in treatment or when not working. A.A. meetings provide a form of this.

f. Facility for individual who cannot be rehabilitated but will always remain partially dependent on treatment. Social improvement, even if it implies dependency upon the hospital, is perhaps the most that can be expected as a goal of therapy for this group.

    1) Farm where he can be self-supporting.

    2) Work outside of facilities with aid of treatment, but return to facility for night and free time.

Atlanta Union Mission Rehabilitation Farm for alcoholics and the aged will open in May. It will house 32 alcoholics to begin with and the master plan calls for 64. In order to be accepted, the client must be without a drink for at least 48 hours, sign a statement of his own free will of intent to stay a minimum of 60 days, to cooperate with the staff and its program of worship, work and education. The client will not be permitted to leave the mission farm for the first 2 weeks and afterwards only when accompanied by Mission Farm personnel. There will be a charge of $62.50 per month for every man. However, his ability topay will not determine his acceptance.

2. Financial Assistance - part of society's basic obligation is to provide for the destitute. This allows them income while undergoing treatment and supplements income of those who need permanent care.

   The Fulton County Department of Family & Children Services cooperate completely with the existing facilities for treatment of the chronic alcoholic. The individual receives temporary financial assistance as long as he is cooperating and undergoing treatment. The Special Service Section, which carries a reduced caseload, takes care of most of the alcoholics so that they can be given more intensive case work. When an individual applies for financial help and is an alcoholic, every attempt is made to get him to treatment.

## D. Public Education

Public apathy has been one of the most severe obstacles in working with the chronic alcoholic court offender. As a rule, he is a forgotten man, relegated to a flop house or prison and given up as a hopeless case. He remains a burden to society and is one of the most important contributors to the reservoir of poverty in this country. Once the public understands and its interest is aroused, the resulting action can become a powerful force in accomplishing a constructive objective.

A public education program should concern itself with the following aspects:

1. Develop community leadership to alert people to the needs and potential of an adequate and sympathetic approach to the problem.
2. Acknowledging that alcoholism is a public health problem and, therefore, a public responsibility.
3. Showing that the penal approach to the public alcoholic is expensive and inhumane. It has only perpetuated the problem and in no way eased it.
4. Demonstrating that there is no simple solution. That treatment of the public alcoholic to be effective and lasting requires coordination of services and a combination of many resources and programs.
5. Understanding of the public alcoholic and homeless individual.
6. Explaining of problems arising in developing programs and service.
   a. Legal and legislative
   b. Economics or funding
   c. Facilities and services that have to be developed
7. Describing and explaining kind of comprehensive plan Atlanta needs, elements involved and how we go about implementing such a plan.

A public education program should be directed at public officials, special interest groups, as well as the general public.

The Metropolitan Atlanta Council on Alcoholism, working with the Community Council, could be the motivating force behind an education program.

## E. Central Registry and Information Retrieval

The full extent of Atlanta's alcoholic problems is not known. The United States Public Health Service considers alcoholism the fourth most serious health problem in the country and the picture in Atlanta is most likely no different than that in any other city. According to the national average, it is estimated that there are from 20,000 to 25,000 alcoholics in Metropolitan Atlanta. This is far from a complete number for statistics are not available for those using private facilities and for those that never come to the attention of the public. We know that in 1965, 48,783 arrests were made in Atlanta involving drunkenness. We have these isolated figures but nothing complete, and some agency should be charged with the responsibility of keeping accurate statistics on alcoholics and facilities available for rehabilitation.

In addition, the need for a central clearing house has been felt by many agencies. Alcoholics seek help in many places and often at the same time, and there is no way of knowing where they have been or what treatment they have received. A central clearing house or central registry cannot succeed, however, unless it receives the full cooperation of all participating agencies. The Metropolitan Atlanta Council on Alcoholism might be able to organize one under a special grant so that money would be available for trained staff.

## F. Staff Training

Before any kind of service or program can be instituted, personnel on all levels must be available. At the present, there is a severe shortage of staff and there is a pressing need for training in the field. Inducements must be made so that individuals will be interested in working in the area of alcoholism. All facilities and programs concerned with the treatment of the alcoholic should be involved with the training program and this should again be coordinated with the State's comprehensive plan for mental illness of which training is an important part. The Georgian Clinic has an extensive training program which could be expanded. The Clinic could possibly act as the coordinating agency for a training program.

## G. Evaluation

For a program of this kind, there should be a built-in system of evaluation of services. Only on the basis of such an evaluation would we be able to strengthen and develop the program, accomplish any worthwhile long-range planning, and establish accurate guidelines for the further development of the program.

The Research Division of the Community Council will help develop the evaluation and the plan for it will be incorporated in the final report.

Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc.
February 1967

March 16, 1967

## RECENT LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ALCOHOLISM

This morning, I will describe to you the revolution that is now taking place in the legal handling of public intoxication, and that should have direct ramifications on the public health and social welfare handling of our chronic inebriate population. I will purposely keep my prepared remarks brief, in order that we can then informally discuss the questions that are of greatest interest to you.

Approximately three years ago, a group of people in the District of Columbia concluded that the routine practice of repeated arrest and conviction of derelict inebriates could no longer be tolerated. It was concluded that a test case should be brought in the courts to challenge this inhumane way of handling our derelict alcoholic population.

I would like to pause here to point out that this conclusion necessarily was based upon two implicit facts. First, the health professions in this country, and the social workers, have not been living up to their responsibilities in caring for chronic inebriates. And second, it is unlikely that there would be any immediate change in the attitude of these professions unless the courts forced that change.

These two facts are, in my opinion, indisputable. If these professions had been doing their job, there would have been no need for a test case, and I would not be here today to speak to you about this problem.

Before undertaking a test case, it was necessary, of course, to formulate a legal argument that would be persuasive in the courts. We determined that three arguments were available, but that only one of these should be used. I think it would be helpful for you to understand these arguments, and why we chose the one that finally prevailed.

The first possibility was to contend that a chronic alcoholic is mentally ill and therefore not responsible for his actions. We concluded, with the full concurrence of the leaders of the alcoholism movement, that a finding based upon insanity, as mental illness is commonly called by lawyers, could have quite detrimental ramifications for the entire future of alcoholism rehabilitation. We therefore discarded this possibility.

The second possible argument was to contend that only drunkenness that directly threatened the public with physical harm can be considered criminal in nature. This is the type of argument that has been used by many scholars to argue that statutes prohibiting suicide, adultery, and other so-called "social" offenses, are constitutional. This possible argument was very attractive to us because it would have struck at the very heart of the public intoxication statutes. But we finally concluded that it should not be used, because it would necessarily call into question all of the other social offense statutes. We knew that we would have trouble enough attacking the present handling of chronic inebriate offenders, without taking on all of these other problems in addition.

The third possibility, and the one that was pursued, was the argument that an alcoholic drinks involuntarily, as a result of his disease, and therefore cannot be criminally punished for his actions. We argued that public intoxication is merely a symptom of a disease -- chronic alcoholism -- and that under long-accepted legal principles neither a disease nor its symptoms may be punished as criminal.

This argument is necessarily limited in scope. It applies only to chronic alcoholics, not to all inebriates. But we concluded that if we could obtain court agreement on this position we could then push ahead to vast reforms in the handling of all public intoxication. And as I shall relate to you in a moment, this has proved to be the case.

From this early planning, two test cases eventually emerged. The first was the DeWitt Easter case in the District of Columbia, and the second was the Joe Driver case in North Carolina. And in early 1966, just one year ago, favorable decisions were handed down in both cases.

There is no need to relate to you today the details of those cases. The important fact for our purposes today is that both courts unanimously held that a chronic alcoholic may not be convicted of public intoxication. Thus, the age-old practice of handling chronic inebriates through the criminal law can no longer be continued. New solutions to this problem must be sought.

Prior to these two landmark decisions, the President of the United States had appointed two Crime Commissions -- one to study crime in the District of Columbia, and the other to conduct a broad national survey on law enforcement and administration of justice. These two Commissions immediately took up the challenge laid down by the Easter and Driver decisions, and began to search for alternatives to the criminal handling not just of chronic alcoholics, but of all public inebriates.

The Report of the D.C. Crime Commission was released to the public on January 1 of this year. I would like to quote a few of the more important passages from the section on "The Drunkenness Offender":

> "The practice of dealing with destitute public inebriates as criminals has proved to be expensive, burdensome and futile. *** In view of the dimensions of serious crime in the District of Columbia, this expenditure of law enforcement resources on the public inebriate was clearly excessive. "Moreover, criminal procedures did not serve as a deterrent.
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> "The resort to criminal sanctions has completely failed. Periodic commitments to a penal institution were a misguided solution, failing to meet either the alcoholic's immediate health needs or the more basic problem underlying his illness. Reliance on short-term criminal remedies allowed health authorities in the District of Columbia to neglect their responsibilities to deal effectively with the problem of chronic alcoholism. To this extent, therefore, the use of the criminal law to punish alcoholics was responsible for helping to perpetuate the chronic drunkenness offender problem in the District." Pages 485-486.

And again:

> "The bankruptcy of the law enforcement approach to public intoxication is clear.
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> ***
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> "If the law is not to become a mere facade, the District must establish a meaningful treatment program as an alternative to incarceration for alcoholics.
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> ***

> "Essential to any long-term solution is the realization that chronic alcoholism is a serious public health problem that has been almost completely neglected. A meaningful community effort to combat this disease requires a wide range of costly treatment facilities. It also requires a statutory framework in which treatment goals are given a priority and a re-evaluation of present police, court, and correctional practices." Pages 490 - 491.

The D.C. Crime Commission recommended that public intoxication no longer be a criminal offense in the District of Columbia, and that the routine criminal handling of derelict inebriates be replaced by a modern public health approach to this problem. Under the D.C. Crime Commission's plan, intoxicated people would be taken immediately to a detoxification center for appropriate medical surveillance, and would then be channelled into a voluntary treatment program. I emphasize the word "voluntary" because the Commission was convinced, as am I, that involuntary treatment is as penal in nature as criminal conviction. Congressman G. Elliott Hagan of Georgia has now introduced a bill in Congress that would adopt all of the D.C. Crime Commission's recommendations.

The Report of the U.S. Crime Commission, which was released to the public on February 19 of this year, arrives at the same conclusion in its chapter on "Drunkenness Offenses":

> "The criminal justice system appears ineffective to deter drunkenness or to meet the problems of the chronic alcoholic offender." Page 235.

Based upon this conclusion, the U.S. Crime Commission made three important recommendations. The first recommendation was as follows:

> "Drunkenness should not in itself be a criminal offense. Disorderly and other criminal conduct accompanied by drunkenness should remain punishable as separate crimes. The implementation of this recommendation requires the development of adequate civil detoxification procedures." Page 236.

The second recommendation is that:

> "Communities should establish detoxification units as part of comprehensive treatment programs." Page 236.

And the third recommendation is:

> "Communities should coordinate and extend after-care resources, including supportive residential housing." Page 237.

Communities obviously have not yet had an opportunity to digest the conclusions and recommendations of these two authoritative Reports. I would strongly urge this audience to take it upon itself to study these Reports, and to undertake an intensive campaign to have them implemented. You should visit your local legislators and administrators, to convince them that these Reports set forth a practical approach, with a realizable objective, and that comprehensive modern alcoholism treatment programs should be put into effect immediately.

Let me describe the new procedures that are now emerging in the District of Columbia, as one example. Before the Easter decision was handed down, the District of Columbia had approximately the same number of arrests and convictions for intoxication as Atlanta. Today, although there are still a substantial number of arrests, virtually no one is convicted of the crime of public intoxication. As of March 9, 1967, exactly 4,382 people have been adjudicated chronic alcoholics in our courts, and when one of them is arrested he is automatically sent either for in-patient or for out-patient rehabilitative treatment. Those remaining few who are not alcoholics are referred to a new Citizens Information Service, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, for help with whatever other problems may have caused the public intoxication for which the individual was arrested. We need much more than this, but at least we are already moving ahead in the District of Columbia. And you can do this and much more in Atlanta and the entire State of Georgia, if you will but try.

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Talk Given by Peter Barton Hutt to the Georgia Conference on Social Welfare, March 16, 1967, Atlanta, Georgia.

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March 16, 1967

# RECENT COURT DECISIONS ON ALCOHOLISM:

# IMPLICATIONS FOR ATLANTA AND THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Skid Row has long been recognized as the bilge of our communities. And the derelict inebriates who reside there represent perhaps the lowest form of humanity. For centuries, these derelict alcoholics have been virtually ignored, not only by the average citizen, but indeed by the very public officials who are charged by statute with caring for them. Instead of receiving the attention and help that they deserve and so urgently need, they have received nothing but private disdain and public condemnation. They have been herded mercilessly through our courts and jails, in every city in this country, and especially in Atlanta, in an endless and futile parade.

Early last year two United States Courts of Appeals sought to put an end to this senseless parade. These courts recognized, as anyone who stops to think about it must recognize, that this was a parade as much of our nation's blind stupidity as it was of the serious affliction -- chronic alcoholism -- from which these unfortunate people are suffering. It is these legal decisions, and the ramifications that they will inevitably have upon Atlanta and the entire State of Georgia, which I will discuss today. I will be as forthright as I can be in my remarks. And I trust that you, in turn, will be forthright in your comments and criticisms of my suggestions.

## I

It is appropriate to begin by asking whether Atlanta has a problem of this kind. After all, if you are fortunate enough to have no Skid Row, to have no derelict alcoholics, or to provide humane and enlightened treatment for your chronic inebriate population, then we need proceed no further.

The facts that have been made available to me demonstrate that Atlanta does, indeed, have a very grave problem. Both a Georgia statute and an Atlanta ordinance prohibit public intoxication. In Atlanta, there were 40,811 arrests for drunkenness during 1966, and an additional 6,494 arrests for "drunk and disorderly," making a grand total of 47,305 arrests for intoxication. And this figure would be substantially increased if arrests for other offenses closely related to intoxication, such as vagrancy and loitering, were included.

The recent Report of the President's Commision on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, released to the public just last month, has singled out Atlanta and the District of Columbia as the two jurisdictions where chronic inebriate offenders are most harshly persecuted with constant arrest and conviction for public intoxication. On a per capita basis, the District of Columbia seems to have outstripped Atlanta slightly in its zeal to put these men in jail, according to the 1965 statistics used by the President's Commission. As a result of the Easter case, however, Atlanta may by now have taken over from the District of Columbia the dubious distinction of being the Nation's leading exponent of the theory that sick men should be arrested and convicted for displaying the symptoms of their illness in public.

During one sample month, November 1966, approximately one-third of the persons arrested for intoxication in Atlanta paid a $15 fine before coming to court. By paying this fine, they avoided the distasteful experience of appearing in Drunk Court. The remaining two-thirds apparently could not raise $15 and therefore had no choice but to be brought before the Court.

I have made no study of the Atlanta drunkenness offenders, and therefore can only extrapolate from national data and rely upon local data obtained from your State officials. But a national survey conducted during the past two years has indicated that between 90% and 95% of the drunkenness offenders who are not able to pay a fine upon arrest, and who therefore are forced to appear in Drunk Court, have very serious drinking problems. As I shall describe later, these statistics have been confirmed with a vengeance in our District of Columbia Drunk Court during the past 12 months. And I would imagine that the situation is no different in Atlanta.

In a study conducted by Emory University during 1962 and 1963, it was found that 6,000 chronic alcoholics accounted for 30,000 arrests. More recently, the Emory staff has concluded that Atlanta has a population of up to 12,000 individual chronic inebriate offenders. Whether the correct figure is 6,000 or 12,000, or somewhere between, it is readily apparent that the problem is staggering. It could be dismissed only by assuming what the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia has described as "a callous disregard for human life." And it can be attacked only by what that Commission has characterized as "a determination for the first time to grapple with the deep-seated disabilities of the City's derelicts."

Now let us look at the kind of help given to these people by the City of Atlanta. Again, I rely upon information that has been furnished to me.

It is my understanding that, as a result of the first Emory study, a comprehensive plan to attack the problem of the chronic inebriate offender in Atlanta was drawn up. Although bits and snatches have been implemented, it has basically gone unheeded.

Drunken derelicts who are arrested receive no routine medical treatment, and are taken to Grady Memorial Hospital only if they exhibit a serious medical problem. Nor is medical help or rehabilitation services available at the Stockade, where they are sent after conviction.

Paradoxically, Atlanta has a reputation throughout the country of progressive treatment for alcohlics. The Georgian Clinic is frequently cited for its work -- but I was distressed to learn just a few days ago that it has only 50 beds, and is expected to serve not just Atlanta, but the entire State of Georgia. The Emory University Alcohol Project has also been receiving nation-wide attention -- but, again, I was distressed to learn that its patients apparently come only from prison, not from the streets, and only for vocational rehabilitation, not for general treatment for their alcoholism.

Finally, your State Legislature has enacted a statute for the rehabilitation of alcoholics. But a perusal of that statute readily demonstrates that it is far more punitive than any criminal statute could be. Upon determination that an individual is a chronic alcoholic who is in need of hospitalization, and upon agreement by the Department of Health to admit the individual as a patient, that man can be held against his will for an indeterminate length of time. There is not even a requirement that the court find that he is dangerous to the public safety, or that the Department of Health has adequate and appropriate treatment programs and facilities for him. Ant it is readily apparent that in Atlanta and the State of Georgia today, there is no adequate and appropriate treatment program or facilities for derelict alcoholics.

Thus, there is no question but that Atlanta and the State of Georgia do have a problem. There is good reason for all of you to come here today to consider this matter.

## II

The problem of public drunkenness has been with us for centuries. Under early English common law, public intoxication was not considered criminal activity. Drunkenness was considered entirely proper unless it resulted in an illegal breach of the peace.

Mere public intoxication was first made a criminal offense by an English statute in 1606. And, today, it remains a criminal offense, with varying penalties, in virtually every part of the United States.

We need not trace, today, the history of the criminal law as it has applied to alcoholism from 1606 to the present. Suffice it to say that the early courts concluded that, because alcoholism is a voluntarily-acquired disease, an alcoholic's drinking must be deemed to be voluntary as a matter of law. And since it is a well-established legal principle that an individual is responsible for all of his voluntary acts, alcoholics have been held criminally liable for their public intoxication, and any anti-social behavior it has caused, down through the years.

The health professions have recognized, of course, that an alcoholic does not drink voluntarily. In 1947, the United States Congress enacted a District of Columbia statute, based upon the best available medical testimony, which explicitly recognized that an alcoholic has lost control over his drinking. In 1956, the American Medical Association officially recognized chronic alcoholism as an illness which should properly be treated by physicians. And in 1966, the courts caught up to the legislatures and to the medical profession.

## III

I would like to take a moment to describe the two recent court decisions because of their fundamental importance to the subject we are considering today.

Both cases were based upon the conclusion that chronic alcoholism is now universally accepted as an illness. In Easter v. District of Columbia, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit held that because a chronic alcoholic drinks involuntarily, as a result of the disease with which he is afflicted rather than as a result of his own volition, he cannot be branded as a criminal. The Court recognized that public intoxication is only a symptom of the disease of chronic alcoholism, and ruled that common law principles preclude criminal conviction merely for exhibiting a symptom of a disease in public.

In Driver v. Hinnant, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit reached the same result, but on Constitutional grounds. The Fourth Circuit held that to convict a chronic alcoholic for his public intoxication, which is merely the inherent symptom of a serious illness, would violate the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment contained in the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

These decisions represent rare unanimity in our Federal courts. A total of 11 judges considered these two cases -- the full en banc court of 8 judges in the Easter case, and a panel of 3 judges in the Driver case. Not one judge dissented from the conclusion that an alcoholic may no longer be convicted for his public intoxication.

It makes no difference whether this result is reached by the Constitutional approach used in the Driver case, or by the common law approach of the Easter case. The conclusion is the same. No longer may the age-old problem of the chronic inebriate be handled by the criminal process. A new method of handling this problem must, under these decisions, be found by our local communities.

The Easter and Driver decisions are not legally binding in the courts of the State of Georgia. But it is just a matter of time before the results of those cases will become applicable here. Unlike public officials in the District of Columbia, you still have a little time to head off a real crisis before it occurs. Georgia has the choice whether to take advantage of the time left before action is forced upon it, or simply to sit back and ignore the problem. I would certainly urge that immediate action be taken, that intelligent long-range plans be formulated, and that the type of chaos that has followed the Easter decision in the District of Columbia thereby be avoided. I will now turn to discuss the planning and the new procedures that should be instituted in Atlanta and the State of Georgia.

## IV

No individual, and no single group, can possibly undertake a program to replace the present revolving door handling of indigent inebriates through the courts and jails of Georgia, by a modern program of rehabilitation and public health facilities. It will take a community of effort, among all public officials and all interested private groups, to make a revolutionary program of this kind become meaningful. I will therefore discuss the role that I believe the police, the prosecuting attorneys, the judiciary, and public health personnel should play in undertaking new procedures for handling the chronic court inebriate problem.

In discussing this, I shall rely heavily upon two authoritative reports just recently issued: the Report of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia, released to the public on January 1 of this year, and the Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, released on February 19. I acted as a consultant to both Commissions, and I am happy to state that the Commissions and I were in virtually complete agreement on the recommendations that they should make with regard to the handling of public intoxication by local communities. The two Reports are, in my opinion, essential reading for anyone interested in the chronic court inebriate problem.

A. Let us first examine the police handling of chronic inebriate offenders. In my opinion, it is not a false arrest for a policeman to charge an unknown inebriate with public intoxication, even after the Easter and Driver decisions. The police cannot be required, at their peril, to make a judgment on the street as to whether an intoxicated individual is or is not a chronic alcoholic.

In the case of known alcoholics, however, this problem raises a far more difficult legal issue. To some, the availability of the defense of chronic alcoholism still seems more properly an issue for the courts than for the police. But to a growing number of responsible lawyers, who have watched the District of Columbia police persecute chronic inebriates by daily arrest after the

Easter and Driver decisions, any police detention of a known chronic alcoholic for his public intoxication should be condemned as illegal, as well as unconscionable. This is therefore still an unresolved legal issue.

But more important, the community should not place the police in jeopardy in this way. There is no reason why the police should be burdened with the ignominious task of sweeping chronic inebriates off the public streets. Last September I was called upon to assist a man who had been arrested 38 times for drunkenness in the District of Columbia just since the Easter decision. When you take into consideration the amount of time he spent incarcerated in jail and in various hospitals, this amounted to 1 arrest for every 2 days that he appeared on the public streets. Certainly, the answer to the Easter and Driver decisions is not just to arrest derelict alcoholics every day, duly bring them to trial, and then immediately release them onto the streets without assistance, only to repeat the process over and over again. This succeeds in speeding up the revolving door, and in the persecution and further degradation of chronic inebriates. It cannot contribute to the elimination of these abuses, as the Easter and Driver decisions demand.

In my opinion, the police can and should take two immediate steps to end the revolving door process, pending development of a broader community program which I will discuss later in this talk. First, they should assist any drunken person to his home, whenever that is possible. Second, where an individual is unable to take care of himself, the police should assist him to an appropriate public health facility where he can receive the necessary medical attention. Under no circumstances should they arrest known alcoholics time and time again.

The question arises, of course, whether the police may properly assume responsibility for intoxicated individuals and escort them to an appropriate public health facility to received proper medical attention. If the inebriate does not consent, would the police incur liability for a false arrest?

I have long been of the view that the police have duties of a civil nature, in addition to their responsibility for enforcing the criminal law. When a policeman escorts a heart attack victim to the hospital, he certainly is not arresting him. Thus, in my opinion, the police have not only a right, but indeed a duty, to take unwilling intoxicated citizens, who appear to be unable to take care of themselves, whether or not they are alcoholics, to appropriate public health facilities. Certainly, this question should be resolved immediately preferably by enactment of a state statute, in order to lay the necessary legal foundation for the proper medical handling of alcoholics.

I am confident of one thing about our police personnel. Once new procedures are instituted for handling the chronic court inebriate as a public health problem, the police will be only too happy to cooperate. The police have long suffered under the public's command that they daily sweep this human refuse from the streets, a task which provided no possible benefit for their unfortunate victims. They will be only too happy to see the old system replaced by procedures which will allow them to help these people back on the road to recovery, rather than just push them further down into their sodden Skid Row environment.

B. With regard to the handling of chronic alcoholics by prosecuting attorneys, it is instructive to refer to the Canons of Ethics of the American Bar Association. Canon 5 provides that "the primary duty of the lawyer engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done."

This does not mean, of course, that a prosecutor is obligated to defend the man that he is prosecuting. It does mean, however, that he is obligated to make certain that an innocent man is not convicted. And in the context of the Easter and Driver decisions, this means, in my judgment, that a prosecuting attorney is obligated either to drop the charges, or at the very least to inform the judge of the relevant facts, whenever he has reason to believe that a defendant may have available to him the defense of chronic alcoholism. It is then up to the judge to protect the defendant's rights.

A truly responsible prosecutor, moreover, would take it upon himself to review the defendant's record prior to any court proceeding, and to make appropriate recommendations to the court on his own motion. The prosecutor is, after all, an arm of the court and a representative of the community. As such, he cannot properly remain neutral. He should therefore take affirmative steps to make recommendations for the non-criminal handling of any chronic alcoholic he is assigned to prosecute.

Of course, prosecutors are not qualified to diagnose alcoholism. In most instances, however, the defendant's past record will readily demonstrate a drinking problem, and will be quite sufficient to lead a prosecutor to recommend to the court that an appropriate medical examination be made.

The problem, in short, is not to devise ingenious methods by which the prosecutor may responsibly exercise his public duty. Rather, the problem is to educate prosecuting attorneys about alcoholism, and to persuade them to take time from their demanding duties to assist the alcoholics with whom they come in contact in their daily work.

C. Let us now examine the judicial handling of chronic court inebriates. Once a judge becomes aware, through any information, of any kind, from any source, that a defendant charged with public intoxication may have available to him the defense of chronic alcoholism, he is, in my opinion, clearly obligated to make certain that the defense is adequately presented. Cases in the District of Columbia, involving the analogous defense of mental illness, hold that even if the defendent protests, the judge is required to inject the defense into the case on his own motion, to make certain that an innocent man is not convicted. Failure to do so is reversible error, as an abuse of the judge's discretion. And a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in March of last year is wholly consistent with this position. There is no reason why these precedents dealing with the insanity defense should not be equally applicable to the defense of chronic alcoholism. The D.C. Crime Commission concluded that they are applicable and that they compel the trial judge sua sponte to protect the alcoholic defendent's legal rights.

This means, of course, increased responsibility for the judiciary. Under the Easter and Driver decisions, each trial judge is obligated to take affirmative action to bring to an immediate end the traditional "revolving door" handling of the chronic court inebriate in his court. No judge, in my opinion, may properly remain neutral, simply waiting for a defendant to raise the defense of alcoholism.

I have already mentioned recent information which suggest that, throughout the country, approximately 90-95% of the drunkenness offenders who appear before the courts have serious drinking problems. In my judgment, this statistic in itself places upon trial judges an obligation to inquire into the possibility of the defense of chronic alsoholism for virtually every drunkenness offender who appears in the courts. A failure to undertake this inquiry amounts, in my view, to a derogation of judicial responsibility.

Some will contend that, because the Easter and Driver decisions are not binding upon the courts of Georgia, it is neither permissible nor desirable for local judges to apply these decisions in their own courts, even though they may believe them to be a proper statement of law. Some trial judges believe that, until an appellate decision is handed down in their jurisdiction, they are compelled to follow the old view of the law even though they disagree with that view. In my opinion, this is an erroneous concept of a trial judge's responsibility to the community.

A trial judge has an obligation, usually stated in his oath of office, to uphold the Federal and State constitutions. That obligation is far deeper, and far more important, than the principle of stare decisis. If a trial judge is convinced that the Easter and Driver decisions are correct statements of the law, he is in my opinion obligated to implement them in his own court without waiting for an appellate court to order him to do so. A municipal court judge in California recently took it upon himself to declare the local intoxication law unconstitutional, as applied to a chronic alcoholic, and I have not heard it seriously suggested that he overstepped his judicial authority.

The second way in which local judges have avoided applying these decisions is by refusing to raise the defense of alcoholism on their own motion. It requires little imagination to realize that the average Skid Row derelict does not read the Federal Reports, much less the newspapers, and has absolutely no knowledge whatever about his legal rights. Even if he did understand, in some vague way, that he might have a defense to the charge of intoxication, he probably could not begin to understand the ramifications of raising that defense. And of course, none of these derelicts are represented by counsel. Thus, unless the trial judge assumes the obligation of protecting this man's rights, those rights never will be protected.

In those areas where the judges have not raised the defense of alcoholism on their own motion, it has only very seldom been raised by the defendants. Joe Driver, himself, has been convicted for public intoxication in Durham on more than one occasion after the Fourth Circuit handed down the decision which bears his name. I find this perversion of law enforcement intolerable.

Many of the judges who have chosen not to follow the Easter and Driver decisions have done so because of a sincere conviction that it would be more inhumane to throw derelict alcoholics back out into the streets, to an uncertain fate, than it would be to throw them into jail, where they will at least be cared for. I have no quarrel with the sincerity and humanity of these judges. But I firmly believe that what passes for humanity in the short run becomes the worst form of cruel and unusual punishment in the long run.

Acquiescence in the criminal handling of alcoholics virtually precludes ever breaking out of the revolving door method of handling alcoholics in our courts. To the extent that the judiciary and the local Bar permits the community to handle derelict alcoholics as criminals, the community may have little or no incentive to change that procedure. Edmond Burke once said that "All that is required for the triumph of evil is that good men remain silent and do nothing." If the good men in the judiciary and the Bar remain silent and do nothing, the Easter and Driver decisions could go down in Georgia history as a theoretically intriguing, but practically meaningless, judicial aberration. And the evil of handling alcoholics as criminals could be perpetuated in this State.

One example of what a vigorous and conscientious local court can accomplish may be seen in the activities of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions since the Easter decision was handed down on March 31 of last year. A majority of the judges in that Court concluded that they are obligated to raise the defense of alcoholism sua sponte for virtually all of the defendants who apeear in the Drunk Court charged with public intoxication. As of March 9, 1967, 4,382 individuals had been adjudged chronic alcoholics, and therefore can never again be convicted of public intoxication in the District of Columbia. And I would estimate that only a handful of those 4,382 individuals raised the Easter defense by themselves. In virtually all cases, the trial judge raised the issue on his own motion and referred the defendant to a court psychiatrist for diagnosis.

The response of the District of Columbia Government to the Easter decision had initially been one of disinterest and disinclination to act. Our Court, by making it clear that the decision would be implemented vigorously, soon forced public officials to abandon this posture of indifference.

These public officials then attempted to put into operation wholly inadequate procedures which, in effect, would have done no more than change the sign over our local Workhouse to read "Hospital" rather than "Jail." Again, our courts responded by refusing to commit any adjudicated alcoholics to this new so-called health facility, when testimony proved that adequate treatment for alcoholics was not available there. As a result, comprehensive treatment programs and modern facilities are now coming into being. These programs and facilities could not have been made possible were it not for the courage and sense of community responsibility of our local judges. This was judicial integrity at its pinnacle. Our community, and judges throughout the country, can take great pride in these men.

Some of you might think that the press and the citizens' groups in the District of Columbia would have heaped abuse upon our judiciary for releasing this tremendous number of derelict alcoholics upon the community. These derelicts certainly did not present a pleasing sight to the eye, and some undoubtedly died who might have lived had they been sent to jail. But the public did not blame the judiciary. Just the opposite was true. Our judges have been publicly praised for refusing to continue to punish intoxicated alcoholics, in spite of the community problems this has raised. But the public press, citizens' groups, the Bar Association, and the President's Crime Commission, have severely criticized the District of Columbia officials who have failed to provide public health facilities for derelict alcoholics. And I believe that the same attitude would prevail in any community in the United States in which the judiciary and the Bar similarly had the courage to lead the way to new, more humane procedures for the handling of its chronic inebriate population.

D. Correctional officials should have little or no responsibility for the treatment of chronic alcoholics. If the prosecuting attorneys and the judiciary adequately perform their functions, chronic alcoholics will no longer populate our prisons, as they currently do. And it is quite clear that a prison setting is hardly the atmosphere in which to attempt to persuade a chronic inebriate offender to change his ways.

There will remain in our prisons, nevertheless, some who have been properly convicted of more serious crimes, who have a drinking problem unrelated to those crimes. It would obviously be wise for public health personnel to suggest to correctional officials that some form of appropriate treatment be provided for these people while they are still in jail, in order to head off future alcoholism problems.

E. The primary responsibility for developing practical programs for helping our chronic inebriate population necessarily rests, however, with professional public health personnel: doctors, nurses, social workers, and others working in the area of alcoholic rehabilitation. A judge can find an alcoholic not guilty of a given crime with which he is charged, but he cannot develop an effective rehabilitation program, nor can he order state or federal health officials to build facilities and develop adequate programs. A prosecutor can, similarly, only exercise his discretion to prosecute or to drop charges. And lawyers can defend chronic alcoholics charged with crime but cannot offer them the treatment necessary to prevent similar court appearances day after day after day. In the last analysis, therefore, we must all rely upon public health personnel to initiate changes in the present procedures.

They will readily find that when new procedures for handling chronic inebriates are presented, the police, the courts, and local attorneys will offer their full cooperation. But the point that concerns me most, I must admit, is that up to now the health professions have not greeted the Easter and Driver decisions with the sense of challenge and responsibility that I had hoped for. Now is the time for them to step forward with imagination and dedication to present new procedures for handling inebriates, new treatment programs designed to rehabilitate alcoholics, and new legislative proposals to develop an appropriate legal structure under which these new objectives may be properly pursued. Unless this happens in the State of Georgia, the opportunity afforded by the Easter and Driver decisions may be wasted, and the efforts that have been made to adopt an enlightened legal approach toward the chronic inebriate offender may be in vain.

One would hope that these new procedures will come voluntarily from the health professions. If they do not, however, then all law enforcement personnel in the State -- the police, the prosecutors, the judiciary, and the local Bar -- should take every step possible to force these new programs into existence. The legal profession has long assumed the duty of a public protector of the rights and liberties of all citizens. We must be as zealous in protecting the rights of our derelict population as we are in protecting the rights of those citizens who are more fortunate in life. I have already described what we have accomplished in the District of Columbia in just one year. Comparable humane results can be obtained in Atlanta.

In an article that appeared in the Atlanta Constitution on March 1 of this year, a representative of the Atlanta Area Community Council was reported to be pleading for time, and to be making efforts to forestall legal action in Atlanta that would push for adoption of the Easter and Driver decisions as binding law in Georgia. I most sincerely hope that there is no delay here, and that plans for a test case move ahead rapidly. Such a case would be a necessary catalyst to speed up the reforms that are so badly needed in Atlanta's handling of its chronic inebriates.

Of course, police and lawyers are not competent to decide exactly what type of non-criminal public health procedures are most likely to result in rehabilitation of chronic inebriates. But we are competent, and we do have the duty, to make certain that the present criminal procedures are not continued. The public cannot be expected to respect a system of criminal justice that condemns sick people to jail because they are sick. We need drastic changes in the handling of chronic inebriates in our local courts, and the legal profession has the power and the duty to make those changes.

## V

Because of my interest in this problem, I have discussed with a number of public health authorities the type of new procedures that might be adopted for handling chronic inebriates. I will now outline, for your consideration, my own conclusions, and those of the two Crime Commissions appointed by the President, about appropriate new procedures.

For purposes of my analysis, I separate what we might refer to as the derelict, or Skid Row, or homeless inebriates, on the one hand, from the inebriates who do have homes, families, and personal resources upon which they can rely. Although the derelict inebriates represent a relatively small proportion of the total alcoholic population -- ranging from 3 to 15 per cent, depending upon the statistics on which you choose to rely -- they obviously represent the vast bulk of the chronic inebriate problem in our courts and jails.

I would begin by suggesting, as I already have above, that any inebriate who has a home and family to take care of him should be escorted promptly to that home by the police, rather than arrested. Of course, if it appears to the policeman that the inebriate is in medical danger, he should either be taken directly to a medical facility or his family should be informed that medical help would appear to be required.

Perhaps at some future time, when we have completely solved the problem of handling drunken derelicts, we will be able to provide public facilities and programs also for inebriates who are not direct public charges. But at this time, when we cannot even begin to handle our drunken derelict population, I see no reason why we should also attempt to take charge of those who do have resources of their own, beyond making certain that they do get back home safely.

Thus, I would concentrate ourpublic resources almost completely upon the chronic inebriate derelict. And my initial suggestion is that the old criminal method of handling this population should be discarded and replaced by civil procedures. This should be done, in my opinion, regardless whether all or only part of the derelict inebriates found on the streets may have available to them the defense of chronic alcoholism provided by the Easter and Driver decisions.

Let us examine for a moment whether there is any valid public policy reason why a legislature should brand an intoxicated person who is causing no public disturbance as a criminal. We must face reality. The public intoxication laws in the District of Columbia never have been, and never will be, enforced uniformly upon the public as a whole. And I doubt that the situation in Atlanta is different. Police do not pick up intoxicated party-goers emerging from elegant dinner parties or our suburban country clubs. I will not be the first to point out that there are as many intoxicated people on the streets of the exclusive residential areas of our cities as there are in the Skid Row areas, and you will not be surprised that very few of the prosperous drunks are arrested. Public intoxication statutes are enforced against the poor, and in particular, the homeless man.

Should we as a civilized nation enact criminal laws aimed solely at a very small, virtually defenseless, esthetically unacceptable segment of our population, with the intent of simply sweeping them off the street and into oblivion? In my opinion, the public intoxication statutes now on the books have no redeeming social purpose, regardless of the issue of alcoholism, and they should not be retained. Even worse, by substituting criminal sanctions for public health measures, these statutes preclude the use of preventive techniques to head off incipient alcoholism problems. Disorderly conduct statutes are quite sufficient to protect the public from harm and these statutes should both be retained and fully enforced.

The two Crime Commissions appointed by the President have, for these reasons, recommended that the present public intoxication statute be amended to require disorderly conduct in addition to drunkenness. And the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia has explicitly recognized that the usual manifestations of drunkenness, such as staggering, or falling down, or noisiness, do not constitute any threat of harm to the public, and should not be considered illegal disorderly conduct.

What, then, should be done with derelict inebriates found intoxicated on the streets? I would suggest a three-part program.

First, an inebriate who, in the judgment of the police or authorized public health personnel, is unable to take care of himself, should be brought to a detoxification center that is staffed with public health personnel, to receive whatever medical help for his acute intoxication may be necessary. This should be a voluntary facility. The individual might be required to remain there for some specified period of time in order to make certain that he will again be able to take care of himself when he leaves. But he will not have been arrested, and could not be detained for a longer period against his will.

Second, those inebriates who have a drinking problem will be encouraged to remain for a longer period of time in an in-patient diagnostic center, where a complete work-up can be prepared on his medical, social, occupational, family, and other personal history. In my view, this should also be a completely voluntary facility. A genuine offer of meaningful assistance should be the only inducement used to persuade an inebriate to make use of it. And I might add that, never before in our history, has any community reached out to these unfortunate people with such an offer.

Third, a network of after-care facilities should be established to provide food, shelter, clothing, vocational rehabilitation, and appropriate treatment, rather than simply dumping the derelict back onto Skid Row. Perhaps the most important aspect of this part of the program would be residential facilities, to provide an entirely new atmosphere that will, hopefully, reverse the process of degradation that has gradually forced the derelicts down to their present position. As with the other facilities, these should, in my judgment, be entirely voluntary.

I would like to emphasize that a new program of this nature should not, in my opinion, contain a long-term residential in-patient treatment facility of the type now used to house the mentally ill. I would oppose any such facility on both medical and legal grounds.

First, the public health authorities with whom I have conferred have convinced me that long-term involuntary commitment to a residential facility makes effective treatment for alcoholism more difficult. From their viewpoint, incarceration in a health facility has the same degrading effect on the derelicts as incarceration in jail. Both rob the inebriate of any willingness to attempt to find his way out of his present situation in life, and make him more passively dependent upon institutionalization. Those who are currently running programs inform me that voluntary out-patient care, when supported by residential facilities, has been highly successful. If the community will only reach out to the derelict alcoholic with adequate and appropriate help, he will respond. Once the crutch of jail is removed, derelict inebriates voluntarily ask for assistance with their problems.

My second reason for opposing involuntary commitment procedures is on constitutional grounds. We can all agree, I believe, that the derelict inebriate poses no threat of actual harm to society. And he poses no greater threat of harm to himself than do airplane test pilots, epileptics, mountain climbers, cigarette smokers, Indianapolis Speedway drivers, and any number of people who may refuse medical assistance for their non-communicable illnesses. None of these people are involuntarily committed to institutions, nor could they be. I therefore see no constitutional basis for depriving chronic alcoholics of their freedom against their will.

The type of program that I have outlined is not a Utopian dream. It has been recommended by both Presidential Crime Commissions. And although there was some dispute among the 28 members of these two Commissions, there was no dispute whatever on these recommendations. In his February 6th message to Congress on Crime in America, President Johnson specifically singeld out these recommendations for public attention. And Congressman Elliott Hagan of Georgia has now introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, H.R. 6143, that would adopt this approach for the District of Columbia. It is, therefore, an entirely realistic and practical objective, and not just an idealistic hope.

Of course, a program of the type that I outline will not eliminate the problem of the chronic inebriate. There will undoubtedly be a significant number of hard-core inebriates who will not change their ways regardless of what type of treatment program is offered voluntarily or forced involuntarily upon them. We must, therefore, forthrightly face the question of what should be done with them.

Since we can no longer handle them as criminals, as a result of the Easter and Driver decisions, we are left with two choices. We can either warehouse them forever on some type of an alcoholic farm, or we can process them through the type of program I have described above. In my judgment, it would be unwise to institute a warehousing system. Those who are close to the treatment of alcoholics tell me that they are not willing ever to write off the possibility of helping even the most hard-core chronic alcoholic. They cannot determine ahead of time who can be helped, or how long it will take. In their judgment, warehousing of alcoholics, regardless of how incalcitrant they may seem, is not medically warranted. And a warehousing operation is, in my opinion, clearly indefensible from a constitutional viewpoint.

The President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia squarely faced this problem, and came to the following conclusion:

> "For these unfortunate people, humanity demands that we stop treating them as criminals and provide voluntary supportive services and residential facilities so that they can survive in a decent manner."

This would require, of course, a complete overhaul of the present civil commitment system in the State of Georgia. And it should, in my opinion, begin immediately.

## VI

The alcoholism movement has too long suffered, I believe, from a defeatist attitude. In the District of Columbia we have shown not only that the public will accept the Easter decision, but also that it will not tolerate a Government that refuses to help derelict alcoholics.

Today, in Atlanta, you are taking a major step forward. But a conference like this one is just the beginning. What we need now are man-to-man confrontations among public officials, without fanfare or publicity, in which practical solutions to pressing problems are worked out on a sensible basis.

If I have one message to leave with you today, I would urge you to start the job immediately.

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Talk Presented By Peter Barton Hutt To The Atlanta Bar Association,

Atlanta, Georgia, March 16, 1967.

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5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W 30303
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PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 17, 1966

Dear President:

The eleven state workshops on "Dual Justice in the Courts" have been held. It is now necessary for the Fellowship of the Concerned to have a follow-up meeting, hopefully in March or April.

We are searching for a date that will not conflict with scheduled conferences of your organization. We would appreciate it if you would let us know, by return mail, any dates that would prevent your people from attending.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director
Women's Work

MET:rh

attendance at
State Workshops on
"Justice in the Courts"

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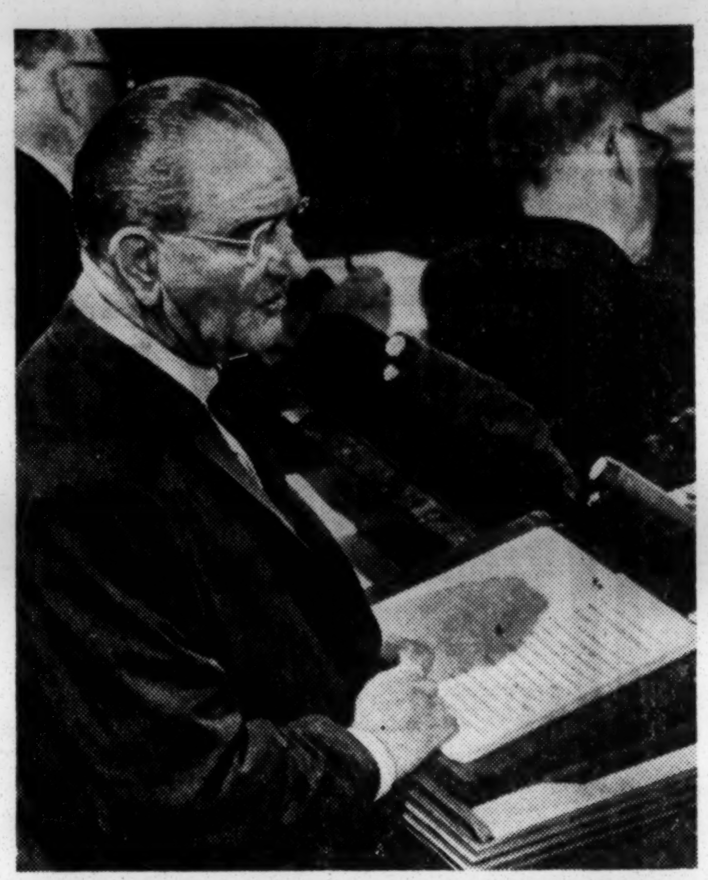
# Text of LBJ State of Union Message



Associated Press Wirephoto

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS**
**With Text Before Him, He Talks of Tax Increase**

WASHINGTON (UPI) —Following is the prepared text of President Johnson's State of the Union Message to Congress:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, and Members of Congress:

I report to you tonight in a time of testing for our Nation.

At home, the question is whether we will continue working for better opportunities for all Americans, when most Americans are already living better than any people in history.

Abroad, the question is whether we have the staying power to fight a costly war, when the objective is limited and the danger to us seemingly remote.

Our test is not whether we shrink from our country's cause when the dangers to us are obvious and close at hand, but whether we carry on when they seem obscure and distant —and some think it safe to lay down our burdens.

I have come tonight to ask this congress and this nation to resolve that issue: to meet our commitments at home and abroad —to continue to build a better America —and to reaffirm our allegiance to freedom.

We must ask, as President Lincoln said, "where we are, and whither we are tending."

The last three years bear witness to our determination to make this a better country.

We have struck down legal barriers to equality.

We have improved the education of seven million deprived children and this year alone enable one million students to attend college.

We have brought medical care to older people unable to afford it. Three and one half million Americans have already received treatment under Medicare.

We have built a strong economy that put almost three million more Americans on the payrolls in the last year alone.

We have included nine million new workers in a higher minimum wage.

We have launched new training programs to provide job skills for almost one million Americans left out of the march

shall not rest until that war is won."

That pledge I renew tonight.

I recommend that we intensify our effort to give the poor a chance to join in the nation's progress.

I propose certain administrative changes suggested by Congress — as well as those we have learned from our own trial and errors.

I urge special methods and special funds to reach Americans trapped in the ghettos of our cities — and, through Head Start, to reach out to our very young children. The chance to learn is their brightest hope and must command our full determination. For learning brings skills; and skills, jobs; and jobs, responsibility and dignity.

This war — like the war in Vietnam — is not a simple one. There is no single battleline which you can plot each day on a chart. The enemy is not easy to perceive, to isolate, to destroy. There are mistakes and setbacks. But we are moving, and our direction is forward.

**SO IT IS,** too, with other programs that are breaking new ground. Some do not yet have the capacity to absorb well or wisely all the money that could be put into them. Administrative skills and trained manpower are just as vital to their success as dollars. Those skills will come. But it will take time and patience and hard work. success is to come — as we single stroke. We must continue to strengthen the administration of every program if that success is to come —as we know it must.

We have done much in the space of two short years.

I have recommended, and the Congress has approved, ten reorganization plans and the creation of two new Cabinet Departments.

I now propose that we establish a new Department of Business and Labor.

By combining the Department of Commerce with the Department of Labor and other related agencies, we can create a more economical, efficient and modern instrument to serve a growing nation.

This is our goal throughout

all the resources these programs require than the administration that started them.

**LET US RESOLVE,** now, to do all that we can, with what we have—knowing that it is far, far more than we have ever done before, and far less than our problems will ultimately require.

Let us create new opportunities for our children and young Americans who need special help.

We should strengthen the Head Start program, begin it for children 3 years old, and maintain its educational momentum by Follow-Through in the early grades.

We should raise Social Securichild development and care from the earliest years.

I will propose these measures to the 90th Congress.

Let us ensure that older Americans, and forgotten Americans, share in their Nation's progress.

We should raise Social Security payments by an overall average of 20 per cent —adding $4.1 billion to Social Security

men"—the right to privacy. We should outlaw all wire-tapping —public and private—wherever and whenever it occurs, except when the security of the nation itself is at stake—and only then with the strictest safeguards. We should exercise the full reach of our Constitutional powers to outlaw electronic "bugging" and "snooping."

**WE SHOULD DO** more to protect the consumer. We should demand that the cost of credit be clearly and honestly expressed. We should take steps to prevent massive power failures, to safeguard the home against hazardous household products, and to assure safety in the pipelines that carry natural gas across America.

We should extend Medicare benefits to 1.3 million permanently and totally disabled Americans under 65 years of age.

We should improve the process of democracy by passing election reform and financing proposals, by tightening our laws regulating lobbying, and by restoring a reasonable franchise to Ameri-

crime must be the conviction that a free America — as Abraham Lincoln said — must "let reverence for the laws . . . become the political religion of the Nation."

Our country's laws must be respected. Order must be maintained. I will support — with all the Constitutional powers I possess—our nation's law enforcement officials in their attempt to control the crime and violence that tear the fabric of our communities.

Many of these priority proposals will be built on foundations already laid. Some will be small at first, but "every beginning is a consequence." If we postpone this urgent work now, it will simply have to be done later at a much higher cost.

**OUR FOURTH** objective must be to maintain our prosperity in a strong economy.

We have now enjoyed six years of unprecedented and rewarding prosperity.

Last year:

—Wages were the highest in history—and the unemployment rate reached the lowest point since 1953;

—Total after-tax income of American families in real terms rose nearly five per cent;

— Corporate profits after taxes rose more than five per cent in real terms;

—Our gross national product advanced more than $58 billion to about $740 billion—5½ per cent in real terms;

—Income per farm went up six per cent in real terms.

**WE HAVE BEEN** concerned because consumer prices rose 4½ per cent over the 18 months since we decided to send troops to Vietnam. This was more than we expected — and we did everything we could to hold it down. Yet, in the 18 months after we entered World War II, prices rose not 4½ per cent, but 13½ per cent. And in the first 18 months after conflict broke out in Korea they rose not 4½ per cent, but 11 per cent. During those periods we have OPA and War Labor Board controls. Since Vietnam we have avoided these controls, and we believe we have done better, although not as well as we wished.

annual taxes would have been over $20 billion more than at present tax rates. This proposal is that while we are fighting in Vietnam, we ask for slightly more than one-fourth of that tax cut each year in order to hold our budget deficit within prudent limits and to give our country and our fighting men the help they need in this hour of trial.

For fiscal 1967, we estimate budget expenditures of $126.7 billion and revenues of $117.0 billion, leaving a deficit of $9.7 billion.

For fiscal 1968, we estimate budget expenditures of $135.0 billion. With the tax measures recommended, and a continuing strong economy, we estimate revenues will be $126.9 billion. The deficit then will be $8.1 billion.

**I WILL SOON** forward all my recommendations to the Congress. Yours is the responsibility to discuss and debate them —to approve or modify or reject them.

I welcome your views, as I have welcomed working with you for thirty years as a colleague and as President.

I should like to say to members of the opposition that the genius of the American political system has always been expressed through creative debate that offers reasonable alternatives. Through our history, great Republicans and Democrats have understood this. So let there be reason and light in our relations. That is the way to a responsible session and a responsive government.

Let us be remembered as a President and a Congress who tried to improve the quality of life for every American — not just the rich, not just the poor, but every man, woman and child in this nation.

We all go to school — to good schools or bad schools. We all take air into our lungs — clean air or polluted air. We all drink water — pure water or polluted water. Sooner or later we all face sickness and old age. We all have a stake in this society — in its economic growth, in reduction of civil strife, in good government.

We must not arrest the pace of progress we have established in these years. Our children's

benefit of all, unfortunately, has not yet taken hold. An already tortured peace is constantly threatened. We shall try to use our influence to increase the possibilities of improved relations among the nations of that region.

In the great subcontinent of South Asia live more than a sixth of the earth's population. Over the years we —and others — have invested heavily in capital and food for the economic developments of India and Pakistan.

We are not prepared to see our assistance wasted in conflict. It must strengthen their capacity for self-help. It must help these two nations — both our friends — to overcome poverty, emerge as self-reliant leaders, and find terms for reconciliation and cooperation.

**IN WESTERN EUROPE** we shall maintain in NATO an integrated common defense. But we also look forward to the time when grater security can be achieved through measures of arms control and disarmament and through other forms of practical agreement.

We are shaping a new future of enlarged partnership in nuclear affairs, in economic and technical cooperation, in political consultation, and in working together with the governments and peoples of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The emerging spirit of confidence is precisely what we hoped to achieve when we went to work a generation ago to help rebuild Europe. We face new challenges and opportunities there — and some dangers. But I believe it is the underlying will of the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic that we continue to face them together.

Our relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are also in transition. We have avoided both the acts and the rhetoric of the Cold War. When we have differed with the Soviet Union, we have tried to differ quietly and with courtesy. Our objective is not to continue the Cold War, but to end it.

We have:

—Signed an agreement at the United Nations on the peaceful uses of outer space;

—Agreed to open direct air

population and growth of demand in the cities.

—While programs of voluntary family planning are now increasingly accepted in principle, they are being put into effect far too slowly.

The time for rhetoric has clearly passed. The time for concerted action, on a global scale, has come.

**WE BELIEVE** three principles must prevail if our policy is to succeed:

First, the developing nations must give highest priority to food production, including the use of technology and the capital of private enterprise.

Second, nations with food deficits must put more of their resources into voluntary family planning programs.

Third, the developed nations must assist other nations to avoid starvation in the short run and to move rapidly towards the ability to feed themselves.

Every member of the world community now bears a direct responsibility to help bring our most basic human account into balance.

**I COME** now to Southeast Asia —and to Vietnam in particular. Soon I will submit to the Congress a detailed report on that situation. Tonight I want to review the essential points. We are in Vietnam because the United States and our allies are committed by the SEATO Treaty to "act to meet the common danger" of aggression in Southeast Asia.

We are in Vietnam because an international agreement signed by the United States, North Vietnam and others in 1962 is being systematically violated by the Communists. That violation threatens the independence of all the small nations in Southeast Asia and the peace of the entire region.

We are there because the people of South Vietnam have as much right to remain non-Communist — if that is what they choose—as North Vietnam has to remain Communist.

No better words could describe our present course there than those once spoken by Thomas Jefferson:

"It is the melancholy law of

We have struck down legal barriers to equality.

We have improved the education of seven million deprived children and this year alone enable one million students to attend college.

We have brought medical care to older people unable to afford it. Three and one half million Americans have already received treatment under Medicare.

We have built a strong economy that put almost three million more Americans on the payrolls in the last year alone.

We have included nine million new workers in a higher minimum wage.

We have launched new training programs to provide job skills for almost one million Americans left out of the march to abundance.

We have helped more than a thousand local communities to attack poverty in the neighborhoods of the poor.

We have set out to rebuild our cities on a scale never before attempted.

We have begun to rescue our waters from the menace of pollution and to restore the beauty of our land.

We have given one million young Americans a chance to earn through the Neighborhood Youth Corps —or to learn through Head Start.

Together, we have tried to meet the needs of our people. And, we have succeeded in creating a better life for the many as well as the few. Now we must answer whether our gains shall be the foundations of further progress, or whether they shall be only monuments to what might have been — abandoned by a people who lacked the will to see their

I believe our people do not want to quit—though the task is great, the work hard and often frustrating, and success a matter not of days or months, but of years — and even decades.

**I WANT** to discuss four ways of carrying forward our progress.

First, we must see to it that these new programs work effectively.

Three years ago we set out to create new instruments of social progress. This required trial and error — and it has produced both. But as we learn through success and failure, we are changing our strategy and improving our tactics. In the long run, these starts — some rewarding, others inadequate and disappointing — are crucial to success.

One example is the struggle to make life better for the less fortunate among us.

On a similar occasion, in this same place in 1949, I heard President Truman declare that "the American people have decided that poverty is just as wasteful and just as unnecessary as preventable disease. We have pledged our common resources to help one another in the hazards and struggles of individual life."

Many listened to president Truman that day, but few understood what was required. the executive branch and the Congress waited fifteen years before acting upon that challenge when, three years ago, the Congress joined with me in a declaration of war on poverty, I warned "it will not be a short or easy struggle — no single weapon will suffice — but we single stroke. We must continue to strengthen the administration of every program if that success is to come —as we know it must.

We have done much in the space of two short years.

I have recommended, and the Congress has approved, ten reorganization plans and the creation of two new Cabinet Departments.

I now propose that we establish a new Department of Business and Labor.

By combining the Department of Commerce with the Department of Labor and other related agencies, we can create a more economical, efficient and modern instrument to serve a growing nation.

This is our goal throughout the Federal Government. Every program will be thoroughly evaluated. Grant-in-aid programs will be improved and simplified as desired by many of our Governors and local administrators.

**WHERE THERE** have been mistakes, we will try to correct them.

Where there has been progress, we will try to build upon it.

Our second objective is to create a more effective partnership at all levels of American Government.

The 88th and 89th Congresses enacted more social and economic legislation than any two Congresses in our history. But all of this legislation will come to nothing unless it reaches the people.

Federal energy is essential. But it is not enough. Only a total working partnership among Federal, State and local governments can succeed. The test of that partnership will be the concern of each public organization, each private institution, and each responsible citizen.

Each State, county, and city needs to examine its capacity for government in today's world. Some will need to reorganize and reshape their methods of administration—as we are doing. Others will need to revise their constitutions and their laws to bring them up to date—as we are doing. Above all, we must find ways in which the multitudes of small jurisdictions can be brought together more efficiently.

**DURING THE** past three years we have returned to State and local governments about $40 billion in Federal aid. This year alone seventy percent of our Federal expenditures for domestic social programs will be distributed by State and local governments. With Federal assistance, State and local governments by 1970 will be spending close to $110 billion annually. These enormous sums must be used wisely and effectively.

We intend to work with the states and localities to do exactly that.

Our third objective is to move ahead on the priorities we have established within the resources that are available.

I wish, of course, that we could do all that should be done — and that we could do it now. But the nation has many commitments and responsibilities which make heavy demands upon our total resources. I can assure you that no administration would more eagerly utilize

Let us create new opportunities for our children and young Americans who need special help.

We should strengthen the Head Start program, begin it for children 3 years old, and maintain its educational momentum by Follow-Through in the early grades.

We should raise Social Securichild development and care from the earliest years.

I will propose these measures to the 90th Congress.

Let us ensure that older Americans, and forgotten Americans, share in their Nation's progress.

We should raise Social Security payments by an overall average of 20 per cent —adding $4.1 billion to Social Security payments in the first year. We will recommend that each of the 23 million Americans receiving payments get an increase of at least 15 per cent.

We should raise the minimum payments by fifty-nine per cent — from $44 to $70 a month, and guarantee a minimum benefit of $100 a month for those with 25 years of coverage. We should raise the limits retired workers can earn without losing Social Security income.

**WE SHOULD** eliminate by law unjust discrimination in employment because of age.

We should embark upon a major effort to provide self-help assistance to the forgotten in our midst—the American Indians and the migratory farm workers. And we should reach with the hand of understanding to help those who live in rural poverty.

I will propose these measures to the 90th Congress.

Let us keep on improving the quality of life and enlarging the meaning of justice for all Americans.

We should transform our decaying slums into places of decency through the landmark Model Cities Program. I intend to seek for this effort the full amount Congress authorized last year.

We should call upon the genius of private industry and the most advanced technology to help rebuild our cities.

We should vastly expand the fight for clean air with a total attack on pollution at its source, and — because air, like water, does not respect man-made boundaries — by setting up "regional airsheds" throughout the country.

We should carry to every corner of the nation our campaign for a Beautiful America—creating more parks, more seashores, and more open spaces for the generations that come after us.

We should continue to seek equality and justice for each citizen — before a jury, in seeking a job, and in exercising his civil rights. We should find a solution to fair housing, so every American, regardless of color, has a decent home of his choice.

We should streamline our Selective Service System. The National Commission on Selective Service will shortly submit its report. I will send you recommendations to meet our military manpower needs in the most efficient way. Let this be the Congress that made our draft laws as fair as possible.

We should protect what Justice Brandeis called the "right most valued by civilized

**WE SHOULD DO** more to protect the consumer. We should demand that the cost of credit be clearly and honestly expressed. We should take steps to prevent massive power failures, to safeguard the home against hazardous household products, and to assure safety in the pipelines that carry natural gas across America.

We should extend Medicare benefits to 1.3 million permanently and totally disabled Americans under 65 years of age.

We should improve the process of democracy by passing election reform and financing proposals, by tightening our laws regulating lobbying, and by restoring a reasonable franchise to Americans who move their residences.

We should develop educational television into a vital public resource to enrich our homes and classrooms. We should insist that the public interest be fully served through the public's airways.

I will propose these measures to the 90th Congress.

**THIS NATION** must make an all-out effort to combat crime.

The 89th Congress gave us a new start in the attack on crime by passing the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. I appointed the National Crime Commission to study crime in America and to recommend the best ways to carry that attack forward.

While we do not have all the answers, on the basis of its preliminary recommendations, we are ready to move.

This is not a war that Washington alone can win. The idea of a national police force is repugnant to the American people. Crime must be rooted out in local communities by local authorities. Our policemen must be better trained, better paid, and better supported by the local citizens they try to serve and protect.

The national government can and will help.

I will recommend to the 90th Congress the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967. It will enable us to assist those states and cities that try to make their streets and homes safer, their police forces better, their corrections systems more effective, and their courts more efficient.

**WHEN THE CONGRESS** approves, the federal government will be able to provide a substantial percentage of the cost:

—90 per cent of the cost of developing State and local plans to combat crime;

—60 per cent of the cost of training new tactical units, developing instant communications and special alarm systems, and introducing the latest equipment and techniques so that they can become weapons in the war on crime;

—50 per cent of the cost of crime laboratories and police academy-type centers so that our citizens can be protected by the best-trained and best-equipped police.

We will also recommend new methods to prevent juvenile delinquents from becoming adult delinquents. We will seek new partnerships with states and cities to deal with the narcotics problem. And we will recommend strict controls on the sale of firearms.

At the heart of this attack on

six per cent in real terms.

**WE HAVE BEEN** concerned because consumer prices rose 4½ per cent over the 18 months since we decided to send troops to Vietnam. This was more than we expected — and we did everything we could to hold it down. Yet, in the 18 months after we entered World War II, prices rose not 4½ per cent, but 13½ per cent. And in the first 18 months after conflict broke out in Korea they rose not 4½ per cent, but 11 per cent. During those periods we have OPA and War Labor Board controls. Since Vietnam we have avoided these controls, and we believe we have done better, although not as well as we wished.

Our greatest disappointment in the economy during 1966 was the excessive rise in interest rates and a tightening of credit. They imposed severe and unfair burdens on home buyers and home builders.

Last January, and again last September, I recommended fiscal and moderate tax measures to restrain the unbalanced pace of economic expansion. In both instances the Congress approved most of the recommendations.

As 1966 ended, price stability was being restored. Wholesale prices are now lower than in August. So are retail food prices. Monetary conditions are also easing. Most interest rates have retreated from their earlier peaks. More money is now available.

**GIVEN** the cooperation of the Federal Reserve System, which I earnestly seek, I am confident that this movement can continue. I will do everything in a President's power to lower interest rates and ease money in that direction. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board will announce Wednesday that it will make immediately available to savings and loan associations an additional 1 billion dollars. The Bank will lower from 6 percent to 5-3-4 percent the interest rate charged on its loans.

We shall continue on a sensible course of fiscal and budgetary policy that will keep our economy growing without new inflationary strains; finance the needs of our men in Vietnam and the progress of our people at home; support a significant improvement in our export surplus, and press forward toward easier credit and lower interest rates.

**I PROPOSE** a surcharge of 6 percent of both corporate and individual income taxes — to last for two years or for so long as the unusual expenditures associated with Vietnam continue. I will promptly recommend an earlier termination date if a reduction in those expenditures permits it.

This surcharge will raise revenues by some $4.5 billion in the first year. As an example, a person whose income tax is $1000 a year will pay an extra $60 over twelve months. The overwhelming majority of Americans pay substantially less. Married couples with two children, with incomes up to $5000, will be exempt from this tax —as will single people with an income up to $1900 a year.

If Americans today still paid the income and excise tax rates in effect prior to 1964, their

the way to a responsible session and a responsive government.

Let us be remembered as a President and a Congress who tried to improve the quality of life for every American — not just the rich, not just the poor, but every man, woman and child in this nation.

We all go to school — to good schools or bad schools. We all take air into our lungs — clean air or polluted air. We all drink water — pure water or polluted water. Sooner or later we all face sickness and old age. We all have a stake in this society — in its economic growth, in reduction of civil strife, in good government.

We must not arrest the pace of progress we have established in these years. Our children's children will pay the price if we are not wise enough, courageous enough, and determined enough to meet the nation's needs as well as we can in our time.

### III.

**ABROAD,** as at home, there is also risk in change. But abroad, as at home, there is greater risk in standing still. No part of our foreign policy is so sacred that it remains beyond review. We shall be flexible where conditions in the world change — and where man's efforts can change them for the better.

As the first postwar generation gives way to the second, we are in the midst of a great transition from narrow nationalism to international partnership; from the harsh spirit of the cold war to the hopeful spirit of common humanity on a troubled and threatened planet.

In Latin America the American Chiefs of State will be meeting this year to give our hemispheric policies new direction.

We have come a long way in this hemisphere since the inter-American effort in economic and social development was launched by President Eisenhower and the Conference at Bogota in 1960.

The Alliance for Progress moved dramatically forward with President Kennedy. There is new confidence that the voice of the people is growing stronger, that the cause of individual dignity is stronger than ever. We know that reform under democracy can be made to happen — because it is happening. Together we must now move to strike down the barriers to full cooperation among the American nations and to free the energies and resources of two great continents on behalf of all our citizens.

**AFRICA STANDS** at an earlier stage of development than Latin America. It must develop the transportation, communications, agriculture, and, above all, the trained men and women without which growth is impossible. There, too, the job will best be done if the nations and peoples of Africa cooperate on a regional basis. More and more our programs for Africa will be directed towards self-help.

The future of Africa is shadowed by unsolved racial conflicts. Our policy will continue to reflect our basic commitments as a people to support those prepared to work towards cooperation and harmony between races, and to help those who demand change but reject the fool's gold of violence.

In the Middle East the spirit of regional cooperation for the

help rebuild Europe. We face new challenges and opportunities there — and some dangers. But I believe it is the underlying will of the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic that we continue to face them together.

Our relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are also in transition. We have avoided both the acts and the rhetoric of the Cold War. When we have differed with the Soviet Union, we have tried to differ quietly and with courtesy. Our objective is not to continue the Cold War, but to end it.

We have:

—Signed an agreement at the United Nations on the peaceful uses of outer space;

—Agreed to open direct air flights with the Soviet Union;

—Removed more than four-hundred non-strategic items from export control;

—Determined that the Export-Import Bank can allow commercial credits to Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia, as well as Rumania and Yugoslavia;

—Entered into a cultural agreement with the Soviet Union for another two years;

—Agreed with Bulgaria and Hungary to upgrade our legations to embassies; and

—Started discussions with international agencies on ways of increasing contacts with Eastern European Countries.

**THIS ADMINISTRATION** has taken these steps even as duty compelled us to fulfill and execute our treaty obligations throughout the world.

I ask and urge the Congress to help our foreign and commercial trade policies by passing an East-West trade bill and approving our consular convention with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has in the past year increased its long-range missile capabilities. It has begun to place near Moscow a limited antimissile defense. My first responsibility to our people is to assure that no nation can ever find it rational to launch a nuclear attack or to use its nuclear power as a credible threat against us or our allies.

That is why an important link between Russia and the United States is our common interest in arms control and disarmament. We have the duty to slow down the arms race between us, in both conventional and nuclear weapons and defenses. Any additional race would impose on our peoples, and on all mankind, an additional waste of resources with no gain in security to either side.

I shall closely consult and seek the advice of Congress about the possibilities of international agreements affecting this problem.

**NEXT** to the pursuit of peace, the greatest challenge to the human family is the race between food supply and population increase. That race is now being lost.

—Grain stocks have been declining year after year, and aid in the form of food is now as difficult as aid in the form of dollars.

—One developing nation after another has become dependent on food imports.

—The increase of food production in developing nations has not kept up with the increase in

in Southeast Asia.

We are in Vietnam because an international agreement signed by the United States, North Vietnam and others in 1962 is being systematically violated by the Communists. That violation threatens the independence of all the small nations in Southeast Asia and the peace of the entire region.

We are there because the people of South Vietnam have as much right to remain non-Communist — if that is what they choose—as North Vietnam has to remain Communist.

No better words could describe our present course there than those once spoken by Thomas Jefferson:

"It is the melancholy law of human societies to be compelled sometimes to choose a great evil in order to ward off a greater; to deter their neighbors from rapine by making it cost them more than honest gain."

We have chosen to fight a limited war in Vietnam in order to prevent a larger war—a war almost certain to follow if the Communists succeed in taking over South Vietnam by force. If they are not checked now, the world can expect to pay a far greater price to check them later.

**WE STOOD** in Western Europe twenty years ago. Is there anyone in this chamber who doubts that the course of freedom was not changed for the better because of the courage of that stand?

Sixteen years ago we and others stopped another kind of aggression—this time in Korea. Imagine how different Asia might be today if we had failed to act when the Communist army of North Korea marched South. The Asia of tomorrow will be far different because we have said in Vietnam as we said in Korea: "This far, and no further."

We are dealing with a stubborn adversary committed to the use of force and terror to settle political questions.

I wish I could report to you that the conflict is almost over. This I cannot do. We face more cost, more loss, and more agony. For the end is not yet. I cannot promise you that it will come this year — or the next. Our adversary still believes he can go on fighting longer than we and our allies are prepared to resist him.

**OUR MEN**—there are nearly 500,000 in that area now —have borne well "the burden and the heat of the day." Their efforts deprived the enemy of the victory he sought and expected a year ago. We have steadily frustrated his main forces. General Westmoreland reports that the enemy no longer can succeed on the battlefield.

Our pressure now must be — and will be—sustained until he realizes that the war he started is costing him more than he can hope to gain.

I know of no strategy more likely to attain that end than the strategy of "accumulating slowly, but inexorably, every kind of material resource"—of "laborious teaching troops the very elements of their trade." That, and patience — a great deal of patience.

Our South Vietnamese allies are also being tested. They must

Continued on Page 14

**Woman's Society of Christian Service**
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

MRS. H. M. RUSSELL
President
Box 1592
MORRISTOWN, TENNESSEE 37814

January 31, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Since December I have written many mental notes to you to tell you how happy I am about the recognition Church Women United has given to you. The wonderful picture and the article about you in December Church Woman thrilled my soul. Congratulations to this Christian woman's organization for its acumen in the selections made!

Since the week that includes March 22-23 is this year Holy Week, I do not have any Annual Meetings scheduled for that week. Now I have placed the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned on the calendar for March 22-23. If it will be helpful to the meeting for me to give a word of challenge at the close, I'll be willing to try.

Best wishes to you always

Sincerely,
Frankie Russell
(Mrs. H. M. Russell)

January 31, 1967

Mrs. H. M. Russell
Box 1592
Morristown, Tennessee 37814

Dear Mrs. Russell:

The dates for the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned have been set for March 22-23. We have circularized the organizations concerned and this is a free week. It is just before Easter Sunday when we will face the Christ before the courts. I hope that we will see significance to our study in these two days.

We would like for you to close the two days with a challenge. Please let me hear from you and I will let you know in a few days in what hotel we will be meeting.

I hope that you have these dates open.

The State Workshops on the Courts were "Head Starts" but surely now we are ready to put action into what we heard at the state level.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

File Copy

Southern , Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W A 30303
522-87

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 9, 1967

Dear Friend:

The workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned will be held at -

Place: The Atlantan Hotel
11 Luckie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dates: March 22 and 23

Time: 10:00 A.M. on March 22nd and
closing at noon the 23rd.

We regret that we do not have funds for your travel, but we do have funds for your hotel and meals. Let us hear from you and we will make your reservations for you. If it is necessary for you to come the night before to be present at 10 o'clock the next morning, let us know that too and we will make your reservations accordingly.

We hope, if you find it impossible to come yourself, you will send someone from your organization.

This is a most important meeting. The state workshops on Courts last fall were only "Head Starts" -- but much was uncovered that made us know much that happens in courts are a sad commentary on justice.

At this March meeting we will hear from "Pilot Projects" that will demonstrate not only the great need of the study but will give guidelines you may have needed for your own study.

Mark the dates on your calendar and let us hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

February 10, 1967

Mr. D. L. Flippin
The Atlantan Hotel
111 Luckie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Flippin:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of a few days ago for reservations on March 22-23, 1967.

The meeting to be held is the Fellowship of the Concerned, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director.

We will need the large assembly room on the roof for both days and a banquet for approximately 120 people on the evening of the 22nd. There will probably be about 65 women staying at the hotel and it may be necessary that some of them arrive on the 21st.

At a later date we will give you more definite information about all these things and make any other arrangements that we may need.

Sincerely,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNWJR:rh

PRESENT - 2/15/67

Mrs. John Golden (Carol)
1140 Rosedale Rd., N.E.   Phone: TR 4-3920

Mrs. Jack Patterson (Frances)
2850 Ridgewood Rd., N.W.   355-9532

Mrs. Eva B. Parks
502 Rockwell St., S. W.   753-9997

Mrs. W. H. Jones (Lillian)
632 Montevista St., S. W.   758-6694

Mrs. Edw. M. Brown (Freda)
499 Emory Circle, N.E.   378-7913

Out for now
~~Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen (Margaret)~~
~~1197 Fountain Drive, S. W.~~   758-1663

Mrs. Byron Kirkland (Gussie)
1159 Reeder Cir., N.E.   875-5288

Mrs. Betty Cantor
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S.E.   523-3391

Mrs. Erwin Schneider (Virginia)
One Austell Way, N.W.   233-6092   (Mrs. Schneider did not say she would participate)

Other Names - not present

Mrs. Thomas Shoemaker
Hillpine, N. E. 874-4308

Mrs. James Leak
2207 Kodiak, N.E. 636-4964

Mrs. William A. Beardslee - 378-2092
1728 Vickers Circle
Decatur, Ga. (She has been contacted and will help)

Mother has passed away

# Instructions for Volunteers

Purpose: To determine how the ~~accused misdemeanant~~ "small offender" is handled from the time of arrest to final desposition

The volunteers job is to gather and collate, from the public records, factual data about the ~~[illegible]~~ "small offender".

1. The police and judge will have been contacted previously about the survey.
2. Procedure
    1. Go to police headquarters and ask to see "arrest blotter" (may be called a different name)
    2. Keep ~~A~~ separate record sheets should be kept for each case.
    3. Select 25 cases starting on the 1st of October 1966, and 25 cases starting on the 1st of November
    4. Inquire whether there are any records in addition to the ~~police~~ "arrest blotter" which may be examined for our purposes.
    5. After getting all information available at police headquarters go to designated court and check court records for further information on case record.
    6. ~~If you run into problems contact~~

February 17, 1967

AIR MAIL

Dr. Margaret Shannon
Church Women United
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Dr. Shannon:

The Fellowship of the Concerned--the Woman's Work of the Southern Regional Council--will have its annual workshop March 22, 10:00 A.M. - March 23, 1:00 P.M. at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N.W., Atlanta.

We need you to be with us. In the 20-year history of the Fellowship we have had with us a secretary of Christian Socaial Relations of the National office of United Church Women. Miss French came every year while she was in office and so did her predecessor.

We regret that we have no funds for travel. We, however, do have funds for expenses while in Atlanta--hotel, meals.

You will find that most of the State Presidents of CWU and the secretaries of Christian Social Relations will be with us. It will be wonderful for them to have you with us too.

Last fall we had eleven state workshops on what was happening in courts, which really was just a "Head Start." We will have reports on a "pilot project" at our March meeting.

Please let us hear from you and we hope it will be a favorable answer. We will make your hotel reservations for you.

Here's hoping.

Sincerely

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

February 17, 1967

Miss Thelma Stevens
The Woman's Division
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Thelma:

The workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned will be March 22, 10:00 A.M. - March 23, 1:00 P.M. at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., Atlanta.

We have no funds for travel but we do for hotel and meals while in Atlanta.

Let us know who will be with us so we can make hotel reservations.

Best wishes always to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

File Copy

Southern , Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W 30303
522-87

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 17, 1967

Dear Friend:

The workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned will be held at -

The Atlantan Hotel
111 Luckie Street, N. W.

March 22, 10:00 A.M. to
March 23, 1:00 P.M.

The Southern Regional Council will sponsor a dinner for us on the evening of March 22nd.

Please plan to attend full-time and let us hear from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

February 28, 1967

Mr. Michael J. Horowitz
Associate Professor of Law
The University of Mississippi
School of Law
University, Mississippi 38677

Dear Mr. Horowitz:

Ever since I heard you at our workshop in Mississippi on "Dual Justice in the Courts" I knew that you were one that should speak to our Southwide workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. We hope that you will have the time to do this. We will still be studying the Courts.

The date and time is March 22, 10:00 A.M. The place is the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, S.W., Atlanta--which is in the heart of downtown. If you have to come the night before, let us know and will make a reservation at the hotel for you. Of course, your expenses will be paid and there will be a small honorarium of $50.00.

Here's hoping that you will be able to come. We need you and want you.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

February 28, 1967

Mrs. Kathryn Moseley
96 Putnam Avenue
Ormond Beach, Florida 32074

Dear Mrs. Moseley:

We will be most happy to have Mrs. Bolen and Mrs. Gibbs attend the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

I am sending them a copy of the invitation so they will know the time and place and, if they need to come the night before and will let us know we will make their reservations accordingly.

Thank you for sending these two ladies.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

WOMAN'S SOCIETY
OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
THE METHODIST CHURCH • LOUISIANA CONFERENCE

Mooringsport, Louisiana
P.O. Box 445
February 28, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta Georgia, 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am writing to you at the request of our Conference President, Mrs. McGowan,to ask you to please give us some idea of the program that will be presented during the workshop to be held March 22 and 23, 1967.

Ok
3-9-67

What will the "Pilot Projects" be that will be reported on at the meeting? Will the meeting be on the "Duel Justice"? Will it be on the "Head Start" program? All of these items were mentioned in your cover letter. How ever, I could not find anything that indicated just what the program would be.

We are interested in knowing just what the program will cover since your meeting is coming right at the close of Annual Meeting. And if we send some one to Atlanta, it will mean that person will quite pushed, therefore, we want to be sure that the person we send will be the person that could get the most out of the type program you are presenting.

Thanking you for your time and consideration to this letter.

Sincerely,

Mary Ellen Gardner
Mrs. Wiley B. Gardner, Conf. Sec.
Christian Social Relations,
Woman's Society of Christian
Service, Louisiana Conf. SCJ

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive new york, n. y. 10027

mrs. stuart e. sinclair
chairman
miss margaret shannon
executive director

February 28, 1967

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It was good to talk with you on the telephone this morning, and I know Miss Shannon will be pleased that you will welcome Miss Randall at your workshop March 22 and 23. As I indicated in our conversation, Miss Randall will arrive in Atlanta in the late afternoon on March 22, and she will plan to stay to the conclusion of the workshop on March 23.

Permission for use of the photograph of Rodin's "La Cathedrale" can be obtained by writing to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Nina Boswell

Nina Boswell
Secretary to Miss Shannon

February 28, 1967

MrS M. H. Sneed
145 East Lake Drive, S. E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30317

Dear Mrs. Sneed:

Enclosed you will find the questions for the survey of the DeKalb Detention Home. We hope you will find fairly good conditions, however, for lack of funds many things may not be--such as a full-time doctor, etc. We hope that you can do this next week and mail the forms back to me.

At our meeting on March 22 you may be asked to give us a story of what you found.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh
Encl. Study of Detention Practices in the Southern Region form

March 1, 1967

Mr. Clifford Durr
2 Felder Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Durr:

The South-wide workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned will meet here in Atlanta at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, S.W., March 22-23. The first session will begin at 10:00 A.M. on the 22nd.

We have, for the past two years, focused out attention on what is happening in our courts. We are asking you to be on a panel on the morning of March 22. The other members of the panel will be Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP; Mr. Michael Horowitz, Associate Professor, University of Mississippi Law School; Mr. Stewart Werner, Staff Consultant, Georgia Committee of the National Committee on Crime and Delinquency. We want facts on what is happening in the courts and what women can do to change the tide.

We would, of course, take care of your expenses and there would be a small honorarium of $50.00. We hope you will find a way to render this great service.

If possible, we would like you to be here the night of the 21st for a brief meeting of all the panel members. Please let us know and we'll make your reservations at the hotel.

Here's hoping you will be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

PO
2 05-
phone -

March 2, 1967

Philadelphia Museum of Art
Benjamin Franklin Parkway and
Fairmont Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19130

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to ask permission to use "Rodin's "La Cathedrale" on the program cover of a workbook. We would have the copy made from this.

The United Church Women of the Federal Council of Churches gave me a Citation last fall on which they had a picture of "La Cathedrale". I appreciated it very much.

I am director of the Woman's Work of the Southern Regional Council and for many years have brought together the leading women of the three faiths (and, of course, of both races). They call themselves "The Fellowship of the Concerned." At least ten southern states will be represented.

They have been sitting in courts this past year and watching the role of injustices in many places. I believe to have as a cover the "La Cathedrale" would mean much to them.

I would certainly appreciate an early reply.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 3, 1967

Mrs. Henry Collins
517 LeGrand Place
Montgomery, Alabama 36106

Dear Mrs. Collins:

Miss Claire Randall will be with us in the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned March 22-23, at the Atlantan Hotel.

I am asking you to introduce her. She will be late coming but will arrive in time for the night meeting on the 22nd.

Our program subject is "Procedures of Criminal Justice in the Southern Region: Correction or Defection." At our first morning session we hope to have a panel of lawyers--Mr. Clifford Durr of your town, a professor of law from the University of Mississippi Law School, and a federal staff assistant to Georgia Committee on Crime and Delinquency, and Miss Ruby Hurley of N.A.A.C.P.

This cruel and deeply injustice keeps happening. We made a survey of the dates of our organizations in the Fellowship of the Concerned and found there was no time except the Holy Week. It disturbed me much, then one night it came to me from somewhere "it is right and mete that it should be." We would be looking at that Roman Court of almost 2000 years ago. It is startling to realize that after almost twenty centuries we still, to a great degree, carry on the scene of the Roman Court.

We hope you will be with us. Let me hear.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

2 Felder Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama
March 6, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
SRC
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I shall be delighted to serve on the panel scheduled to be held at the Atlanta Hotel at 10 A. M. on March 22.

Mrs. Durr and I have been invited to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Moreland Smith there in Atlanta, so you need no bother about making hotel reservations for us.

I can be on hand for the meeting of the panel members on the night of the 21st and I would appreciate your letting me know just when and where this is to be held.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford J. Durr
Clifford J. Durr

CJD"vfd

PS: Dear Mrs. Tilly: I am so glad I can come and will be there with my husband.

Sincerely ,

Virginia Durr
Virginia Durr

Same - ltr. to
Mrs E. T. Davenport
Mrs M. Gray Rochester
Miss Ann Hewitt
Mrs Sedney M. Howe, Jr. -
Mrs Angus Cameron -

March 6, 1967

Mrs. Chris Matheson
528 S. E. First Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Matheson:

We have not heard from you since we sent you the letter advising you that the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned will be held at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., Atlanta, March 22-23, beginning at 10:00 A.M. the 22nd and ending at noon on the 23rd.

There is no money for travel but your expenses incurred in Atlanta--hotel and meals--will be paid for you.

Miss Claire Randall from the New York office of Church Women United will be with us. I feel sure she will want a conference with the state presidents and the chairmen of Christian Social Relations.

For your information, we surveyed our constituency as to open dates and found that only the week of March 19 was open until the middle of April. Things were too tense to wait.

We knew this was the Holy Week and, at first, it troubled me. One night out of somewhere this came to me clearly:

> "Why, don't you know this is mete and right to be in Holy Week? The scenes of that Roman Court 1900 years ago are being re-enacted in your section today."

It is startling to realize that after 19 centuries we still have the same heartbreaking court scenes of that other day.

Now about the program, there will be a panel of lawyers on the first morning. In the afternoon there will be reports on "Pilot Projects" by Atlanta women who have visited jails and correctional institutions, surveying court records, etc. Discussion groups will follow. There will be a dinner that evening and a film depicting an arrest and the court scene. The next day will be given over to many things.

I beg of you to be present. We need you and want you and we hope you will go home to help "Justice and Rightness" come to be in your own state.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 7, 1967

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director
Southeastern Regional Office
National Association of the
  Advancement for Colored People
859½ Hunter, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

We are more than glad that you will be with us in the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, March 22, 10:00 A.M. The ;workshop will continue through noon of the 23rd and we hope you will find it possible to remain with us. We will be meeting at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie St., N. W.

The general subject is --

> "Procedures of Criminal Justice in
> The Southern Region -- Correction or
> Defection."

The panel will be just after the worship period, which is short, and a few words from me, and we'll have until lunch time. We hope you can be with one of the discussion groups in the afternoon.

The members of the panel are yourself, Mr. Mike Horowitz, University of Mississippi Law School; Mr. Clifford Durr, an attorney from Montgomery, Alabama; and Mr. Stewart Werner, the Federal Consultant to the Georgia Committee on Crime and Delinquency. We hope Chuck Morgan can be with us also. He is always uncertain--emergencies come. The panel will meet together at 8:00 P.M. on the evening of the 21st, at the hotel.

There will be a dinner in the evening for everyone. After it, we will have two films--"The Odds Against," and "The Scar Beneath."

If you have peopel anywhere in the South you would like for us to invite please give us their names. We do not have funds for travel but we do for hotel and meals.

Blessings on you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

March 8, 1967

The Honorable E. T. Brock
Judge
Municipal Court
175 Decatur Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Judge Brock:

As I told your secretary, we would like for you to talk to our meeting of Southern Church women leaders at the Atlantan Hotel, 2:00 P.M. on March 22.

We appreciated very much your speech at Haygood Memorial and we would like you to tell these women just about the same things, especially how you are using high school children as jurors. You would have thirty minutes--and then answer questions.

We are deeply indebted to you already and these women, so concerned about crime and court practices, will be willing listeners.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 8, 1967

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Durr
2 Felder Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Dear Friends:

It is wonderful news to us that you both will be with us in our workshop March 22-23. I see from the carbon copy of my letter to Mr. Durr that we gave the address of the Atlantan Hotel as 111 Luckie Street, S.W., it should have been N.W.

Please know that we are grateful to you that you will give to the workshop of your time and your knowledge.

Our general subject is --

"Procedures of Criminal Justice
In the Southern Region --
Correction or Defection."

The panel members will get together at the Atlantan Hotel at 8 P.M. on March 21.

I suppose you know that the police in Birmingham have killed ten Negroes in the last four months and last week 400 Negro ministers met there to seek some method of protest.

I can't find words big and strong enough for me to express my thanks for your consenting to share this beig problem with me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 8, 1967

Mrs. Clifford Durr
2 Felder Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Dear Virginia:

I need you and want you very much to be in our workshop and we have a big job for you--one I do not know of any person better fitted for it.

We want you to be the Reporter of the workshop. You write so well, you have a heart of compsssion and you are well versed in what the Fellowship of the Concerned really is, what it has accomplished, etc.

Please let me hear from you and we will try to give you an insight into the program before you get here.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
SCHOOL OF LAW
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI 38677

March 8, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you so much for your invitation to the Atlanta workshop. I want to come, and may yet find a way to do so, but I fear that Wednesdays are terrible days for me insofar as getting away from school is concerned. There is not a Thursday or a Friday on which I would not drop all to be on hand, but I feel that I owe a primary obligation to my classroom responsibilities, and for that reason must at the moment decline your invitation.

If there is any way I can help the conference, or if I can see my way around to reshuffling my classes, I will let you know. In any event, I wish you every success at the grand finale meeting. I know you will make it a great one.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Horowitz
Associate Professor of Law

MJH:sna

March 8, 1967

Information Center
Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Sirs:

On February 27 we wrote you requesting 150 copies of "Justice, Justice, Shall Ye Pursue..." by Nicholas de B. Katzenback. Publication No. 59, but we have not heard from you.

Please let us know if this booklet is available. We need them very much for a meeting on March 22-23.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

February 27, 1967

Information Center
Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Sirs:

If available, please send us 150 copies of "Justice, Justice, Shall Ye Pursue..." an address by Nicholas de B. Katzenback. Publication No. 59

We will have a workshop on"What is Happening in The Courts" on March 22-23 in which the church women--leaders of our three faiths--from the southern states will participate.

Please bill us for these.

I appreciate very much receiving your booklet "Agenda."

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Womens Work

MET:rh

March 8, 1967

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.
234 Sunset Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mrs. King:

We are enclosing a copy of the opening Worship Service, 10:00 A.M., Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., March 22. The Service will be printed in the workbook--after this service you will sing whatever you wish.

We are so fortunate that you, who are so wonderfully capable, live in our city and so generously stand by us as we try to heal the hurts of our people.

Back to the Worship Service. Without any introduction,at 10 A.M., you sing "How Great Thou Art" and go on with the Call To Worship. Mrs. Clark takes up at the Bible verse beginning "Again I saw.." and she reads down to the Hymn. You are the soloist all the way through and Mrs. Clark will lead the group singing.

We should have a song by the group or a solo by you at each session. We should sing, maybe, more than one song at the evening dinner.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Southern , Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W A 30303
522-87

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 9, 1967

Dear Friend:

We're delighted that you will be a member of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned on March 22-23, Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., beginning at 10:00 A.M. the 22nd, ending at noon on the 23rd.

The general subject is -- "Procedures of Criminal Justice
In the Southern Region --
Correction or Defection."

The first session will be a panel of three lawyers--we hope for a fourth--and they are, Mr. Mike Horowitz, University of Mississippi Law School; Mr. Clifford Durr, Montgomery, Alabama; Mr. Stewart Werner, Staff Consultant to the Georgia Committee on Crime and Delinquency, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southern Director of N.A.A.C.P.

The afternoon session will be "Pilot Projects" reports by Atlanta women who have studied court records and followed by group discussions.

There will be a dinner that night and two films will be shown--"The Odds Against," and "The Scar Beneath"--both depicting court scenes--and followed by group discussions.

Thursday morning session will begin at 9:30 and will include: Worship--Dr. Benjamin Mays; Speaker--Miss Claire Randall, New York Office of Church Women United. Miss Thelma Stevens from the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church will be with us and will direct the findings of the discussion groups. Mrs. H. M. Russell, President of the Southeastern Jurisdiction of Woman's Society of Christian Service, will close the workshop with a challenging message.

We're looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

March 10, 1967

Mrs. H. M. Russell
P. O. Box 1592
Morristown, Tennessee 37813

Dear Mrs. Russell:

I regret that I did not have the opportunity of seeing you when I was in Nashville during the Jurisdiction Meeting. All that I had the privilege of attending was the Communion Service before I was called home.

We are looking forward to you being with us in the Fellowship of the Concerned workshop, March 22-23, at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

Since the first session begins at 10:00 A.M. on the 22nd this may mean that you will have to come the night before, if so let us know and we will make your reservations accordingly.

The general subject is -- "Procedures of Criminal Justice
In the Southern Region:
Correction or Defection."

The first morning will be given over to a group of lawyers and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director of the Southern Region, NAACP. In the afternoon a group of Atlanta women will report on a "pilot project"--a study they have made of the courts and penal institutions in areas about Atlanta. This will be followed by breaking up into discussion groups.

Evening session - A dinner together. Two films--"The Odds Against and "The Scar Beneath," followed by a question and answer period.

On the 23rd - 9:30 A.M. to noon.

Worship
Report of Discussion Groups
A message from each of our leaders:
    Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Stalvey, ThelmasStevens, Methodist.
    Mrs. Cantor, B'nai B'rith; Mrs. Green, Presbyterian; Mrs. Edward Brown, Disciples of Christ; Miss Claire Randall, Church Women United, etc. (This will be just a few words of endorsement.)
You, of course, will give us the closing challenge.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

## TELEGRAM
®

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
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4

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

447P EST MAR 10 67 AB316 PA519
P LLM115 PD PHILADELPHIA PENN 10 413P EST
MRS TILLY, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH ST NW ATLANTA GA
RE TELEGRAM PERMISSION GRANTED LETTER FOLLOWS
H WILLIAMS PHILA ART MUSEUM
(45).

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INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT • AFL-CIO

IUD Information Center • IUD Agenda

815-16th St., N.W. • Washington, D. C. 20006 • Henry Santiestevan, Director

**MESSAGE**

TO
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

DATE March 10, 1967

The requested 150 copies of our publication No. 59 "Justice, Justice, Shall Ye Pursue" were shipped on March 7th. If you have not received them by mid-next week, please call me (393-5581).

I hope you have been well -- you may remember me from summer of '66 when visiting Atlanta and your office. My best . . .

Anita Curtis

**REPLY**

DATE

Southern , Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. A 30303
522-87

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 10, 1967

TO: Those of you who participated in Pilot Project--searching court records or tried to see and failed

FROM: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

The Fellowship of the Concerned--southern women concerned about injustices in our courts--will have a two-day workshop beginning at 10:00 A.M. on March 22 and ending at noon on March 23, at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

We hope that each of you will be with us. The first morning session will have a panel of lawyers who will have much to tell us. In the afternoon, we are asking each of you to tell, in a few sentences, of your experience--or lack of experience--as you saw the court records. After that, we will have discussion groups and we'll certainly need at least one of you in each discussion group.

We will have a dinner in the evening--open to everyone--followed by two films that depict court scenes. You surely should see these. The next day will be equally as important.

We look forward to seeing you at the workshop.

March 10, 1967

Miss Claire Randall
Church Women United
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Miss Randall:

A hearty welcome from the Southern Women in the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned will be yours when you appear, March 22, at our meeting place, The Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

Our general subject is:

"Procedures of Criminal Justice
In the Southern Regions:
Correction or Defection"

We wish you might be with us from the beginning. The first session is at 10:00 A.M. After the worship service, led by Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., there will be a panel composed of an associate professor of the University of Mississippi Law School, a lawyer from Montgomery, Alabama, the Federal Consultant to the Georgia Committee on Crime and Delinquency, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the Southeastern Director of N.A.A.C.P. They have the entire morning.

In the afternoon a group of women from Atlanta will report on a "pilot project"--a study they have made of penal institutions and courts in areas about Atlanta. The women will then go into discussion groups and we hope one of our lawyers from the panel will be in each group.

A dinner will be served to all that evening and, I suppose, that you will be with us by then and will speak to us.

Two films will be shown--"The Odds Against" and "The Scar Beneath"--both depicting court scenes--followed by questions from the floor and answers by a leader.

We will want you to speak to us on the next morning. As we get the program you will hear from us again.

We are so glad that you will be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 10, 1967

Mr. Michael Horowitz
Associate Professor
University of Mississippi Law School
University, Mississippi

Dear Horowitz:

We sincerely do hope that you may find the way to be with us in the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, March 22, 10:00 A.M., Atlantan Hotel. We most certainly need you.

Except for some preliminaries, the whole morning session will be given over to a panel of, you, we hope, Mr. Clifford Durr, Montgomery, Alabama; Mr. Stewart Werner, Federal Consultant to the Georgia Committee on Crime and Delinquency, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Director of the N.A.A.C.P.

If you find it possible to come, it would be well to come the night before and meet with the panel members at the hotel at 8:00 P.M.

The women to whom you will speak are church leaders of the three faiths in our southern states.

We are grateful to you for helping us so wonderfully in the workshop we had in Jackson last fall.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Southern [illegible], Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. [illegible] A 30303
522-87[illegible]

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 13, 1967

Dear Friend:

The workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned will be held at the Atlantan Hotel, beginning 10 A.M., March 22. A dinner that evening at 6 P.M. is open to everyone. You must let us know if you plan to attend the dinner.

The final session will be 9:30 A.M. to 1 P.M. on the next day.

The general subject - "Procedures of Criminal Justice
In the Southern Region:
Correction or Defection"

At the opening session there will be a panel of lawyers and others who have been close to court scenes.

Afternoon --

Miss Thelma Stevens, Woman's Division, The Methodist Church -- "A Charge to Keep We Have." Reports from those who have been engaged in the "Pilot Project" of searching court records, followed by discussion groups.

At 6:00 P.M., Miss Claire Randall from Church Women United will be the dinner speaker. Two films depicting court scenes will be shown--"The Odds Against" and "The Scar Beneath."

March 23, 9:30 A.M.

Worship - Dr. Evelyn Green, Presbyterian Board of Woman's Work. "Who Are the Sponsors of the Studies of the Courts?" Reports of the discussion groups, led by Mrs. Betty Cantor, Anti-Defamation League. Address - Mrs. H. M. Russell, president of Woman's Society of Christian Service, S. E. Jurisdication, The Methodist Church.

Mrs. Martin L. King, Jr. leads our singing all the way through.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

3-28-66

MRS. HENRY HART TYLER
3207 SOUTH THIRTY-FIRST STREET, FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

March 14, 1967

dear Mrs. Tilly - I received your package of questionnaires + letter yesterday March 13 - As you may suspect it would be impossible for me to secure the inventories + get them back to you in time for the March 22 meeting. If you can use them after this date I shall be glad to circulate the questionnaires. Please advise me if the information would be of any value after

MRS. HENRY HART TYLER
3207 SOUTH THIRTY-FIRST STREET, FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

the March 22 workshop –

Sincerely,

Mary Jane Tyler

March 15, 1967

Mr. Stewart Werner, Staff Consultant
Georgia Committee on Crime and Delinquency
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Werner:

Following up our phone conversation, I am writing to you to give you fuller information on our workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned of the Southern Regional Council which will be held at the Atlantan Hotel, March 22-23.

The general subject is -

"Procedures of Criminal Justice
In the Southern Region:
Correction or Defection."

Under this subject we are asking you to be on a panel with two other lawyers, and Miss Ruby Hurley, the Southeastern Director of N.A.A.C.P., and Mrs. Ada Toombs. This will be at 10:30 A.M. on March 22nd and will take the whole time until lunch.

In the audience will be women leaders of the three faiths. Eleven southern states will be represented.

On the evening before the panel members will meet at the Atlantan Hotel to plan their presentation.

We are very grateful to you that you will share your time and experiences with us.'

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

COUNCIL FOR LAY LIFE AND WORK

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

MRS. F. C. LESTER • 1113 North Rotary Drive, High Point, North Carolina 27262 • (919) 882-9445

Secretary, Southern Area

March 15, 1967

3-28-67

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

On March 13 we received the material for the Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned which will be held March 22-23.

Mrs. Lester will be away until then. We are sorry that we received this material too late to distribute the questionnaires and return them to you in time for the Workshop.

Yours truly,

Miriam Stout

(Mrs.) Miriam P. Stout
Secretary to Mrs. Lester

Miss Claire Randall
United Church Women, National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive -
New York, N.Y. 10027

Wire if you will arrive Atlanta ~~in~~
time to be dinner speaker at 7 P.M, March. 22 -

Mrs. M. E. Tilly -

Telegram -
3-15-67

March 15, 1967

Miss Thelma Stevens
Woman's Division
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Thelma:

I am so glad that you are back in New York and not in some place I didn't know where, for I have wanted to reach you.

On the afternoon of the first day I want you to help the women to see their responsibility and define duty to know what is happening in the courts--as Church women and as citizens. I am naming your subject "A Charge to Keep We Have."

You will have a single room. The Atlantan Hotel, right downtown, is lovely, but small and we will just about fill it up.

I want you also to be in one of the discussion groups. I am not putting you down as consultant, if so, you might not have a chance to speak. You are a member. Enclosed you will find an over-all outline of the program.

All through the years you have been my stay and my help. I thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 16, 1967

Mrs. Henry J. Toombs
2871 Normandy Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Dear Mrs. Toombs:

First of all I do want to thank you for accepting our request to be on a panel in the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, March 22, 10:30 A.M., at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

The Panel members are --

Mr. Clifford Durr, Montgomery,Alabama
Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Director, N.A.A.C.P.
Mrs. Henry Toombs, and Mr. Stewart Werner.

The panel members will meet at 7:30 P.M. on March 21, to plan for their discussions the next day.

The general subject of the workshop is --
"Procedures of Criminal Justice
In the Southern Region:
Correction or Defection."

We will have with us some church women of the three faiths from our eleven southern states. What we are hoping to do is to help them see that as citizens and church people they have a responsibility and duty to know what happens in courts, good or bad, and in penal institutions and what they should do with what they find.

If you can be with us in the afternoon you would be a most valuable assistant in one of the discussion groups. We will have a dinner together at 6:00 P.M. and some films afterwards.

March 23 - 9:30 A.M. , will be given over to reports of discussion groups. If you could be with us through all of this, it will be great for us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

# WORKSHOP

## THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

# PROCEDURES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE SOUTHERN REGION:

## CORRECTION OR DEFECTION

ATLANTAN HOTEL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA MARCH 22-23, 1967

Southern , Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W A 30303
522-87

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 9, 1967

Dear Friend:

We're delighted that you will be a member of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned on March 22-23, Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., beginning at 10:00 A.M. the 22nd, ending at noon on the 23rd.

The general subject is -- "Procedures of Criminal Justice
In the Southern Region --
Correction or Defection."

The first session will be a panel of three lawyers--we hope for a fourth--and they are, Mr. Mike Horowitz, University of Mississippi Law School; Mr. Clifford Durr, Montgomery, Alabama; Mr. Stewart Werner, Staff Consultant to the Georgia Committee on Crime and Delinquency, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southern Director of N.A.A.C.P.

The afternoon session will be "Pilot Projects" reports by Atlanta women who have studied court records and followed by group discussions.

There will be a dinner that night and two films will be shown--"The Odds Against," and "The Scar Beneath"--both depicting court scenes--and followed by group discussion~~s~~.

Thursday morning session will begin at 9:30 and will include: Worship--Dr. Benjamin Mays; Speaker--Miss Claire Randall, New York Office of Church Women United. Miss Thelma Stevens from the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church will be with us and will direct the findings of the discussion groups. Mrs. H. M. Russell, President of the Southeastern Jurisdiction of Woman's Society of Christian Service, will close the workshop with a challenging message.

We're looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

March 27, 1967

**AIR MAIL SPECIAL**

Miss Thelma Stevens
The Woman's Division
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Thelma:

What I wanted most for our women was your talk on "A Charge To Keep We Have." I still want it. Please forgive the mixup and just know that it is needed to be put on the front page of the rather full report we are working on now.

I do not understand why I did not know that you had to leave early. Thursday morning I went to the dining room to wait for you--but an emergency came about a lost paper and I had to leave and was late starting the meeting.

If I had met up with you I would have told you "A Charge To Keep We Have" ought to be the home-sending message--after Mrs. Russelll spoke. If we had met, you would have told me of your early plane flight and we would have made adjustments.

Added to all my chargrin and suffering through the Easter weekend was the fact your name was someway left off of the program. The talk most needed by the person most capable of stirring people to action gave me a very unhappy Easter. I really felt my heart and body was clothed in sack cloth and my headdress was ashes.

Please know your speech on"A Charge To Keep We Have" is essential to the furthering of action by our women.

We had eleven states represented--and also one from New York--the most needed the most dynamic.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 28, 1967

Mrs. Henry Hart Tyler
3207 South 31st Street
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Tyler:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of March 15.

While it was our original intention to present the findings of the Attitudes Inventory at the March 22-23 mmeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, this was not the basic reason for asking you to secure the information. We plan to incorporate the results of the survey in a paper of womewhat broader scope--as evidence of the need for a serious effort to increase public understanding and concern about the process of criminal justice in the South.

Therefore, your cooperation in collecting this information would be, we feel, of significant contribution to the development of more progressive and humane correctional procedures in your state and in the whole region.

We would very much appreciate any efforts you may be able to make in this regard.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Crime and Corrections Project

JOB:rh

March 28, 1967

Mrs. Miriam P. Stout
Secretary to Mrs. Lester
1113 North Rotary Drive
High Point, North Carolina 27262

Dear Mrs. Stout:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of March 15.

While it was our original intention to present the findings of the "Attitudes Inventory" at the March 22-23 meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, this was not the basic reason for asking you to secure the information. We plan to incorporate the results of the survey in a paper of somewhat broader scope--as evidence of the need for a serious effort to increase public understanding and concern about the process of criminal justice in the South.

Therefore, your cooperation in collecting this information would be, we feel, of significant contribution to the development of more progressive and humane correctional procedures in your state and in the whole region.

We would very much appreciate any efforts you may be able to make in this regard.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Crime and Corrections Project

JOB:rh

March 28, 1967

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3135 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of March 14.

While it was our original intention to present the findings of the Attitudes Inventory at the March 22-23 meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, this was not the basic reason for asking you to sevure the information. We plan to incorporate the results of the survey in a paper of somewhat broader scope--as evidence of the need for a serious effort to increase public understanding and concern about the process of criminal justice in the South.

Therefore, your cooperation in collecting this information would be, we feel, of significant contribution to the development of more progressive and humane correctional procedures in your state and in the whole region.

We would very much appreciate any efforts you may be able to make in this regard.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Crime and Corrections Project

JOB:rh

Tuesday
3-28-67

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

The questionnaires came a day or two ago - too late to distribute them and get them back to you for the meeting next week. What shall I do with them?

Sorry I can't be with you this year. Hope the meeting is a wonderful success -

Love,
Olive

April 10, 1967

Miss Thelma Stevens
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Thelma:

We need your message "A Charge to Keep We Have" and we seriously need it. We are getting out a rather full report of the workshop and we need the message--as only you can give it. In fact, we are naming the Report "A Charge to Keep We Have" and what you give will be the "Frontispeice." We must get some action from those who attended.

This is an emergency that we have you tell us "A Charge to Keep We Have."

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 10, 1967

Mr. Michael Horowitz
Associate Professor
School of Law
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi 38677

Dear Mr. Horowitz:

You gave the women many things that stirred them and a request came for us to ask you at least for your notes or whole speech if you had it written in full.

We are hoping to have a rather full report of all that happened in those two days and do need something from you. We hope we're not asking too much.

Please know that we are very grateful to you and we were gratified over what you did for us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 12, 1967

Mr. Henry Sausier
Georgia Family and Children
  Services Department
State Office Building
Capitol Square, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Sausier:

First of all we want to thank you for your splendid help you rendered us in our workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. I failed to let those of you on the panel know that the women present were of the three faiths and they were leaders from our eleven Southern States.

We are preparing a rather full report of the workshop--at the request of the women--to be used as a workbook for local groups.

We are asking you to write about the new institutions across county lines--so children in trouble may not be confined in common jails.

Please RUSH this to us. It is most needed.

im

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 12, 1967

Mrs. Betty Cantor
Anti-Defamation League of
  B'nai B'rith
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Partner of the Fellowship of the Concerned:

We are getting out a rather full report of the workshop.and we need some words from you. This need not be long unless you want it to be. You can have it as the introduction to your panel or as a summary. Please RUSH this to us. We know that you are busy but we need this.

A request has come that we have this report of the workshop as a workbook for local groups.

Thank you Betty, not only for your help in this but also for what you mean to me personally.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 12, 1967

Mrs. Henry J. Toombs
2871 Normany Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Dear Mrs. Toombs:

There has come a request to us that we get out a rather full report of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned as a workbook to be used by local groups. So we are asking each member of the panel to give us something of what each said. We wish you would enlarge to a greater degree what a state should do for its children when they are delinquent. You have a broader conception on this of any one we know. Please RUSH this to us.

It was a great joy to me to have you with us in the workshop. The group was of the three faiths and they were leaders from our eleven Southern States.

A heart full of thanks to you not only for your part in the workshop--but for your great work for our Georgia children.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 12, 1967

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Regional Director of N.A.A.C.P.
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

We are getting out a rather full report of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. We are asking you to give us a summary of what you said. Please mention what has happened in Birmingham--the number of Negroes killed by police, etc. This need not be long unless you want to make it so. What you say has weight.

We certainly appreciated having you, busy as you are, to come to us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 12, 1967

Mr. Stewart Werner
Staff Consultant
U. S. Committee on Crime and
Delinquency
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Werner:

There has come a request that we furnish a rather full report of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned as a workbook for local groups. We are asking you and the other members of the panel to give us something of what they had to say. This need not be long unless you want it to be. Please RUSH this to us--it is important.

You added much to the discussion and we thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 12, 1967

Mr. Clifford Durr
2 Felder Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Durr:

There has come to us a request that we have a rather full report of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned--as a workbook for local groups--and we are at work on it.

We need something from you who led off the panel. It need not be long unless you want it to be. Please RUSH this to us. It will not be a complete workbook unless each of the panel responds. We hope we're not asking too much of you.

It was so good to have you with us and it meant much to me personally.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

April 14, 1967

Mrs. Ben C. Milner
58 Sheridan Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30324

Dear Mrs. Milner:

Your check for $10 for our workshop touched me deeply. It would have been scknowledged sooner except I thought the Findings of the workshop would be ready to go out in a day or so after it was over.

However, we have decided to make a workbook of it and it not ready yet. We will send you a copy when it is finished.

I feel a kinship to you and yours because of the background of your husband and mine in Pike and Lamar Counties.

Did you know that one of Pike County's Cannafax's went out west somewhere and made a fortune? He came back a few years ago and bought the Milner home on the Barnesville-Zebulon highway. He found out that LaFayette spent the night in the house so he had Rich's Store to furnish it in as nearly as possible with furniture of that date.

I enclose a receipt for your check.

A heart full of love to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Mrs. Herman Boughton
6601 Brevity Lane
Miami Beach, Florida 33141

23 April 1967

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga 30303

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

First I want to thank you for the very worthwhile Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. I am very much enthused about the program of visiting the courts, and as Social Action Chairman of the State Womens Fellowship of the United Church of Christ, I am pushing it every time I get a chance. I think you were most kind to have us as your guests at the Atlantan Hotel.

Could I have 15 copies of "Opportunities for Service in the Process of Criminal Justice"? Also would you have 15 copies of the Program of the Workshop, and if not, would you have 15 copies of The Observers Program used in that program? I am conducting a Workshop in Jacksonville on May 5th, and would like very much to have this material.

If this material is available, it could be sent to me at the address on the top of the first page of this letter. Thank you very much for going to this trouble for me.

Yours in fellowship,

Frances B. Boughton

(Mrs. Herman Boughton)

April 24, 1967

Miss Irina Bagration
Time Incorporated
Publishers Office
Time-Life Building
Rockefellow Center
New York, New York 10020

Dear Miss Bagration:

On April 6th I wrote to the Chicago Office of Time, Inc. (copy attached). Not receiving an answer I called Time's Atlanta Office and was told the letter should have gone to you. I hope that you will see your way to grant the request we are asking of you as quickly as you can. It is certainly important to those of us who are concerned about the administration of justice in our section.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:rh

File copy

April 6, 1967

Time Incorporated
Time and Life Building
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Sirs:

The February 17th edition of Time has a splendid summary of the message President Johnson sent to Congress, outlining his proposed "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967. We are asking permission to have 150 Off-Set copies made.

As Director of Woman's Work of the Southern Regional Council, we have for many years had a workshpp on some vital issue, bringing together a biracial group of leading women of the three faiths from eleven of our Southern States. They named themselves "The Fellowship of the Concerned." (See enclosure)

The 1967 Workshop was held March 22-23, the general subject was "Procedures of Criminal Justice in the Southern Region: Correction or Defection." We drew very heavily from President Johnson's message to Congress. None of the women had read it completely. I called attention to the summary in the February 17 edition of Time.

Now we are getting together a rather full report of the workshop to send to our leaders and it would be a great help if we could have the Off-Sets to include in the report.

Please let us hear from you as soon as you possibly can.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

April 26, 1967

Mrs. H. M. Russell
Box 1592
Morristown, Tennessee 37813

Dear Mrs. Russell:

We are busy preparing a workbook out of what transpired at our workshop on March 22-23. (150 copies)

One of the items we need is the quote from Bishop Welch that you gave in your message. The quote that we want was his answer to the question "What is the strength of the Church?" and in his answer he defined the difference between "Pity and Compassion."

You should have had a note of thanks that has been in my heart ever since you closed our workshop with your challenging message. The days go by -- and there is illness in my family -- and calls to meetings come -- and many things that I want to do just don't get done.

I hope you can feel what a strength you give to me even when I do not tell you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

A

1030A EST APR 26 67 AB182
WU TELTEX ATLA032(1016)
TIMEINC NYK
TLX PD NEWYORK NY APR 26 1967
MRS M.E. TILLY
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC 1030A
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W. ATLA032
ATLANTA GEORGIA 30303

IN REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF APRIL 24 GLAD TO GIVE YOU PERMISSION REPRINT "TO REDEEM THE WORST, TO BETTER THE BEST" FROM TIME FEBRUARY 17, 1967 IN YOUR WORKSHOP REPORT WITH CREDIT LINE: "COURTESY TIME THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE; COPYRIGHT TIME INC. 1967."

IRINA BAGRATION TIME NEWYORK

EP/10:17A

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8

**Woman's Society of Christian Service**

**The Methodist Church**

**North Georgia Conference**

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SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN MISSION
MRS. LESLIE SCROGGS
BOX 3
WEST POINT, GA. 31833

April 27, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

At our Leadership Development session Thursday, March 30th at Marietta the following District Secretaries of Christian Social Relations said they would like to participate in the survey, "Inventory of Community Awareness of Arrest and Detention Procedures" which the Southern Regional Council is conducting:

Mrs. John W. Cook
Rt. 2 Monroe, Ga. 30655

Mrs. Paul Jossey
311 W. Main St. Forsyth, Ga. 31029

Mrs. Jack Patterson
2850 Ridgewood Rd., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30327

Mrs. L. H. Traylor, Jr.
709 Piney Woods Dr.
LaGrange, Ga. 30240

Mrs. John Patton
1745 W. Wesley Rd., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30327

Mrs. Joe Burton
2619 Lakeview Dr.
Rome, Ga. 30161

Mrs. Winston Crosby
3425 Louisville Rd.
Augusta, Ga. 30906

Mrs. Newton C. Johnson
2596 Hogan Rd.
East Point, Ga. 30044

In a telephone conversation with your secretary, she said you could send a packet of 25-30 of these questionnaires directly to each secretary. In a letter I am getting out I am suggesting that all the forms be returned to you for your office to tabulate and use as you see fit.

We are happy to be cooperating in this study.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Johnson

Mrs. Newton C. Johnson

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
SCHOOL OF LAW
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI 38677

OK-
5-8-67

May 1, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I just returned to town today and your letter was on my desk. I will be tied up during the next few weeks, but I will somehow try to make a stab at getting something in writing. I note that your letter is dated April 10, and wonder if it is not too late already. If you can give me some better indication of what you would like, I will be in a better position to get to work.

My best to Mrs. Howard.

Sincerely,

May 10, 1967

Miss Margaret Shannon
Church Women United of the
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Miss Shannon:

I would like very much to have a current list of state presidents and chairmen of Christian Social Relations for the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Church
Women
United

• ROOM 822 • 475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027

May 12, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of May 10 has been referred to me for reply since I carry responsiblity for Christian Social Relations.

Enclosed is a list of the State Presidents and Christian Social Relations State Chairmen in the states you requested as of today's date. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Best wishes to you in all the work you are doing,

Most sincerely,

Claire Randall (S)

Claire Randall
Director
Christian Social Relations

CR:as
enc.

5/67

## STATE PRESIDENTS

ALABAMA - Mrs. Herron Lord, 4450 Winnie Way Drive, Mobile, 36608

ARKANSAS - Mrs. Maynard M. Miller, 714 West Grand, Hot Springs, 71901

FLORIDA - Mrs. John Baker, 1618 Wiley St., Hollywood, 33020

GEORGIA - Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt, 2262 Meadowvale Dr., N.E., Atlanta, 30329

KENTUCKY - Mrs. Howard Curry, 839 Albany Rd., Lexington, 40502

LOUISIANA - Mrs. M. L. DeFreese, Route 1, Ruston Rd., West Monroe, 71291

MISSISSIPPI - Mrs. Ann Hewitt, Bellevue Court, Apt. 5, 950 North St.,
Jackson, 39202

NORTH CAROLINA - Mrs. Ira C. Shelley, P. O. Box 1524, Greensboro, 27402

SOUTH CAROLINA - (Acting) - Mrs. Gedney M. Howe, Jr., 554 Huger St.,
Charleston, 29403

TENNESSEE - Mrs. Angus Ewan Cameron, 114 West Malta Road, Oak Ridge, 37830

VIRGINIA - Mrs. Carl G. France, 918 Forrest View Drive, Colonial Heigts, 23834

## CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS CHAIRMEN

ALABAMA - Mrs. Laura McCray, 1003 Washington Ave., Tuskegee Institute, 36088

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GEORGIA - Mrs. Gilbert Gragg, 104 Shotwell St., Bainbridge, 31717

KENTUCKY - Mrs. John Kirksey, 715 North 24th St., Paducah, 42002

LOUISIANA - Mrs. F. J. Buescher, 5109 Cleveland Pl., Metairie, 70003

MISSISSIPPI - Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, 955 Pecan Blvd., Jackson

NORTH CAROLINA - Mrs. W. E. Meares, 206 Tranquil Ave., Charlotte, 28209

SOUTH CAROLINA - Mrs. Herbert McAbee, 509 Pennwood Dr., Spartanburg, 29301

TENNESSEE - Mrs. Broughton Hutchins, 1508 Watauga Ave., Kingsport, 37664

VIRGINIA - No chairman

Rent
HR-6162

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Weldon, N. C. ~~27890~~ 28144

Mrs. A. M. Brooks
1382 Doris Ave.
Memphis, Tenn. 38106

Mrs. M. M. Drake
1032 Second Ave., S.
Nashville, Tenn. 37210

Mrs. Rosebud Tillman
2000 Oak St.
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37404

ALABAMA

Mrs. Farris A. Williams
1005 N. Jackson Avenue
Tuskaloosa, Alabama 35401

Mrs. Dannie Y. Mitchell
Box 400
Tuskegee, Alabama 36083

Mrs. W. M. Calloway
116 Brannon Street
Opelika, Alabama 36801

Mrs. Odell Hayes
Route 3, Box 246D
Huntsville, Alabama 35806

Mrs. F. M. Rodgers
1618 Cooper Avenue
Anniston, Alabama 36201

Mrs. John D. Martin
4179 Carmel Drive, North
Mobile, Alabama 36608

Mrs. Philip Hunt
6004 Ellington Road, N. W.
Huntsville, Alabama 35810

Mrs. David Miller
510 Belleville Avenue
Brewton, Alabama 36426

Mrs. C. Irwin Crais
300 Yorkshire Drive
Birmingham, Alabama 35209

Mrs. Samuel Baum
1222 Augusta
Montgomery, Alabama 36111

Mrs. W. Walter Hall
806 S. Tenth Street
Lanett, Alabama 36863

Mrs. Alice G. Martin
3232 - 9th Street
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

Mrs. Benjamin C. Davis
304½ Reynolds Avenue
Evergreen, Alabama 36401

Mrs. F. S. Arant
805 Wright's Mill Road
Auburn, Alabama 36830

ALABAMA

Mrs. S. E. Lester
1131 Columbiana Road
Birmingham, Alabama 35209

Mrs. Lonia Gill
2084 Whistler
Whistler, Alabama 36612

Mrs. Ellen D. Rhines
408 N. 9th Street
Gadsden, Alabama 35901

Mrs. Laura McCray
1003 Washington Avenue
Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 36088

Mrs. Atherton Hastings
614 Paxton Road
Florence, Ala. 35630

Mrs. C. E. Tatum
1801 Sixth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama 35204

Miss Ethel Morrison
P. O. Box 236
Centre, Alabama 35960

Mrs. E. Hobson Clark
2209 Spring Avenue
Decatur, Alabama 35601

Mrs. Ed Tiffin
1525 Woodmont Drive
Tuscumbia, Ala. 35674

Mrs. S. V. Capps, Jr.
1204 Arthur Street
East Gadsden, Ala. 35903

Mrs. Dorothy Echols
3336 - 32nd Street, N.
Birmingham, Alabama 35207

Mrs. Dona Ashford
P. O. Box 432 Athens
Athens, Alabama 35611

Mrs. Ruby King
P. O. Box 161
Ashland, Alabama 36251

Mrs. Edna Holloway
Alabama Industrial School
Mt. Meigs, Alabama 36057

ALABAMA

Mrs. Henry C. Collins
517 LeGrand
Montgomery, Alabama 36106

Mrs. Mary Daniels
P. O. Box 431
Leeds, Alabama 35094

Mrs. E. L. Hicks
12 Second Street, N.
Birmingham, Alabama 35204

Mrs. I. L. Guzman
103 Chambliss Street
Tuskegee, Alabama 36083

Mrs. John Martin
3210 Woodley Road
Montgomery, Alabama 36111

Mrs. Clifford Durr
2 Felder Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Mrs. Anna J. York
1109 Alabama Avenue 36460
Monroeville, Alabama

Mrs. B. Hagen King
303 Forest Hills Drive
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

Mrs. E. B. Campbell
754 S. Jackson Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Mrs. Louis Duke
922 Pineview Drive 35010
Alexander City, Alabama

Mrs. Alvin Gunn
961 Overhill Drive 35010
Alexander City, Alabama

Mrs. Thomas Milford
3873 April Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36105

Mrs. John C. Clarke
3482 Gilmer Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36105

Mrs. M. E. Henderson
P. O. Box 42 36088
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mrs. Earl P. Andrews

MRS. Earl Andrews.
3135 Audubon Rd.
Montg. 36106

ALABAMA

Mrs. William Bascom
755 Ludie Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36108

Mrs. Mary E. Snider
Qts Building 8
V. A. Hospital
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

Mrs. A. C. Dillon, Jr.
3457 Biltmore Ave.
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

Mrs. Golden J. Turner
407 Anderson Avenue 36088
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mrs. Lillian D. Edwards
Route 2, Box 171
Tuskegee, Alabama 36083

Mrs. J. H. Cherry
513 N. Ripley Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Mrs. Nellie C. Davis
304½ Reynolds Avenue
Evergreen, Alabama 36401

Mrs. Velma McConnell
1216 Ninth Avenue, S.
Birmingham, Alabama 35205

Mrs. L. H. Foster
520 Montgomery Road 36088
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mrs. Mark A. Foster
710 N. Georgetown Dr.
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

Mrs. Powers McLeod
2252 Allendale Road
Montgomery, Alabama 36111

Mrs. J. F. McLeod
1540 College Court
Montgomery, Alabama 36106

Mrs. Lois P. Bowden
1005 S. Alabama Avenue
Monroeville, Alabama 36460

Mrs. O. Boyd
1007 S. Holt Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36108

## ALABAMA

Miss Mary Louise Boyd
1007 S. Holt Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36108

Mrs. A. W. West, Sr.
729 S. Jackson, Street 36104
Montgomery, Alabama

Mrs. W. R. Simpson
1023 Tuscaloosa Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

## ARKANSAS

Mrs. George Branigan
1776 Applebury Place
Fayetteville, Ark. 72701

Mrs. Charles H. Ross
3417 Lamar
Little Rock, Ark. 72205

Mrs. Edgar Dixon
1 Sun Valley Road
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205

Mrs. R. K. Bent
804 Highland
Fayetteville, Ark. 72701

Mrs. Roy Belcher
3621 Lochlane
North Little Rock, Ark. 72116

Mrs. W. M. Collier
Route 2, Box 250
Marianna, Ark. 72360

Mrs. Amelia Tucker
1715 Ormsby Avenue
Louisville, Ky. 40201

Mrs. R. K. Young
500 Glenview Blvd.
North Little Rock, Ark 72117

Mrs. Henry H. Tyler
3207 S. 31st
Fort Smith, Ark. 72903

Mrs. E. L. Hunt
Star Route
Plainview, Ark. 72857

## ARKANSAS

Mrs. Pernetha Barber
2301 Howard
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Mrs. Alice Preston
Box 98
Murfreesboro, Ark. 71958

Mrs. L . Pettigrew
2305 West 11th Street
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601

Mrs. Willie Mae Collier
Route 2, Box 249
Mariana, Arkansas 72360

Miss Minnie S. Cannon
3125 Center Street
Little Rock, Ark. 72206

Mrs. Martin Klindworth
Earle, Arkansas 72331

Mrs. ~~Jac Kaufman~~
~~6221 Lombardy Lane~~ Ret.
~~Little Rock, Arkansas~~

Mrs. Eugene Towlin
16 Boradview
Little Rock, Ark. 72204

Mrs. Ben W. Dees
119 Hiawatha Drive
Little Rock, Ark. 72205

Mrs. C. G. Tillmon
P. O. Box 274
Hensley, Arkansas 72065

Mrs. W. W. McCrary, Jr.
Lonoke, Arkansas 72086

Mrs. Phillip Back
1 Fairfax Terrace 72205
Little Rock, Ark.

~~Mrs. E. L. Hunt~~
~~Star Route~~
~~Plainview~~, Arkansas

Mrs. Robert Chowning
5505 Edgewood
Little Rock, Ark. 72207

M **ARKANSAS**

Mrs. B. F. McAfee
1719 Broadway 72206
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Trosie Davis
2324 Ringo 72206
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. E. T. Davenport
6624 Longwood Road
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

Mrs. Walter J. Kirby
2204 Summit 72205
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. E. E. Elkins
4403 Presley Avenue
Ft. Smith, Arkansas 72901

**FLORIDA**

Mrs. Morris Brody
211 S. W. 51st Place
Miami, Florida 33134

Mrs. Lilburn B. Moseley
96 Putnam Avenue
Ormond Beach, Fla. 32074

Mrs. Gwendolyn Blount
505 North G Street
Pensacola, Florida 32501

Mrs. Thelma Dudley
P. O. Box 5245
Orlando, Florida 32805

Mrs. Frances Boughton
6601 Brevity Lane
Miami, Beach, Fla. 33141

Mrs. G. Harold Martin
1611 S. E. 2nd Street
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33301

Mrs. James L. Lacher
409 - 32nd Street, West
Bradenton, Fla. 33505

~~Mrs. Thomas Palmer~~
~~7351 Belle Meade Island Drive~~
~~Miami, Florida~~

Mrs. Edwin B. Oppenheim
1317 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida 33132

Mrs. Matie Bolen
249 Caroline St.
Daytona Beach, Fla. 32014

Mrs Margaret Gibbs
415 S. Campbell St.
Daytona Beach, Fla 32014

MRS. Lou Unis
5260 N.E. 20th Ave.
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33308

MRS Lowery Bowman - Pres. Rusty.
106 Johnson Rd.
Thomaston, Ga. 30286

**FLORIDA**

Miss Gladys Green
2525 Shelter Avenue
Sunset Island, No. 2
Miami Beach, Fla. 33140

Mrs. Bernard Y. Spaare
340 S. Ridgewood Avenue
Daytona Beach, Florida 32014

Mrs. R. L. Tilghman
Box 10505
Riviera Beach, Fla. 33404

Mrs. Bruce Gray
P. O. Box 36
Hastings, Fla. 32045

Mrs. Carl Woerner
1009 E. Hanna
Tampa, Fla. 33604

Mrs. James T. Blalock
Box 818
Venice, Florida. 33595

Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey
6780 S. W. 75th Terrace
South Miami, Fla. 33143

Mrs. Rooseveldt Dell
3503 - 33rd Avenue
Tampa, Fla. 33610

Mrs. Hannah B. Miller
1117 Durkee Drive 32209
Jacksonville, Florida

Mrs. Susie C. Holley
429 N. W. 16th Avenue
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
33311

Mrs. Cubell Johnson
1641 N. W. 25th Terrace
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33311

Mrs. Helen Richardson
119 S. W. Clarissa Road
Jensen Beach, Florida 33457

Mrs. William G. Hawk
810 Demmington Avenue
Lakeland, Florida 33801

Mrs. James G. Bartley
1410 Poinsetta Avenue
Orlando, Fla. 32804

MRS Tempie F. Morris
716 old Bainbridge Rd.
Tallahassee - 32303

2 Felder ave.
Montgomery, Ala 36104

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Thanks for the check and particularly for the invitation to be with you. It was a wonderful meeting and I enjoyed very much being a part of it.

My expenses came to $26.50

Sincerely

Clifford J. Durr

Ruth
make
this
out

# STUDY OF DETENTION PRACTICES
# IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

Name of Institution: ________________________________________

Average Population: ____________

Check one: Institution is usually overcrowded _______
" " " crowded _______
" " sometimes crowded _______
" " never crowded _______

Number of meals served per day per inmate _________

Check appropriate mathod of food service:

cafeteria style _______
by guard _______
by trusty _______
box lunches _______

Number of paid staff members __________

" " voluntary staff members ________

Full time medical doctor Yes____ No______

Hospital Yes_____ No______ Full time nurse Yes___ No___

Number of hours recreation per day ________

Number of hours employment per day ________

Number of hours idle per day ________

Are inmates kept separate by: Age Yes______ No______
Type of Offense Yes____ No___
Race Yes_____ No______

Check kind of records kept: Card file _____
Face Sheet_____
Full record file _____

Visiting time ________ Who may visit? Parents ______
Spouse & siblings _____ Friends _____

Number of baths per week _________

PROGRAMS: (check)

Regular religious ____________

part-time religious ____________

caseworkers ____________

regular counseling ____________

part-time counseling ____________

group therapy ____________

helping with alcohol problem ____________

helping with narcotics problem ____________

personal advancement ____________

fulltime education program ____________

part-time education program ____________

correspondence courses ____________

library ____________

television ____________

radio ____________

vocational programs (list) ____________

1. ________________________________________
2. ________________________________________
3. ________________________________________
4. ________________________________________

# CASE RECORD

Municipality ____________________

(The following information should be obtainable from the police arrest blotter.)

Name ______________________ Age____ Sex____ Race____

Address ____________________ Case # __________

Arrest: Date________ Time________ Not Recorded _____

Booking: Time _______ Charge ____________________

Bail: Yes____ No____ When arranged______ Amount_______

Cash?_____ Bond? _____ D O R?_____

Detained? ______ Local lockup?_____ County Jail____

Did accused make telephone call? _______

---

(The following information should be in court records and may sometimes also be found in police records.)

Arraignment: Date_____ Plea: Guilty______ Not Guilty____
(1st appearance in court)

Name of Judge ____________________

Have Lawyer? Yes____ No____ Bound over? Yes____ No____

Adjournment? Yes____ No____ If yes, what date?_________

Bail?_____ DOR_____ Detained_____ Amount?______

Cash? ______ Bond_______

Prior criminal record? _______ If yes, detail:

______________________________________________

______________________________________________

______________________________________________

Trial: Date__________ Charge tried on________________________

jury?________

Prosecuted by?______________________

have lawyer?__________

Lawyer's name_________________________________

Verdict: Guilty?__________ Not Guilty?_____________

Presentence investigation? Yes_______ No_______

Sentence: Fine________ Suspended sentence __________

Probation Supervision _______________ Amt.__________

Commitment____________ Time served_______________

What records did you use?

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________

Comments: (Please report any problems you find. Use back page if necessary.)

Name__________________________________ Date________________

## , INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOLUNTEERS

PURPOSE: To determine how the "small offender" is handled from the time of arrest to final disposition

The volunteers job is to gather and collate, from the public records, factual data about the "small offender."

1. The police and judge will have been contacted previously about the survey

2. Procedure:

    1. Go to police headquarters and ask to see "arrest blotter" (may be called a different name).

    2. Keep separate record sheets for each case.

    3. Select 25 cases starting on the 1st of October, 1966, and 25 cases starting on the 1st of November.

    4. Inquire whether there are any records in addition to the "arrest blotter" which may be examined for our purposes.

    5. After getting all information available at police headquarters go to designated court and check court records for further information on case record.

DO NOT ~~do~~ Record cases for the following ~~violations~~ Offenses -:

Drunk
Arson
Burglary or possession of burglary tools
Drug laws
Forgery
Homicide
Car theft
Rape - Sodomy, carnal abuse of child
Robbery
Receiving stolen goods
Traffic violations.

Misdemeanors

| | |
|---|---|
| 26-1102 | Abortion |
| 26-1106 | Concealment of death of bastard child |
| 26-1201 | Mahem if |
| | putting out one eye -26-1204 |
| | cutting, slitting or biting of nose, ear, lip, etc. |
| | 26-1206; 1207 - 26-1210 |
| 26-1402 | Assult - Simple |
| 26-1407 | Assault to injure clothes |
| 26-1408 | Battery |
| 26-1410 | Whipping Wife |
| 26-1502 | False imprisonment |
| 26-1703 | Shooting at occupied home |
| 26-1801 | Blackmail |
| 26-2001 | Peeping Tom or Eavesdropper |
| 26-2101 | Libel |
| 26-2214 | Kindling fire on land of another |
| 26-2612 | Larceny of animals other than poultry |
| | horses, hogs, cows, dogs |
| 26-2618 | Theft of Fixtures |
| 26-2600 and etc. | ~~Breaking~~ Larceny of less than $50 |
| 26-2631-2633 | Breaking and entering |
| 26-2639 | Use of car without permission |
| 26-3001 | Trespass |
| 26-3101 | Forcible Entry |
| 26-3401 | Using horse or mule without consent |
| 26-5101 | Carrying Concealed Weapons |
| 26-5102 | Carrying Deadly Weapons |
| 26-5103 | Carrying Pistol without license |
| 26-5107 | Pointing weapon at another |
| 26-5108 | Selling weapons to minors |
| 26-5301 | Unlawful assembly |
| 26-5302 | Riot |
| 26-5801 | Adultery |

**Misdemeanors cont'd.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 26-5905 | Attempt to commit sodomy or bestality |
| 26-6[illegible]1 6101 | Lewdness or public indecensy |
| 26-6102 | Maintaining lewd house |
| 26-6103 | Maintaining disorderly house |
| 26-6105 | Keeping tippling house open on sabbath |
| 26-6201 and etc. | Soliciting or procuring - prostitution offenses |
| 26-6301 | Sale of obscene books and pictures |
| 26-6303 | Abusive and obscene language |
| 26-6401 | Maintaining Gaming House |
| 26-6404 | Gambling |
| 26-6501 and etc. | Sale of lottery tickets |
| 26-6601 | Cockfighting |
| 26-7001 | Vagrancy |
| 26-6900 and etc. | Sunday laws |
| 26-8001 | Cruelty to children |
| 26-8100 and etc. | Malicious mischief |
| 26-2642 | Shoplifting of less than $50 |
| 26-3005 | Refusal to leave premises |
| 26-6802 | Contributing to delinquency |

Misdemeanors

| | |
|---|---|
| 26-1102 | Abortion |
| 26-1106 | Concealment of death of bastard child |
| 26-1201 | Mahem if<br>putting out one eye -26-1204<br>cutting, slitting or biting of nose, ear, lip, etc.<br>26-1206; 1207 - 26-1210 |
| 26-1402 | Assult - Simple |
| 26-1407 | Assault to injure clothes |
| 26-1408 | Battery |
| 26-1410 | Whipping Wife |
| 26-1502 | False imprisonment |
| 26-1703 | Shooting at occupied home |
| 26-1801 | Blackmail |
| 26-2001 | Peeping Tom or Eavesdropper |
| 26-2101 | Libel |
| 26-2214 | Kindling fire on land of another |
| 26-2612 | Larceny of animals other than poultry<br>horses, hogs, cows, dogs |
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| 26-2631-2633 | Breaking and entering |
| 26-2639 | Use of car without permission |
| 26-3001 | Trespass |
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| 26-5107 | Pointing weapon at another |
| 26-5108 | Selling weapons to minors |
| 26-5301 | Unlawful assembly |
| 26-5302 | Riot |
| 26-5801 | Adultery |

## Misdemeanors cont'd,

| | |
|---|---|
| 26-5905 | Attempt to commit sodomy or bestality |
| 26-6101 | Lewdness or public indecensy |
| 26-6102 | Maintaining lewd house |
| 26-6103 | Maintaining disorderly house |
| 26-6105 | Keeping tippling house open on sabbath |
| 26-6201 and etc. | Soliciting or procuring - prostitution offenses |
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| 26-6404 | Gambling |
| 26-6501 and etc. | Sale of lottery tickets |
| 26-6601 | Cockfighting |
| 26-7001 | Vagrancy |
| 26-6900 and etc. | Sunday laws |
| 26-8001 | Cruelty to children |
| 26-8100 and etc. | Malicious mischief |
| 26-2642 | Shoplifting of less than $50 |
| 26-3005 | Refusal to leave premises |
| 26-6802 | Contributing to delinquency |

Mr. Bruce Herrin
Assistant Professor of Social Work
Department of Psychiatry
Emory University

Add these name

1 Mrs. John T. Patton [redacted]
1745 W. Wesley Rd. N.W. 30327
2 Mrs Bleim
927 Rock Springs Rd-N.E. 30306
3 Mrs. Robert Brisbane
823 Magna Carter Dr N W 30318

4 Mrs. Lester Rumble
3645 Peachtree Rd N.E. - Apt 111 30319

5 Mrs. W. B. Suddeth-
1106 Virginia Ave N.E 30306

6. Mrs Harry Richardson
671 Beckwith St. S.W. 30314

7 Mrs. John Brokoff
716 Long Leaf Dr N.E- 30305

8 Mrs Ben Milner
58 Sheridan Drive N.E. 30305
9
Mrs. Carton Binns
229 Bolling Rd N.E. 30305

10 Mrs Sherfield Owen
711 Starlight Dr. N.E 30319 (over)

11 -

1

~~11~~ 11 Mrs W. H. Jones, 633 Montevista St. SW ~~303~~
30310

12 Mrs J. Edwin Schneider
1 Austell Way N.W 30305

13 Mrs J. Boling Gay
3042 W. Pine Valley Rd N.W. 30305.

14 Mrs. E. G Mackay
1825 Clifton Rd. N.E. 30307

Mrs. S. D. Cherry
1292 Oxford Rd. N.E 30306

Mrs Gunning says
these are the Catholics
in Atlanta that
should be invited

Mrs. William Bennon
2276 Miriam Lane
Decatur, Ga  Pres

Vice Presidents -
Mrs. Raymond Norton
7018 Ledgewood Ln.
Forest Park, Ga

Mrs. R. L. Stephens
95 Pine Lake Dr NW
30327

Mrs. George Mallon
1662 Cartwrigh Court
Decatur

~~Mrs. Marshall Solomon~~
~~3399 Buford Highway, N.E., Apt, B-2~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

~~Mrs. Peggy Slatin~~
~~1135 Norwich N.E.~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia 30324~~

Mrs. Peggy Slaton
1135 Norwich, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30324

Mrs. Marshall Solomon
Apartment B-2
3399 Buford Highway, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30329

Mrs. Philip E. Shulhafer
2626 Dellwood Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30305

Mrs. Jack Patterson
2850 Ridgewood Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30327

Mrs. James Leak
2207 Kodiak, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30329

Mrs. Jane S. Scherago
Apt. A-213
3200 Lenox Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30324

Phone

753 ✓ Mrs. Eva Parks. Yes ✓
9997 502 Rockwell St. S.W. 30310

✓525 Mrs. Frances Pauley No
6468 52 Fairlie St N.W - 30303

523 Mrs. Betty Cantor Yes ✓
3391 Antidefamation League
41 Exchange Place S.E 30303

237 ✓ Mrs. George J. Gunning Yes
9780 17 Demorest Ave. N.E 30305

233 ✓ Mrs. Fred Patterson -
1624 2959 Andrews Drive N.W. 30305

355 ✓ Mrs. John Patton
4433 1745 W. Wesley Rd N.W 30327

✓ Mrs Stanley Ringler
115 Biscayne Dr., N.W. 30309

875 ✓ Mrs Samuel Muchnick No - Wants report
3285 1229 Beech Valley Rd., N.E. 30306

876 Mrs I. Wilen
4235 915 Berkshire Rd., N.E. 30324

634 Mrs Howard Adler Yes ✓
4464 1322 Brookforest Dr. N.E. 30324

Wed. 8. 2 P.M.
SRC Conf. Room

Phone

378 ✓ Mrs. Newton Fowler yes ✓
1352 251 E. Parkwood Rd- Decatur 30030

766- ✓ Mrs. Newton C. Johnson yes ✓
5775 2596 Hogan Rd- East Point -30044

874 ✓ Mrs. John Golden, yes ✓
3920 1140 Rosedale Rd N.E. 30306

875- ✓ Mrs. Byron Kirkland. yes ✓
5288 1159 Reeder Circle N.E. 30306

636- ✓ Mrs. James Leak, Perhaps
4964 2207 Kodiak Dr. N.E-30329

794 ✓ Mrs. Leon Anderson,
0062 1823 Tiger Flowers Drive. S.W 30314

758- ✓ Mrs. J.W.E Bowen. yes ✓
1663 1197 Fountain Drive S.W 30314

378 ✓ Mrs. Edward M. Brown yes ✓
7913 499 Emory Circle N.E. 30307

233 ✓ Mrs. W.W Dodd, yes
6316 3377 Peachtree Rd. N.E. 30306

355 ✓ Mrs. Jack Patterson yes ✓
9532 2850 Ridgewood Rd N.W. 30327

525 ✓ Mrs. Harry Richardson ✓
5090 671 Beckwith St. S.W. 30314

Phone
766-
5-7-75

Mrs. Newton Fou

Send invitations to

Mrs Robert Wiggins
1805 Ponce de Leon Ave N-E
Atlanta, Ga 30307

Mrs. William Beardslee
1728 Vickers Circle
Decatur, Ga

Mrs. Arnold W. Winkenhofar
2595 N. Thompson Rd, N.E- 30319

Mrs. Chester Martin
306 Blackland Rd N.W. 30305

Mrs. A. H Sterne
132 Westminister Dr. N. E. 30309

Mrs. Lt. Col. W. J. Pyle
1223 Beech Valley Rd. N. E. 30306

~~Mrs. Spann Milner~~
~~3580 Ivy Road N.E~~ - 30305

Mrs H. B. Trimble
772 Houston Mill Rd N.E
Atlanta, Ga 30329

Mrs. Phil Narmore
1071 Vistada Circle
Decatur 30033

Miss Estelle Clemmons
1019 Michigan Ave. N.W. 30314

Mrs Charles V. Harrison 255-3859
5046 Powers Ferry Rd. N.W 30327

MU. 8-4368
Frank G. Lake Lumber Company
LUMBER. BUILDING MATERIALS. ETC.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Mrs. William A. Beardslee
1728 Vickers Circle,
Decatur, Ga.

She is in the Atlanta-Emory District and will help. Mrs. Beardslee supplies for a Kindergarten some mornings so cannot promise to come on a given morning but can do the work.

PLYWOOD ALL KINDS

| NAME | ADDRESS | TELEPHONE |
|---|---|---|
| Carol Golden | 1140 Rosedale Rd. NE | Fr. 4-3920 |
| Frances Patterson | 2850 Ridgewood Rd. N.W. | 355-9532 |
| ~~Virginia Schneider~~ | ~~One Austell Way N W~~ | ~~233-6092~~ |
| Eva B. Parks | 502 Rockwell St., S.W. | 753-9997 |
| Lillian A Jones | 632 Montevista St. SW. | 758-6694 |
| Freda L. Brown (Mrs Edw. M.) | 499 Emory Circle, N.E. | 378-7913 |
| Margaret Davis Bowen (Mrs, J.W.E.) | 1197 Fountain Drive, S.W. 30314 | 758-1663 |
| Gussie Kirkland | 1159 Reeder Cir. N.E. | 875-5288 |
| Betty Cantor, ADL | 41 Exchange Pl., S.E. 30303 | |

Not present

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Thomas Shoemaker | Hillpine N.E. | 874-4308 |
| Mrs. James Leak | 2207 Kodiak N.E. | 636-4964 |

Present [redacted] 22nd. 10 A.M.

Mrs Parks.

Mrs Adler.

Mrs Richardson.

Mrs Fowler.

Mrs Brown.

Billy Cantor.

[redacted]. Mrs Newton Johnson

Mrs Bowen.

J. B'orne R. Howard

B. Farman - Mrs M. E. Tilly

R. Stevens -

Mrs Kirkland

Mrs Jack Patterson

Mrs Golden

Police Court

Sol.

Probation Dept.

Continue Ct. visitation.

Misdemeanant + First offenders.

Arrested, ~~booked~~ charged, arraignment, trial, sentencing.

Clerks office -

Police office -

~~Supervision~~

First Meeting

Where - what -

Seeking guidelines -

Information on accused. age, sex, color,
residence, Employment,

How arrest took place + warrant, date, time -
did he telephone -

time between arrest & appearance before judge -

Charges, Use of bail, Use of amounts,

Wednesday afternoon -

Feb - 15th 2. P.M.

UCW of Atl. Reps

Mrs Robert Brisbane
823 Magna Carta Dr. N.W.
Atl. 18

Mrs W. H. Jones
633 Montevista St., S.W.
Atl. 10.

Mrs T. Erwin (Janet) Schneider
1 Austell Way. N.W.
Atlanta 5

John Brown's

Alabama - Mailing -

~~Mrs Henry C. Collins -~~
~~517 LeGrand~~
~~Mont.~~

Mrs Mary Daniels
P. O. Box 431
Leeds, Ala -

Mrs John D. Martin
4179 Carmel Dr., North
Mobile, Ala.

Mrs Earl Andrews -
3135 Audubon Rd.
Montgomery

# MEMO

*from the desk of* ______________________

Arkansas.

Mrs C. G. Tillman
P.O. Box 355
Hensley, Ark. 72065

Mrs E. T. Davenport
6624 Longwood Rd.
Little Rock - 72207

Mrs Henry H. Tyler
3207 South 31st. St.
Ft. Smith - 72901

COMPLIMENTS OF LP printers lithographers designers
Longino & Porter, Inc., 196 Marietta St., NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30303 A/C 404 523-8011

# MEMO

*from the desk of* ______________________

Florida:

Mrs Chris Matheson
528 S. E. First ave.
Gainesville — 32601

Mrs James La Pointe
691 N. E. 163rd St.
Miami 33162

Mrs Bruce Gray.
Box 36
Hastings, Fla.

COMPLIMENTS OF printers lithographers designers
Longino & Porter, Inc., 196 Marietta St., NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30303 A/C 404 523-8011

# MEMO

*from the desk of* ______________________

Georgia -

Mrs Pauley -

Atlanta Council -

Beth Peck

~~Mrs [illegible]~~ -

Mrs Gilbert Griggs -
104 Shotwell St.
Bainbridge, Ga. 31717

COMPLIMENTS OF LP printers lithographers designers
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# MEMO

*from the desk of* ______________________

Kentucky:

Mrs N. Gray Rochester
8507 Watterson Trail
Jeffersontown - 40299

Mrs John Kirksey
715 N. 24th
Paducah 42002

Mrs Abbie C. Jackson
2303 W. Chestnut St.
Louisville, Ky.

COMPLIMENTS OF LP printers lithographers designers
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# MEMO

from the desk of ______________________

Louisiana

Mrs. E. N. Jackson
5 Buie Dr.
Monroe — 71204

Mrs J. R. Sheppard
4045 Heyman Lane, apt. 119
Alexandria.

Miss Ethel Alston
1920 Delachaise St.
New Orleans.

Mrs C. B. McGowan
2081 Ferndale
Baton Rouge — 70808

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Longino & Porter, Inc., 196 Marietta St., NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30303 A/C 404 523-8011

# MEMO

*from the desk of*________________________________

Mississippi:

~~[illegible]~~

Mrs Wallis J. Schutt
955 Peacan Blvd.
Jackson —

Mrs Jesse Crump.
4801 25th St.
Meridian —

Miss Gabrielle Beard
Box 557
University,

COMPLIMENTS OF LP printers lithographers designers
Longino & Porter, Inc., 196 Marietta St., NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30303 A/C 404 523-8011

# MEMO

*from the desk of* ________________________________

North Carolina -

Mrs F.C. Lister
1113 N. Rotary Dr.
High Point, N.C.

Mrs E. C. Mills
1835 Faunit St.
Winston-Salem, N.C.

Mrs Ira Shelley.
~~Mrs Virginia Dalton~~
1339 Seminole Dr.
Greensboro.

COMPLIMENTS OF LP printers lithographers designers

Longino & Porter, Inc., 196 Marietta St., NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30303 A/C 404 523-8011

# MEMO

*from the desk of* ______________________________

S.C.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson
P.O. Box 236
St. George -

Mrs. James M. Dobbs -
Mayesville - 29104

Mrs Herbert McAbee
509 Pennwood Dr. -
Spartanburg -

COMPLIMENTS OF LP printers lithographers designers
Longino & Porter, Inc., 196 Marietta St., NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30303 A/C 404 523-8011

# MEMO

*from the desk of* ______________________________________

Virginia

Mrs Guy A. Benchoff
603 S. Main St.
Woodstock 22664

Mrs Harry F. Sommardahl
2657 Cornwallis Ave., S. E.
Roanoke - 24014

Mrs Laurence Hilgeman
7626 Sweet Briar
Richmond - 23229

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United Church of Christ
Florida - Apr. 1-2 25-27 - March 28-30
Ga., Ala., Tenn. Apr. 29-30 -

Unitarian
Fla. All Mondays -

Council of Catholic Women:

S. C. - March 11, 12. - April 3,4,5.

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN:

Louisiana - March 29, 30, 31.
Tennessee - March 15, 16, 17.
NorthCar. - March 9; April 9,10; April 24,25,26.
Arkansas - - March 13-16, April 4-5
Alabama - After March 20th + 29-30
South Car. - Any time - March + April
Florida - March. 14, 31, Apr. 17-19

PRESBYTERIAN WOMEN:

Georgia - Last week of March & first week of April; April 20.
North C.- March 27-31; Apr. 13
Arkansas - March 2; 8-10; Aprl. 12-14.
Tennessee - March 1, 15-17, 28-29; April. 12-13

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP - Disciples of Christ

Louisiana - April 20-22

WSCS - The Methodist
" March 16-17, Apr. 7-8
Arkansas - March 15; April 13-15; April 26.
South Ca.- March 29-31.
N Georgia - March 9-11; Mar. 28-30
Florida - meetings until Mar. 17; Apr. 14-16, 17-20
Memphis Conf. - March 1-10, Apr. 12-14
N.C. - - March 2-4, 8, 9, 15, 18
Ky - March 1-3, 5-10, Apr. 5-8.

Mr. Howard —

Will you please send the reports, etc., & keep on your mailing list Mrs. Henry Erskine

Huntsville, Alabama.

Mrs. Henry C. Collins

If you do not have her address let me know —

## ACCEPTANCES FOR FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED MEETING

(CSR)

Mrs. W. E. Mears, 206 Tranquil ave - 28209 Charlotte (21) UCW
Mrs. Rufus Wilson, Burlington, N.C. (21) UCW
Mrs. Ira C. Shelley, P.O. Box 1524, Greensboro, N.C. (21) UCW
Mrs. G. H. Martin, 1611 S.E. Second St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. (21) UCW
Mrs. Herman Boughton, 6601 Brevity Lane Miami Beach, Fla. (21) UCW
Mrs. E. M. Holloway, Alabama Industrical School, Mt. Meigs, Ala. (22)
Mrs. Susie M. Herte, 1504 John Smith Ave., Columbus, Ga. (21) Epis.
Mrs. John H Young, Kentucky UCW - 910 E 1st St., Hopkinsville, Ky - 42240 (21)
Mrs. John E. Kirksey, Kentucky UCW, 715 N. 24th St Paducah, Ky. (21)
Mrs. Irene Wilson, Tuskegee, Ala. (21)
Mrs. Lillian D. Edwards, Route 2, Box 171, Tuskegee, Ala. 36083 (21)
Mrs. Herbert McAbee, 509 Pennwood Dr - Spartanburg, S. C. (21) UCW - 29301
Mrs. Ernestine W. Robinson, P.O. Box 236, St. George, S.C. (22) UCW 29477
Mrs. Willis A. Peck, 1624 Watson Blvd., Warner Robins (22) UCW 31093
Mrs. Marie Bolen UCW, 249 Caroline St., Daytona Beach, 32014 UCW - (21)
Mrs. Margaret Gibbs, 415 S. Campbell St., Daytona Beach 32014 UCW (21)
Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, 2751 Valley Heart Dr., N.W., 30318
Mrs. C. N. Richardson, 119 S.W. Clarrisa Rd., Jensen Beach, Fla. 33457 WCF
[redacted]
Mrs. Bessie Mack, New Smyrna Beach, Fla. (21) ~~WSCS~~ UCW
Mrs. A. R. Ivey, Box 692, New Smyrna Beach, 32069 (21) WSCS
Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey, 6780 S.W. 75 Terr., South Miami, Fla. (21) WSCS
Miss Nanine Iddings, 74 Wembley Rd., Asheville, N.C. 28804 (22) - (Presby)
Mrs. Florence I. Ryan, 74 Wembley Rd., Asheville, N.C. 28804 (22) Presby
Mrs. J. L. Bradley, 1500 Avenue "H" Ensley, Birmingham, 35218 (?) 21
Mrs. Ruby G. King, P.O. Box 161, Ashland, Ala. (21)
Mrs. Lowry Bowman, 106 Johnston Dr., Thomaston, Ga. 30286 (21) Presby.
Mrs. Tempie Ford Morris, Tallahassee, 716 Old Bainbridge Rd. WC (?) 21
Mrs. Alice Spearman, S.C. H. R., (22)
~~Mrs. Verna P. Pugh, 135 High St., Cleveland, Tenn. (22) (no lodging)~~ Cancelled.
Mrs. Gilbert H. Gragg, 104 Shotwell St., Bainbridge, 31717 (?lodging)
Mrs. James T. Blalock, Box 818, Venice, Fla. 33595 (21) WSCS
Mrs. Odessa Bankston, 1738 E. Broad, Athens (21) 30601
Mrs. J. Z. Watkins, 2124 Beverly Dr., Charlotte 28207 (21) WSCS
Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt, 5830 Creola Rd., Charlotte 28211 (21) WSCS

ATTENDANCE -2-

Mrs. William Bascom, 755 Ludie St., Montgomery, Ala. (21) AMEZ
Mrs. Cherry, Montgomery, (21) AMEZ
Mrs. Alta Irwin Greene, Rt. 1, Box 353, St. Augustine, Fla. 32084 (22)
Mrs. Rosebud H. Tillman, 2000 Oak St., Chattanooga, Tenn. (22 P.M.) 37401
Mrs. Elnaam Parker, Chattanooga, Tenn., (22 P.M.)
Miss Thelma Stevens 475 Riverside Drive, New York (21) WSCS – Single
~~Miss Clara Randall, 475 Riverside Dr., N.Y. (22) UCW – Single~~
Mrs. A. M. Weddington, Rt. 2 Hiram, Ga. (no lodging)
Mrs. Odie Broadnax, (no lodging) – Rt. 1 – Dallas, Ga. No lodging
Mrs. Lou Unis, 5260 N.E. 20th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale 33308 (21) Catholic)
Mrs. Murray Branch, Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, UCW (no lodging)
~~Mrs. W. E. Meares, 228, 206 Tranquil Ave., Charlotte 28209 (21) UCW~~
(3) & Mrs. Vera Foster, 520 Montgomery Rd., Tuskegee Inst.
Mrs. Chris Matheson, 528 S. E. First Ave., Gainesville, Fla. (21) UCW 32601
Mr. & Mrs. Clifford Durr, 2 Felder Avenue, Montg., Ala. (no lodging)
Mrs. ~~Florence B~~.Harry Newman, 726 Alvaredo St., Jackson (21) (Unitarian)
Mrs. Nellie C. Davis, 304½ Reynolds Ave., Evergreen, Ala. 36401 (22)
Mrs. J. T. Douglas, 908 Salem St., Greensboro, N. C. (?) – (21)
Mrs. Henry C. Collins, 517 LeGrand Pl., Montg. 36106 – (21)
Mrs. H. M. Russell, Box 1592, Morristown, Tenn. 37813 – (21)
MRS R. O. C. Green, 338 Marylon Dr., Bowling Green, Ky. 42101 (21) CWF
MRS Myra English, Rt. 2., Box 78A, Newton, Miss. 39345 – (22)
MRS. S. B. Kitchens, Lafayette - 30728 – No lodging
Mrs. Alice Hullaby, 1144 Portland Ave., Shreveport, La. – (22)
Mrs Niles C. Clark, Box 21, Waterloo S.C. 29384 – (22)
Mrs Sibley, Fla.
Mrs [illegible] Bell, 205 N. Memphis St., Holly Spgs. Miss.

(57)

51

(53)

3

# REGISTRATION LIST

ALABAMA:

BASCOM, Mrs. William, 755 Ludie St., Montgomery

✓BRADLEY, Mrs. J. L., 1500 Avenue "H", Ensley, Birmingham 35218

BRANCH, Mrs. Murray, Dexter Ave. Baptist Church, Montgomery

CHERRY, Mrs., Montgomery

✓Cunningham, Mrs Katherine, 844 Lamb ave. Sw. Birmingham (Not listed) Zip Code

✓COLLINS, Mrs. Henry C., 517 LeGrand Pl., Montgomery 36106

DAVIS, Mrs. Nellie C., 304½ Reynolds Ave., Evergreen, 36401

✓DURR, MR & MRS. Clifford, 2 Felder Ave., Montgomery 36104

EDWARDS, Mr[redacted] V. A., Route 2, Box 171, Tuskegee 36083

~~FOSTER, Mrs. Vera, 520 Montgomery Rd., Tuskegee Inst.~~

✓HOLLOWAY, Mrs. E. M., Ala. Industrical School, Mt. Meigs 36057

✓KING, Mrs. Ruby, P. O. Box 161, Ashland 36251

WILSON, Mrs. Irene, Tuskegee, 107 Moton St., T.I. 36088

✓Kelley, Hattie S., 100 Chamblee St. Tuskegee Inst.

✓FRANKlin, Mrs. Curtis L. 122 Moton St. T. I.

Send all Reports and any other infor. on Counts

to: MRS. Henry P. Erskine
1601 Big Cove Rd., S. E.
Huntsville, ALA. 35801

FLORIDA

✓BLALOCK, Mrs. James T., Box 818, Venice 33595

✓BOLEN, Mrs. Marie, 249 Caroline St., Daytona Beach 32014

✓BOUGHTON, Mrs. Herman, 6601 Brevity Lane, Miami Beach - 33141

✓GIBBS, Mrs. Margaret, 415 S. Campbell St., Daytona Beach 32014

✓GREEN, Mrs. Alta Irwin, Rt. 1, Box 353, St. Augustine 32084

IVY, Mrs. A. R., Box 692, New Smyrna Beach 32069

MACK, Mrs. Bessie, New Smyrna Beach

✓MARTIN, Mrs. G. H., 1611 S. E. Second St., Ft. Lauderdale ~~[illegible]~~ 33301

✓MATHESON, Mrs. Chris, 528 S. E. First Ave., Gainesville 32601

✓MORRIS, Mrs. Tempie F., 716 Old Bainbridge Rd., Tallahassee -32303

✓RICHARDSON, Mrs. C. N. 119 S.W. Clarrisa Rd., Jensen Beach 33457
✓Sibley. Mrs. Roger - Box 596 - Zephyrhills 33599
✓STALVEY, Mrs. Ben, 6780 S.W. 75th Terr., South Miami 33143

✓UNIS, Mrs. Lou, 5260 N.E. 20th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale 33308

✓~~BOWMAN, Lowry. 2001 - 18th W., Bradenton~~ Ok - 33505

GEORGIA:

✓ BANKSTON, Mrs. Odessa, 1738 E. Broad, Athens 30601

~~✓ BOWMAN, Mrs. Lowry, 106 Johnston Dr., Thomaston 30286~~ - Florida

✓ BROADNAX, Mrs. Odie, Route 1, Dallas - 30132

✓ Dunahoo, Mrs. Mark, Winder

~~GRAGG, Mrs. Gilbert, 104 Shotwell St., Bainbridge 31717~~

✓ HERTE, Mrs. Susie, 1504 John Smith Ave., Columbus 31903

✓ KITCHENS, Mrs. S. B., LaFayette

✓ PECK, Mrs. Willis, 1624 Watson Bolvd, Warner Robins 31093

~~[illegible], Mrs. Selma~~

✓ WEDDINGTON, Mrs. Annie Mae, Route 2, Hiram 30141

KENTUCKY:

GREEN, Mrs. R. O. C., 338 Marylan Drive, Bowling Green 42101

✓ KIRKSEY, Mrs. John, 715 N. 24th St., Paducah 42001

✓ YOUNG, Mrs. John H., 910 E. First St., Hopkinsville 42240

LOUISIANA:

✓HULLABY, Mrs. Alice 1144 Portland Ave., Shreveport 71103

MISSISSIPPI:

✓Bell, Mrs. Sweetie, 205 N. Memphis St., Holly Springs - 38635
✓ENGLISH, Mrs. Myra, Route 2, Box 78A, Newton 39340
✓NEWMAN, Mrs. Harry, 726 Alvaredo St., Jackson 39204
✓Horowitz, Michael, Univ of Miss Law School - Oxford 38677

NORTH CAROLINA:

✓BARNHARDT, Mrs. Leslie, 5830 Creola Rd., Charlotte 28211
DOUGLAS, Mrs. J. T., 908 Salem St., Greensboro
✓IDDINGS, Miss Nanine, 74 Wembley Rd., Asheville 28804
✓MEARES, Mrs. W. E., 206 Tranquil Ave., Charlotte 28209
✓RYAN, Mrs. Florence, 74 Wembley Rd., Asheville 28804
✓SHELLEY, Mrs. Ira C., P.O. Box 1524, Greensboro 27408
✓WATKINS, Mrs. J. Z., 2124 Beverly Dr., Charlotte 28207
WILSON, Mrs. Rufus Wilson, Burlington

SOUTH CAROLINA:

✓CLARK, Mrs. Niles, Box 21, Waterloo 29384

✓MCABEE, Mrs. Herbert, 509 Pennwood Dr., Spartanburg 29301

Cancelled
~~ROBINSON, Mrs. Ernes~~tine, P.O. Box 236, St. George 29477

✓SPEARMAN, Mrs. Alice, 1330 Laurel St., Columbia 29201

TENNESSEE:

✓PARKER, Mrs. Elnaam, Chattanooga - 2524 Williams St., 37404

~~PUGH, Mrs. Verna P., 135 High St., Cleveland~~ Cancelled

✓RUSSELL, Mrs. H. M., Box 1592, Morristown 37813

✓Tillman, Mrs Rosebud, 2000 Oak St., Chattanooga. 37404

NEW YORK:

~~RANDALL, Miss Claire, 475 Riverside Dr. New York 10027 UCH~~

✓STEVENS, Miss Thelma, 475 Riverside Dr., New York 10027 WSCS

# REGISTRATION LIST

## ALABAMA:

BASCOM, Mrs. William, 755 Ludie St., Montgomery

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CHERRY, Mrs., Montgomery

COLLINS, Mrs. Henry C., 517 LeGrand Pl., Montgomery 36106

DAVIS, Mrs. Nellie C., 304½ Reynolds Ave., Evergreen, 36401

DURR, MR & MRS. Clifford, 2 Felder Ave., Montgomery

EDWARDS, Mrs. Lillian, Route 2, Box 171, Tuskegee 36083

FOSTER, Mrs. Vera, 520 Montgomery Rd., Tuskegee Inst.

HOLLOWAY, Mrs. E. M., Ala. Industrical School, Mt. Meigs

KING, Mrs. Ruby, P. O. Box 161, Ashland

WILSON, Mrs. Irene, Tuskegee

## FLORIDA

BLALOCK, Mrs. James T., Box 818, Venice 33595

BOLEN, Mrs. Marie, 249 Caroline St., Daytona Beach 32014

BOUGHTON, Mrs. Herman, 6601 Brevity Lane, Miami Beach

GIBBS, Mrs. Margaret, 415 S. Campbell St., Daytona Beach 32014

GREEN, Mrs. Alta Irwin, Rt. 1, Box 353, St. Augustine 32084

IVY, Mrs. A. R., Box 692, New Smyrna Beach 32069

MACK, Mrs. Bessie, New Smyrna Beach

MARTIN, Mrs. G. H., 1611 S. E. Second St., Ft. Lauderdale

MATHESON, Mrs. Chris, 528 S. E. First Ave., Gainesville 32601

MORRIS, Mrs. Tempie F., 716 Old Bainbridge Rd., Tallahassee

RICHARDSON, Mrs. C. N. 119 S.W. Clarrisa Rd., Jensen Beach 33457

Sibley, Mrs.
STALVEY, Mrs. Ben, 6780 S.W. 75th Terr., South Miami

UNIS, Mrs. Lou, 5260 N.E. 20th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale 33308

GEORGIA:

BANKSTON, Mrs. Odessa, 1738 E. Broad, Athens 30601
BOWMAN, Mrs. Lowry, 106 Johnston Dr., Thomaston 30286
BROADNAX, Mrs. Odie, Route 1, Dallas
GRAGG, Mrs. Gilbert, 104 Shotwell St., Bainbridge 31717
HERTE, Mrs. Susie, 1504 John Smith Ave., Columbus
KITCHENS, Mrs. S. B., LaFayette
PECK, Mrs. Willis, 1624 Watson Bolvd, Warner Robins 31093
WEDDINGTON, Mrs. Annie Mae, Route 2, Hiram

KENTUCKY:

GREEN, Mrs. R. O. C., 338 Marylan Drive, Bowling Green 42101
KIRKSEY, Mrs. John, 715 N. 24th St., Paducah
YOUNG, Mrs. John H., 910 E. First St., Hopkinsville 42240

**LOUISIANA:**

HULLABY, Mrs. Alice 1144 Portland Ave., Shreveport

**MISSISSIPPI:**

Bell, Mrs. Sweetie, 205 N. Memphis St., Holly Springs
ENGLISH, Mrs. Myra, Route 2, Box 78A, Newton 39340
NEWMAN, Mrs. Harry, 726 Alvaredo St., Jackson

**NORTH CAROLINA:**

BARNHARDT, Mrs. Leslie, 5830 Creola Rd., Charlotte 28211
DOUGLAS, Mrs. J. T., 908 Salem St., Greensboro
IDDINGS, Miss Nanine, 74 Wembley Rd., Asheville 28804
MEARES, Mrs. W. E., 206 Tranquil Ave., Charlotte 28209
RYAN, Mrs. Florence, 74 Wembley Rd., Asheville 28804
SHELLEY, Mrs. Ira C., P.O. Box 1524, Greensboro
WATKINS, Mrs. J. Z., 2124 Beverly Dr., Charlotte 28207
WILSON, Mrs. Rufus Wilson, Burlington

### SOUTH CAROLINA:

CLARK, Mrs. Niles, Box 21, Waterloo 29384

MCABEE, Mrs. Herbert, 509 Pennwood Dr., Spartanburg 29301

ROBINSON, Mrs. Ernestine, P.O. Box 236, St. George 29477

SPEARMAN, Mrs. Alice, 1330 Laurel St., Columbia

### TENNESSEE:

PARKER, Mrs. Elnaam, Chattanooga - 2524 Williams St., 37404

~~PUGH, Mrs. Verna P., 135 High St., Cleveland~~ Cancelled.

RUSSELL, Mrs. H. M., Box 1592, Morristown 37813

### NEW YORK:

RANDALL, Miss Claire, 475 Riverside Dr. New York 10027 UCW

STEVENS, Miss Thelma, 475 Riverside Dr., New York 10027 WSCS

**MARCH 21** - Some of these may be late arrivals

**SINGLES**

STEVENS, Miss Thelma - New York

**SUITES**

Tilly, Mrs. M. E. - Atlanta, Ga.

RUSSELL, Mrs. H. M. - Morristown, Tennessee
~~STALVEY, Mrs. Ben - South Miami, Fla.~~
CLARK, Mrs. Niles C. - Waterloo, S. [illegible].

**DOUBLES** - Roommates

SHELLEY, Mrs. Ira - Greensboro, N. C.
MEARES, Mrs. W. E. - Charlotte, N. C.

MCABEE, Mrs. Herbert - Spartanburg, S. C.
BOWMAN, Mrs. Lowry - Thomaston, Georgia

KING, Mrs. Ruby - Ashland, Alabama
~~PUGH, Mrs. Verna P - Cleveland, Tenn.~~ - Cancelled.
DAVIS, Mrs Nellie C., Evergreen, ALA.

MATHESON, Mrs. Chris - Gainesville, Fla.
STALVEY, Mrs. Ben - South Miami, Fla.

COLLINS, Mrs. Henry C. - Montgomery, Ala.
UNIS, Mrs. Lou - Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

March 21

DOUBLES - Roommates

GREEN, Mrs. R. O. C., Bowling Green, Kentucky
NEWMAN, Mrs. Harry, Jackson, Mississippi

SIBLEY, Mrs. - Florida
BLALOCK, Mrs. James T., Venice, Forida

BARNHARDT, Mrs. Leslie, Charlotte, N. C.
WATKINS, Mrs. J. Z., Charlotte, N. C.

IVEY, Mrs. A. R., New Smyrna Beach, Fla.
MACK, Mrs. Bessie, New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

BOLEN, Mrs. Marie, Daytona Beach, Fla.
GIBBS, Mrs. Margaret, Daytona Beach, Fla.

BOUGHTON, Mrs. Herman, Miami Beeach, Fla.
MARTIN, Mrs. G. H., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

KIRKSEY, Mrs. John, Paducah, Ky.
YOUNG, Mrs. John, Hopkinsville, Kentucky

DOUGLAS, Mrs. J. T., Greensboro, North Carolina
WILSON, Mrs. Rufus, Burlington, N. C.

BRADLEY, Mrs. J. L., Birmingham, Ala.
HEITE, Mrs. Susie, Columbus, Ga.

BANKSTON, Mrs. Odessa, Athens, Ga.
MORRIS, Mrs. Tempie F., Tallahassee

CHERRY, Mrs. , Montgomery, Ala.
BASCOM, Mrs. William, Montgomery, Ala.

MARCH 21 and/or March 22

DOUBLES - Roommates

SPEARMAN, Mrs. Alice, Columbia, S. C.
ROBINSON, Mrs. Ernestine, St. George~~s~~, S. C.

PEEKER, Mrs. R. L., Chattanooga, Tenn.
TILLMAN, Mrs. Rosebud, Chattanooga, Tenn.

RYAN, Mrs. Florence - Asheville, N. C.
IDDINGS, Miss Nanine, Asheville, N. C.

PECK, Mrs. Willis, Warner Robins, Ga.
RICHARDSON, Mrs. C. N., Jensen Beach, Fla.

GREENE, Mrs. Alta, St. Augustine, Fla.
FOSTER, Mrs. Vera, Tuskegee, Ala.

HULLABY, Mrs. Alice, Shreveport, La.
EDWARDS, Mrs. Lillian, Tuskegee, Ala.

BELL, Mrs. Sweetie, Holly Springs, Miss.
ENGLISH, Mrs. Myra, Newton, Miss.

HOLLOWAY, Mrs. E. M., Mt. Meigs, Ala.
WILSON, Mrs. Irene, Tuskegee, Ala.

## Local Registration

ADLER, Mrs. Howard, 1322 Brookforest Dr., Atlanta

ANDERSON, Mrs. Gertrude E., Box 334, Atlanta University, Atlanta 30314

ANDERSON, Mrs. Leon, 1823 Tiger Flowers Dr., SW, Atlanta 30314

BEARDSLEE, Mrs. W. A., 1728 Vickers Cir., Decatur Ga. 30030

BOWEN, Mrs. J. W. E., 1197 Fountain Dr.,SW, Atlanta 30314

BROWN, Mrs. Edw.., 499 Emory Cir., NE, Atlanta 30307

CANTOR, Mrs. Betty, 41 Exchange Pl., SE, Atlanta 30303

CLARK, Mrs. W.H., 1871 Windermere Dr., NE, Atlanta 30324

DODD, Mrs. W.W., 3377 Peachtree rd.,N.E., Atlanta 30306

FOWLER, Mrs. Newton, 251 E. Parkwood Rd., Decatur 30030

GOLDEN, Mrs. John, 1140 Rosedale Rd, NE, Atlanta 30306

GUNNING, Mrs. Geo. J., 17 Demorest Ave., NE, Atlanta 30305

JACKSON, Mrs. Cameron, 38 Hightower Rd.,NW, Atlanta

JOHNSON, Mrs. Newton C., 2596 Hogan Rd., East Point 30044

JONES, Mrs. W.H., 632 Montevista St., SW

KIRKLAND, Mrs. Byron, 1159 REeder Cir., NE, Atlanta 30306

KING, Mrs. M.L. Jr., 234 Sunset,NW, ATlanta 30314

MUCHNICK, Mrs. Samuel, 1229 Beech Valley Rd., NE, Atlanta 30306

Parks, Mrs. Eva, 502 Rockwell St. SW, Atlanta 30310

PATTERSON, Mrs. Jack, 2850 Ridgewood Rd., NW, Atlanta 30327

PATTERSON, Mrs. Fred, 2959 Andrews Dr., NW, Atlanta 30305

PATTON, Mrs. John, 1745 W. Wesley Rd. NW, Atlanta 30309

PAULEY, Mrs. Frances, 52 Fairlie St. NW, Atlanta 30303

POTTER Mrs. Sadie W., 38 Hightower Rd., NW, Atlanta

RICHARDSON, Mrs. Harry, 671 Beckwith st. SW, Atlanta 30314

RINZLER, Mrs. Stanley, 115 Biscayne Dr. NW, Atlanta 30309

SHOEMAKER, Mrs. Thos. , Hillpine, NE

SHULHAFER, Mrs. Phil E., 2626 Dellwood Dr., NW, Atlanta 30305

SLOTON, Mrs. Peggy, 1135 Norwich, NE, Atlanta 30324

SOLOMON, Mrs. Marshall, Apt. B-2, 3399 Buford Hwy. NE, Atlanta 30329

VERNON, Mrs. Marie, Atlanta University, Atlanta 30314

WEATHERSPOOL, Mrs. W.W., 2751 Valley Heart Dr. NW, Atlanta 30318

WERNER, Mrs. Stewart, 50 Whitehall St., SW, Atlanta 30303

WILEN, Mrs. I., 915 Berkshire Rd., NE, Atlanta 30324

March 29, 1967

Mr. Clifford Durr
2 Felder Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Durr:

We are very grateful to you for sharing your time and your knowledge with the women of the Fellowship of the Concerned. They were very appreciative and so am I.

Please send us your expense account--which we should have gotten from you when you were with us.

The women will always remember the Durr's.

With the best of wishes to you and sincere and hardy thanks to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30322

April 6, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Five Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am enclosing for you the information which we discussed by telephone this morning. This material includes two background papers by Peter Barton Hutt, a Washington, D. C. attorney, on the legal aspects of the public alcoholic problem, a paper by Mr. Richard Tatham on the impact of the court decision on the District of Columbia, the three reports which we have issued up to this time on our local Emory University-Vocational Rehabilitation Project, and a copy of the comprehensive community plan for the chronic alcoholic court offender which was recently developed by our own Alcohol Project and the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc.

We hope that some of this material will be helpful to you and your group in your deliberations. Please do not hesitate to let us know if we can be of any particular assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Bruce Herrin

W. Bruce Herrin, Assistant Director
Emory University-Vocational Rehabilitation Alcohol Project
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 304
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

WBH:da

Enclosures

**Board of Missions of The Methodist Church**

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK
FOURTEENTH FLOOR
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027
AREA CODE 212
RIVERSIDE 9-0700

WOMAN'S DIVISION
DOROTHY McCONNELL

April 13, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

As you know, I never prepare manuscripts for speeches -- only outlines and notes! I have therefore reluctantly put into manuscript form the substance of what I might have said. I am not sure its worth using in your report. Discard it if you wish. I have no pride of authorship!

One paragraph, the second, you might wish "to edit out," but that paragraph must stay in! You are free to edit at other points!

We are in the awful throes of spring executive. Life is too pressed for comfort.

My love and a grateful heart always for your great leadership.

Sincerely,

Thelma
Thelma Stevens
Assistant General Secretary
Section of Christian Social Relations

TS:ms
Enc.

April 17, 1967

Mr. Henry H. Bucher, Jr.
Field Secretary
University Christian Movement
Roome 758
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Mr. Bucher:

It has always been the policy of the Fellowship of the Concerned never to reveal the names and addresses of those attending the workshop. The participants come from all over the eleven Southern States--some from rural areas, some from small towns, and some from metropolitan cities, but all may come with the assurance that their names will not be made public. Most of them, I'm sure, would suffer no reprisals but just to be sure that no one could be hurt we do not make public our attendance list.

However, I am sending the names and addresses of the national offices from whom we secure our list for invitations.

Best wishes to you and the University Christian Movement.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

university
christian
movement ROOM 758 475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10027 TELEPHONE: (212) 870-2366

April 6, 1967

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In a recent trip to Atlanta, I accompanied Rev. E.M. Brown to a portion of your meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. While I was impressed by the seriousness of your approach to the problems of justice, I was unfortunately unable to attend all of your meetings. Mrs. E.M. Brown suggested that I write you for a list of the delegates present so that we may put them in contact with some of the university community in the South with similar concerns.

Very cordially,

Henry H Bucher, Jr.

Henry H. Bucher, Jr.
Field Secretary

HHB:ja

CABLE-AMER UCMOV NEW YORK
affiliated with the world student christian federation and pax romana

April 17, 1967

Mrs. Willis A. Peck
1624 Watson Boulevard
Warner Robins, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Peck:

First of all, I want to thank you for your letter.

Mr. John Boone is a wonderful person and we are glad that he was appreciated by our Fellowship group. I told him of your interest in the Negro colleges and you felt it would be good for them to have him as a trustee of one of them. He liked the compliment you padi him but said he could not qualify.

Have you had time since you were here to look closely at your courts. I feel sure all is good at Warner Robins but I doubt that it is in your Circuit Court, held in Perry--your County Seat. As you know, the circuit courts are convened twice a year--Spring and Fall.

We are endeavoring to make a workbook out of the workshop proceedings held here March 22-23. You will receive a copy.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

MRS. H. M. RUSSELL
President
Box 1592
MORRISTOWN, TENNESSEE 37814

May 3, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of April 26 whcih I found upon my return from Birmingham Monday night. I have written many "mental notes" to you since the March Workshop to thank you for the experience you provided for us. When I leave home, my "secretary" leaves with me and returns only when I return, so I have diffuculty getting stamps on the mental notes.

Bishop Herbert Welch answered Mr. Linkletter's question re "the greatest Christian virtue" ~~was:~~ "Compassion! I don't mean pity! Pity looks down; compassion looks across - person to person. Pity is as cold as sea water. Compassion is as warm as fresh milk."

My best wishes to you and appreciation for you.

Sincerely,

Frankie Russell

Mrs. H. M. Russell

Southern , Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. A 30303
522-87

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

May 4, 1967

Dear Friends:

As many of you know, the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned was held at the Atlantan Hotel on March 22-23.

The general subject was -- "Procedures of Criminal Justice In the Southern Region: Correction or Defection." As the hours went by we so committed ourselves "to right the wrongs" that it seemed necessary to make this workbook, based on what transpired in those two days.

The tile just had to be "A Charge To Keep We Have." Miss Thelma Stevens gives us our frontis piece. Please study it -- pages 1-3.

Page 4, we"charged" ourselves by a unanimous vote. We must keep this trust.

The workshop was based on the President's message to Congress in his "Safe Streets and Crime Control." The best summary of this we could find was in Time magazine, February 17th edition. We are most grateful to Time, Inc. for giving us permission to have 150 off-set copies made. See page 5, "To Redeem the Worst, To Better the Best." Read the "startling facts," 7,000,000 people come into contact with criminal justice each year. Fifteen-year-olds commit more serious crimes than any other group, etc.

Pages 6-7 gives the report of the discussion groups. "Behold the Turtle, He makes progress only when he sticks his neck." Stick your neck out.

Pages 8-10, "Opportunities for service in the process of criminal justice" calls for visits to courts and is followed by the "observers program" given to us by the Vice-President of the League of Women Voters of the U.S. and it gives us a pattern of courtesy as we sit in the courts.

Pages 12-13 refers again to the Time summary. We read that "one-third of all arrests--2,000,000--are for drunkeness." Mr. Bruce Herrin gives us some hoepful signs. Courts of Appeals in the District of Columbia and North Carolina have ruled that alcohol is an illness and "it would constitute cruel punishment" for a sick person to be convicted and punished. Here we have a big job to do. Let's feel it is another "Charge to Keep" and talk to judges and people about these decisions.

On page 14 you will see that there are films you may use.

We must surely remember, at all times, "A Charge to Keep We Have."

You will get much from the panel discussions. Keep the workbook for bedside reading -- and rise in the morning to get busy "Righting the Wrongs."

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

+501
PHONE 563-[illegible]

Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
~~CENTRAL~~ S.E. JURISDICTION
SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

MRS. J. W. ROBINSON
P. O. BOX 236
ST. GEORGE, S. C.

My Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Since your letter of Sept. 25, I have been hospitalized, and now that I have been home for a few days, I thought it was best to write and let you know.

Presently I am unable to say that I will be strong enough to attend the meeting, but the Doctor advises complete rest for this period of recovery.

I sincerely appreciate the privilege of being asked to attend, and regret with all my heart that cannot be there. May God bless you to have a most successful meeting.

Sincerely,
Ernestine W. Robinson

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Our D.C.C.W. president Mrs. Frances England just passed this letter on to me and ask me to write you and see if it would be possible for me to attend the Work shop of "The Fellowship of the Concerned" we are sorry to be so late but our Community Affairs Commission Chairman Sister Mary Reparata was moved to another location and had to resign her Office and I was appointed to take her place. I am sure I would learn much from this meeting. Would it be possible for the Vice Chairman to attend also with expenses paid we would have to drive down on the 22, please let me know as soon as you can. Mrs England sends her best regards.

Sincerely

Mrs. Thomas Albright
Route 1
Smyrna, S.C. 29743

Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman

3401 Brookwood Court, Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs Tilly,

As always The meeting of the fellowship of The Concern set a lot in motion which will surely produce constructive results. If anything this 25th Anniversary set an all-time record. Please accept my heartfelt expression of both appreciation and admiration. We shall eagerly await the conference findings.

Please ask Mrs. Howard to mail me the husbands first name or initials and the mailing address of Mrs. Mildred Baker of Owensboro, Ky. who was my

(over)

roommate and a talented delightful person.

Again, my "Thanks" to you and in anticipation of seeing you at The SKC annual meeting.

Sincerely,

Dia D. Spearman

Saturday
November second

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

If we are in the country I will be more than delighted to come and will look forward to it. Mrs. John Martin of the United Church of Christ, Woodley Road would be a fine addition, she is a lovely young woman and very active. She may have some other young women to suggest, we are so delighted when the young women begin to take over. Her husband has the only integrated Church in Montgomery. The Churchwomen United is now integrated and that is ENTIRELY due to Olive Andrews who has done it ~~June 13, 1968~~ single handed and made a great success of it. She really does deserve to have some honor paid to her for her work, I wish we could do it. She has showed so much love, so much tact and so much hard work.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Durr

Virginia Durr

---

Dear Friend:

This is to give you advance notice.

The Fellowship of the Concerned will have its annual session on October 23-24 at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., Atlanta. Please put these dates on your calendar.

The subject this year will be "Human Rights." As you know, 1968 is "Human Rights Year" the world around.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

# 'Justice, Justice, Shall ye Pursue . . .'

*by* **NICHOLAS deB. KATZENBACH**
*Acting Attorney General of the U. S.*

**INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO**

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# FOREWORD

by

**JACK CONWAY**
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
INDUSTRIAL UNION
DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

TWO thousand years ago the Roman philosopher, Cicero, said, "The good of the people is the chief law."

It is concern for the "good of the people" which permeates this address by Acting Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach delivered before the Conference on Extension of Legal Services to the Poor.

His concern is humane; his ideas are practical.

He suggests that communities should include extension of legal services to the poor in their anti-poverty programs.

He calls for "increased involvement of the legal profession in the war against poverty."

He sees "a new breed of lawyers . . . emerging, dedicated to using the law as an instrument of orderly and constructive social change."

And, he adds, ". . . we are beginning to see the growth of new forms of organizations to provide legal service to the poor."

FROM my own experience with the development of the community action programs in the war against poverty, I know that citizen involvement is essential.

The war against poverty must be a massive attack that moves along all fronts with the same urgency as an army of liberation.

In order to achieve the profound social changes necessary to wipe out poverty, we must commit the moral force of our entire society.

We must become involved. We must have what Mr. Katzenbach calls "that willingness to stand up for the poor and to help the poor stand up for themselves."

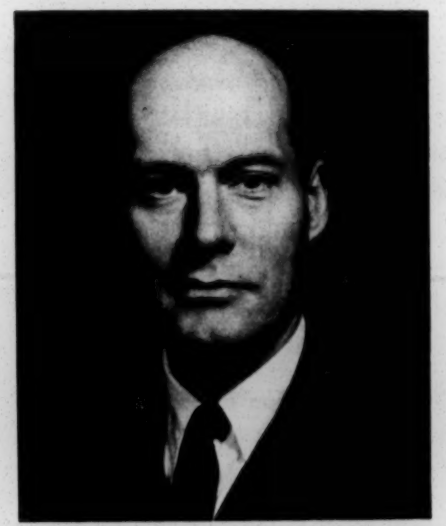
This address by Acting Attorney General Katzenbach teems with exciting, socially creative ideas.

It should be read by all thoughtful persons who are courageously involving themselves in a tough fight—the war against poverty.

# 'Justice, Justice, Shall ye Pursue...'

**An Address by**

**Acting Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach to the Conference on Extension of Legal Services to the Poor, Washington, D. C., November 12, 1964.**



IT IS a pleasure for me to join today with such a distinguished group.

And, in view of the general importance of the subject that brings us here, I am pleased to see that this group consists of experts in administration, sociology, welfare, social work and other fields—and not just lawyers.

You may, as a result, be able to get something done. Thomas Jefferson once had occasion to observe that for "one hundred and fifty lawyers (to) do business together is not to be expected."

But it is fit that this group includes both lawyers and the others of you who are expert in the broader fields of social service.

For ours is a time in which we are experiencing not an expanded sense of charity, but what is really an expanding sense of justice.

This expanding sense of justice has, in the past two years, resulted in a series of advances in our attitude toward justice for the poor:

THE Supreme Court's decision in the Gideon case established the right of poor defendants to have attorneys appointed for them in state cases.

The recently enacted Criminal Justice Act established standards for representation in federal courts which had been sought unsuccessfully for 25 years.

The National Bail Conference last spring already has prompted 60 bail reform projects or studies.

And a new Office of Criminal Justice is just beginning its broad-ranging work in the Department of Justice.

All of these developments demonstrate a growing national concern for the legal rights of the poor. So far, that concern has focussed on the rights of a poor person accused of a crime.

Now, the concern is extending beyond the confines of criminal law. And this is as it should be.

Hopelessness and poverty do not observe neat jurisdictional lines between civil and criminal.

INDEED, there is irony in our devoting great attention and substantial resources to give legal help to poor people when they are accused of a crime, but failing to provide such help *until* that point.

Certainly our concern for the indigent accused is not misplaced. But it must not become exclusive.

We must be concerned with the jail sentence which a poor defendant might or might not receive.

But we must be equally concerned with the broader difficulties of the 20 percent of our population which is, in Attorney General Kennedy's phrase, serving a life sentence of poverty.

It is justice, rather than charity, which calls on us to see to it that the law and the lawyer are involved in the effort to reverse that life sentence.

I am sure there is little quarrel with such a high-minded solution. I am sure all lawyers—and all citizens—subscribe unanimously to the relevant platitudes.

The interesting aspect of this problem is how little it is understood to be a problem in the first place.

When I described this conference to one acquaintance and explained that it did not refer to attorneys for indigent defendants, he asked—well-meaning—what then, was this conference about, helping poor people do things like prepare wills? His question is not to be scoffed at.

MICHAEL HARRINGTON has aptly described the millions living in poverty in this country as the invisible poor.

It is no less certain that the problems of the poor which a lawyer can help solve are so far outside the experience of most of us that they are invisible problems.

But for the poor person, living in helplessness, they are overpowering.

Most of us have little contact with welfare laws or with housing codes aimed at rat infestation or with minimum wage laws or with protections against usurious loans or instalment purchase contracts.

And even if we did have that contact, we are equipped as articulate, educated citizens to deal with such matters.

To us, laws and regulations are protections and guides, established for our benefit, and for us to use.

But to the poor, they are a hostile maze, established as harassment, at all costs to be avoided.

CONSIDER, for example, what happened to five men in upstate New York in January of last year (1963).

For six months, they had participated faithfully in a work program for unemployed fathers whose families were receiving public assistance.

But on January 30, they refused to carry out their day's assignment. Their reason? It was near zero temperature and the task was to cut brush along a country road where the snow was waist-deep.

The five men offered to do different work—indeed, they requested, to do so.

But they were sent home and reported to the district attorney, who secured their conviction for "a willful act designed to interfere with the proper administration of public assistance and care."

They were sentenced to terms of four to eight months. It took until this past May to have the convictions reversed by New York's highest court.

THIS reversal did not just happen. It took extensive work by two lawyers provided by the American Civil Liberties Union.

It will take the extensive work of many more lawyers—and laymen—to right the wrongs which we can prevent but which the poor cannot.

For there are thousands of other examples, less dramatic perhaps, but equally unjust and equally demoralizing, which occur every day, throughout the country.

There is the case of the man caught up in debts who could have gotten a clean start with counseling and assistance in going into bankruptcy.

He did, finally, receive legal assistance. A defense attorney was appointed to represent him after he committed a petty offense. He wanted to be arrested so that his family would then become eligible for welfare.

There are large numbers of poor people who discover that they have a binding obligation to pay a finance company for furniture never delivered or for a TV set that never worked.

There are large numbers whose cars or washing machines are repossessed after months of payments—who have no idea they are entitled to the return of their equity.

There are large numbers whose public assistance is reduced or revoked—who have no concept of their rights of appeal.

THESE are the people on whose behalf President Johnson has undertaken the war against poverty.

These are the people whose problems constitute the new area of public concern—indeed the new area of law—with which we are dealing at this conference.

To be sure these are not new problems. It is our appreciation of them that is new.

There has been long and devoted service to the legal problems of the poor by legal aid societies and public defenders in many cities.

But, without disrespect to this important work, we cannot translate our new concern into successful action simply by providing more of the same.

There must be new techniques, new services, and new forms of interprofessional cooperation to match our new interest.

Legal scholarship is beginning to enter this new field—to analyze the rights of welfare recipients, of instalment purchasers, of people afflicted by slum housing, crime, and despair.

There are signs, too, that a new breed of lawyers is emerging, dedicated to using the law as an instrument of orderly and constructive social change.

THE Law Students Civil Rights Research Council which previously focussed on discrimination is now expanding its area of concern to include the legal problems of the poor.

Some of the best law schools—Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia—are adjusting their curricula so that, for instance, administrative law deals not only with the SEC but also with ADC.

Experimental internship programs like those run by Georgetown Law Center are beginning to infuse academic training with experience drawn from the reality of life, rather than the disembodied "facts" of appellate decisions.

Finally, we are beginning to see the growth of new forms of organizations to provide legal service to the poor.

The Committee on Group Legal Services of the California Bar Association has just produced a report proposing a massive revision of the rules governing group legal practice.

The Legal Aid Committee of the Judicial Conference here in Washington has just given unanimous approval to a proposal for neighborhood law firms to supplement the services of the lawyers' referral service, legal aid and the public defender agency.

Similar plans are underway in New Haven, Los Angeles and Boston.

Other communities planning comprehensive anti-poverty programs can be expected to include similar provision for the extension of legal services to the poor.

And the Office of Economic Opportunity has indicated a willingness to support such programs, both as part of a community action program and also as a separate research and demonstration project undertaken by law schools, bar associations and other institutions.

With new resources available, and with the increased involvement of the legal profession in the war against poverty, we can anticipate a rapid acceleration in the extension of legal services for the poor.

Your meeting here this week should provide a major impetus to this movement.

ONE of the threshold problems in this new area is simply to make rights known. Laws do little good unless people know about them. For a poor person to hold rights in theory satisfies only the theory.

We have to begin asserting those rights—and help the poor assert those rights. Unknown, unasserted rights are no rights at all.

Second, even if rights are known, they can provide and protect little if they are entangled in a maze of technicality, detail, and subsections.

Faced with such complexity, even the informed poor are given the choice of walking through life with a lawyer at their side, or surrendering to the "can't fight city hall" philosophy.

Third, the protection of the rights of the poor depends on advocacy.

If the poor are to be treated with fairness and with dignity, their side must be presented fully and forcibly.

There must be lawyers from all parts of the law, not merely from legal aid societies willing to represent the poor man in trouble.

And fourth, we must generate an understanding that law alone is no answer.

If we thought that courts were the place to resolve every dispute, we should be devoting our attention not to providing legal services for the poor, but to immediately finding thousands of judges for our courts.

THE realization of rights in our society is only ultimately—and inefficiently —achieved in courts.

We do well to recall the late Karl Llewellyn's description of the right to obtain damages for breach of contract:

> *"That right could rather more accurately be phrased somewhat as follows: If the other party does not perform as agreed, you can sue, and if you have a fair lawyer, and nothing goes wrong with your witnesses or the jury, and you give up four or five days of time and some ten to thirty percent of the proceeds, and wait two to twenty months, you will probably get a judgment for a sum considerably less than what the performance would have been worth—which, if the other party is solvent and has not secreted his assets, you can in further due course collect with six percent interest for delay."*

Our legal system works because litigation is the exception, not the rule. For rights to be worth anything, they must be honored—without lawyers.

COURTS are not the only forums in which rights are adjudicated.

There are administrative proceedings, there are dealings with landlords, merchants, social workers, and welfare officials—with all the people whose decisions can deeply change the lives of the poor.

It is in these areas, far more often than in the courts, that the poor person needs a counselor and an advocate.

You and I, in our daily lives, act as our own advocates. The poor do not. They concede defeat. They fear to argue because they fear retaliation.

The poor need advocates, not simply to present their side of the story but to give them hope, to demonstrate that the law is not an enemy, but a guardian, and that public officials are not their masters, but their servants.

And this is a function which can and must be filled not only by lawyers, but by concerned laymen. It does not take a lawyer to right every wrong. It does not even take professional training.

It takes only a human being with the capacity to recognize and respond to injustice.

AS AN example, let me recall the case on the West Coast of a woman with seven children, supported by welfare. A fire destroyed the roof of their house. The woman was too poor to move or repair the damage.

The response of the welfare agency was to cut off her welfare payments. She was living, they said, in unsuitable housing.

It does not take a lawyer to react to such a determination—and it did not.

A young woman who heard about this case took it upon herself to become an advocate—to go to the welfare authorities and indignantly ask what was the legal authority for the suspension of welfare.

The welfare check was issued immediately.

It is this kind of example which we must follow, and inspire in others. It is this kind of problem which can be solved without a law degree.

Not every injury requires a surgeon; not every injustice requires an attorney.

The need is for a spirit and a system of legal *first*-aid. We need more people like the young woman I just described.

We need what is, in effect, a new profession—a profession of advocates for the poor, made up of human beings from all professions, committed to helping others who are in trouble.

That job is too big—and, I would add, too important—to be left only to lawyers.

Until we can achieve that kind of broad involvement, that willingness to stand up for the poor and to help the poor stand up for themselves, old wrongs will go unredressed and new wrongs will occur.

And neither the poverty nor the injustice suffered by the poor will be remedied.

THE aim of the anti-poverty program, after all, is not simply to put money in people's pockets.

It is to put hope in their hearts and pride in their step.

President Johnson has described the anti-poverty program as one which "keeps faith with and puts faith in the dignity and capacity of the individual."

There is no more essential ingredient of such dignity than justice—not only justice in our courts, administered by judges and by lawyers, but justice in our society, with each of us playing a part.

The Hebrew prophets spoke not to lawyers alone when they commanded: "*Justice, justice, shall ye pursue.*"

*For Additional Copies, Please Write:*

INFORMATION CENTER
INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

PUBLICATION NO. 59

Printed in U.S.A.

DECEMBER 1964

# WORKSHOP

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

# PROCEDURES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE SOUTHERN REGION:

## CORRECTION OR DEFECTION

ATLANTAN HOTEL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA MARCH 22-23, 1967

The use of Rodin's "La Cathedrale"
on the cover is by permission of
The Philadelphia Museum of Art.

A WORKSHOP -

Is a place of saw and plane
and saw dust and shavings on the floor-
the leavings from rough things made smooth;-
of square and rule,
with which things not true to line are tested and
made straight;
and a workman in overalls, not afraid to soil his hands
as he bends to his task to perfect something beautiful-
and useful out of that which may have been rough
and plain --
But all done in the service of humanity.

In this spirit, we may have our workshop.
It means hard work, - not afraid to handle things not liked,
to probe deep with chisel and auger to uncover conditions
in our hearts and elsewhere;
to make rough places be saw dust and shavings;
to use the square and rule to straighten conditions now
all awry
that we may make something beautiful out of that
which has been wrong and unlovely-
And all done in the service of humanity

--Dorothy Tilly

From --

Text of President Johnson's Special Message

to Congress on Crime in United States

## WILLINGNESS TO CHANGE

"So long as perfunctory, mass-production methods prevail in many lower courts, so long as scandalous conditions exist in many jails--where, in 1965, 100,000 children were held in adult jails, and where attempts to rehabilitate are almost nonexistent--we cannot achieve full public confidence in the system of criminal justice.

"What is required of that system is a profound self-analysis, the willingness to change, and a massive effort to:

"Improve the caliber and training of law enforcement, judicial and corrections officials.

"Strengthen the capability of police to detect crimes and apprehend those who commit them.

"Extend the range and quality of treatment services.

"Make full use of advanced scientific methods in the courtroom, to reduce frustrating and unfair delays and to make available to the sentencing judge all necessary information about the defendant.

"Providing better counsel for juveniles and for adults who cannot afford to provide their own...."

# WORSHIP SERVICE

## 10:00 A.M. - March 22

Worship Leaders - Mrs. Martin L. King, Jr.
Mrs. W. H. Clark

SOLO - HOW GREAT THOU ART!

CALL TO WORSHIP --

We go together on a Spiritual Adventure, an age-old Spiritual Adventure pioneered by Amos, Micah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Isaiah, Hosea, and Jesus. We recognize Freedom's Legacy:

Amos: Justice and Righteousness.

Hosea: Justice and Righteousness tempered with Compassionate Love.

Isaiah: Justice and Righteousness with Promises to the Obedient.

John: Justice and Righteousness with Repentance.

Jesus: Justice and Righteousness - Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself.

Let us enter into the Great Adventure with Great Expectancy of the Great Spiritual Value it can be. God trusts us. We will not fail Him.

Again I saw all the oppressions that are practiced under the sun. And beheld, the tears of the oppressed and they had no one to comfort them! On the side of the oppressors there was power, and there was no one to comfort them!

ECCLESIASTES 4:1

Justice is turned back,

And righteousness stands afar off,

for truth has fallen in the public squares

and righteousness cannot enter.

The Lord saw it and it displeased Him

that there was no justice. ISAIAH 50:14-16

HYMN - THE VOICE OF GOD IS CALLING - Tune, Welsh Hymn Melody

**SOLOIST:** The voice of God is calling
It summons unto men; as once He spoke in Zion,
So now He speaks again.
Whom shall I send to succor my people in their need?
Whom shall I send to loosen the bonds of lust and greed?

**GROUP:** We heed, O Lord, Thy summons, and answer, here are we!
Send us upon Thine errand, let us Thy servants be.
Our strength is dust and ashes, our years a passing hour;
But Thou canst use our weakness to magnify Thy power.

**SOLOIST:** I hear My people crying in cot and mine and slum;
No field or mart is silent, no city street is dumb.
I see My people falling in darkness and despair,
Whom shall I send to shatter the fetters which they bear?

**GROUP:** From ease and pleasure save us, from pride of place absolve;
Purge us of low desire, lift us to high resolve,
Take us and make us holy, teach us Thy will and way,
Speak and behold we answer, command and we obey. AMEN.

And behold, the Lord passed by, and a great and strong wind rent the mountains and broke in pieces the rocks before the Lord, but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind an earthquake, but the Lord was not in the earthquake, and after the earthquake, a fire, but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire a still small voice. I KINGS 19:11-12

UNISON PRAYER - May we hear Thy still small voice,
And follow where it commands. AMEN.

# PROGRAM

GREETINGS - Dr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Mr. James N. Wood, Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council

THE PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP - Mrs. M. E. Tilly

PANEL DISCUSSION -

"Procedures of Criminal Justice in the Southern Region: Correction or Defection"

Moderator - Mr. Theodore Freedman, Southeastern Director
Anti-Defamation League

Mr. Clifford Durr, Rhodes Scholar, Lecturer at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Cambridge and Oxford, England

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Director
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mrs. Henry J. Toombs - Pioneered the beginning of Georgia's Department of Children and Youth, and in establishing The Governor's Legislative Forum

Mr. Hershal Sausier, Georgia Family and Children Services Department

Mr. Stewart Werner, Staff Consultant, Georgia Committee on Crime and Delinquency

AFTERNOON SESSION

March 22, 1967

2:00

UNISON PRAYER -

O Heart, that beats with every human heart,
O Heart, that weeps with every human tear,
O Heart, that sings with every human song,
Fill our slow hearts with flood tides of Thy love;
That they may beat with every human heart,
That they may weep with every human tear,
That they may sing with every human song,
And thus, Through Thee, unite all mankind.

--Quotable Poems

YOUTH JURY - Judge E. T. Brock
Atlanta Municipal Court

THE ATLANTA PILOT PROJECT - Mr. Ronald Seivers

THOSE WHO SEARCHED COURT RECORDS -

DISCUSSION GROUPS - "Behold the Turtle,
He makes progress only when he
sticks his neck out."

--James Bryant Conant

1. Leader - Mrs. Frances Pauley
   Reporter - Mrs. Edward M. Brown
   Consultant - Mr. John Boone

2. Leader - Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey
   Reporter - Mrs. Chris Matheson
   Consultant - Mrs. Niles C. Clark

3. Leader - Mrs. Newton Johnson
   Reporter - Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool
   Consultant - Miss Thelma Stevens

4. Leader - Mrs. Eva Parks
   Reporter - Mrs. W. W. Dodd
   Consultant - Mrs. H. M. Russell

5. Leader - Mrs. Betty Cantor
   Reporter - Mrs. Henry Collins
   Consultant - Mr. Edwin Stanfield

## EVENING SESSION

### Wednesday, March 22, 1967

DINNER - 6:00 o'clock

WE SING TOGETHER - Led by Mrs. M. L. King, Jr.

SPEAKER - Dr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

FILMS - "The Odds Against" and
"The Scar Beneath"

Presented by - Mr. John Boone, Director
Crime and Correction Project

Mr. William Farmar, Assistant

GOOD NIGHT

## MORNING SESSION

### Thursday, March 23, 1967

### 9:30

Firm in conviction, Never afraid to speak,
Persuasive in conversation,
Patient and understanding with those who do
not agree with us,
Fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.

--adoped October 26, 1954, just after the Supreme
Court decision on the desegregation of public schools

WORSHIP - We Sing Together - Mrs. M. L. King, Jr.

MESSAGE - Dr. Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
Board of Woman's Work
Presbyterian Church in U. S.

THE MARCH 24-25, 1966 - National Womens Organization
Conference on Courts

Mrs. John Patton, Mrs. Newton Fowler, Mrs. George Gunning, Mrs. Betty Cantor, Mrs. Benjamin Mays, Dr. Evelyn Green, Mrs. Niles C. Clark, and Mrs. Edward M. Brown.

Thursday morning - cont'd

THE ALCOHOL PROJECT OF EMORY UNIVERSITY -

Mr. Bruce Herrin
Assistant Professor of Social Work
Department of Psychiatry

REPORT OF DISCUSSION GROUPS - Mrs. John Patton

REPORT ON WORKSHOP - Mrs. Clifford Durr

"LEAD ON, O KING ETERNAL,
WE FOLLOW NOT WITH FEARS"

-- Mrs. H. M. Russell, President
Southeastern Jurisdiction
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church

Ye that hath faith to look with fearless eyes
   Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife
And trust that out of the night and death shall rise
   The dawn of amplier life.

Rejoice, whatsoever anguish rend your heart
   That God has given you a priceless dower
To live in these great times and have your part
   In Freedom's crowning hour;
That you may tell your sons who see the light
   High in the heavens - their heritage take
"I saw the power of Darkness put to flight
   I saw the Morning break--"

From - Between Midnight and Morning
Sir Owen Seaman
Written for The Book of King Alfred of Belgium

# WORKSHOP ON COURTS

Prepared by Mrs. Wm. Wood, Vice President,
League of Women Voters of the United States

## Observers Program

Some selective process should be used in recruiting observers. Personal appearance and demeanor are important. Those willing to participate should --

1) Conduct themselves in a polite, well-mannered way.

2) Be willing to sit through proceedings and refrain from making remarks or engaging in conversation with those nearby while the Court is in session.

3) Act like a fair-minded person.

It is wise for observers to work in teams of two. This makes it possible to check with one another when any report is written.

When observing in the Courts the following should be kept in mind:

1) Trials are open. However, any judge has power to exclude the public and to have part of the hearing in private.

2) Know the procedures in the Court to be visited. Attorneys can be helpful in briefings on this.

3) Know the Court schedule -- what cases are coming up, the time the Court opens, etc.

4) Many courtrooms have limited space. Get there in time to get a seat near the front so you can hear. Do not expect special favors in having a seat saved. If offered, do not accept a Judge's invitation to sit on the bench.

5) Areas of interest:
   a. Judge's demeanor toward the person before the Court
   b. Bail
   c. Legal Counsel
   d. Jury selection
   e. Sentencing, fines, etc.

6) Observe several times with the same judge presiding.

7) Observe procedures under more than one judge.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

November 8, 1967

Dear Friend:

You, who had a part in the 1967 WORKSHOP of THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED held in Atlanta, March 22-23, will remember that you asked "That refresher periods be planned when we can come together to check on what we have done to get further direction for future action." In preparation for coming together, we would remind you of the Recommendations which were passed --

1. It is recommended that the Fellowship of the Concerned encourage women in every state to safeguard the legal services available and that guidelines for action be gotten from the Civil Liberties Union and N.A.A.C.P.

2. To have the women's groups in every community, to become alert about the qualifications of their judges and to, observe the process of justice in their courts.

3. Find out what kind of facilities exist in our respective states for taking care of problem children--children who go through the courts. Find out what steps can be taken to alleviate these situations.

Please check what you and your group have been able to do to carry out the Recommendations. We really want a story of any visits to courts or jails, what kind of facilities does your state have for taking care of problem children who go through the courts. Find out how many Juvenile Courts in your state -- what research did you do to find the answers to some of these questions -- and anything else you want to tell us.

We hope we may hear from you by Thanksgiving Day -- for the time until Christmas is too full of other things.

Sincerely thanking you,

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN**
One West 47th Street
New York, New York 10016

**TENNESSEE STATE LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN**
MRS. JOSEPH J. LUTIN
702 Westview Ave.
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

Nov. 12, 1967

Mrs M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Counsil
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I had hoped to get some report of your March workshop on "Dual Justice". We are still intrested in anything you have developed since our meeting here in Nashville.

I attended a planning session at Vanderbilt Law school last December at which the Nashville Bar Ass. and Vanderbilt University e xpressed their intentions of sponsoring a Legal Aid Clinic for the indigent under the OEO Program. Nothing has come of it and as far as I know nothihg else is being done in the rest of Tennessee.

I have to be in Atlanta Dec.5-8 for a conference of the National Ass. of Hearing and Speech Agencies. I will be at the Atlanta Biltmore. Perhaps I can steal a little time away to talk to you or Mr. Anthony at that time. Please let me know if this can be arranged.

Sincerely,

Ethel H. Lutin

(Mrs Joseph J.)

*United Church Women*

*of South Carolina*

Spartanburg, S. C.,
Nov. 15, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have your letter concerning a check of what we have been able to do following our Workshop in March.

We have asked the women in several sections of the state to visit the courts every chance they could. In this way we hoped more interest and concern would be aroused as to process of justice in the courts, facilities for taking care of children, etc. We found that women are becoming more interested in court procedures due to jury service for women going into effect some time ago.

Since I did not know just when we would be coming together again in Atlanta, I did not give our women the date I would like to have this information in. So if you will give me an idea of when our meeting will be, I'll get this information together for you.

Sincerely hope you are well, and will have a Blessed Thanksgiving.

Most sincerely,
Effie H. McAbee
(Mrs. Herbert McAbee)
State Chairman
Christian Social Relations

✓

Route 2, Box 78 A
Newton, Mississippi 39345
November 26, 1967

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Friend:

On behalf of our recommendations suggested at our workshop of The Fellowship of The Concerned held in Atlanta March 22-23. I would like to inform you that in our Women of the Chruch Group and in our Women Club of Home Demonstration we have done exciting experiments in the research in the legalities of Mississippi and in case a child is involved with the law he is supplied a legal advisor by the State if his family can not afford one and we have asked the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. to work alone with us in seeking all other available information concerning the state in promoting justice, freedom and equality for all

Concerning the second recommendation of the qualifications of Judges and process of Justice. We have observed the qualifications but the Negro has been discriminated against in court trials and hearings except in minor civil cases involving Negroes. They are completely deleted in all criminal cases.

On the third recommendation. I have found that the facilities in Mississippi and especially Newton County or deplorable for taking care of Negro problem children.

Some possible solitions for the alleviation of the conditions are---

1. To place some Negroes in autharity
2. To go in as a group and work with the autharties to better the conditions
3. Send gift offerings especially food to the (all) childern in the State corrections homes.

I do hope you have had a joyous Thanksgiving and looking forward to Merry Christmas.

Sincerely yours in Christ
Mrs. Myra English

2000 Oak Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee
December 5, 1967

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director
of Women's Work
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

As a follow up of the Recommendations passed at the 1967 Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, the following is being done in Chattanooga for problem children by the city

1. Protective Service Division of Child Welfare works with the courts through a school social worker to counsel with parents and child; taking the family to court if parents are negligent in getting the child to school. The Social Worker gets clothing and food from service agencies for the child. The court is the last resort; then the court does not use punitative measures. Encouragement seems to be the key.

2. Moccasin Bend Psychiatric Hospital has been very cooperative in testing children; also accepting them for periods for treatment.

long period of
3. Bonny Oaks Home -(Due to its/service to the Chattanooga Community has become an institution. Children whose home situations are not suitable are sent to Bonny Oaks. Orphans are also provided for in the home.

4. Guidance services have been strengthened in the schools.

On the State level
1. Tennessee Preparatory School, Nashville, Tenn. - Children (girls) who get into trouble are sent here and learn a trade during their confinement period.

Personally-

The Chattanooga Evening Remedial School Faculty took the project of going to Chambliss Home and providing instruction for boys and girls on terminal stay while awaiting disposition of their cases by the courts. We showed educational films and filmstrips, taught songs and tried to meet their classroom needs where we found them.

The Chattanooga Evening Remedial School was subsidized by the Community Action Program and operated for 2 years. The faculty of 25 teachers one half Caucasian and one half Negro volunteered to work with the children of Chambliss Home. One hour each night some form of instruction was given to children uncompensated by salary for the teachers. As a result of this volunteer work, in Sept. 1967 instruction was provided from city funds for these children on terminal stay by the City of Chattanooga.

To find the answers to my questions : Social Workers were asked for information, Juvenile Court Official, and persoanl contact.with Chambliss Home as a volunteer teacher.

Yours truly,
Rosebud H. Tillman
(Mrs.) Rosebud H. Tillman

1504 John Smith Avenue
Columbus, Georgia
December 7, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

As you know I am not a member, of the Church United Women of this city, as thmy are not ready to accept Negro Women. However I called the president and inquired if they were going to visit and she said no. They are not affiliated with the state.

I visited the Juvenile Court November 28, 1967, there were twelve defendants ages 11 - 15 years.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Burglaries |
| 8 | Climbed fence, drove and damaged cars |
| 1 | Previous records |
| 11 | First record |

Penalties - Parents pay for damage, week in detention home. None sent to training school, second offender eleven years old.

We have a detention home, where offenders fifteen years of age or under are sent. A man and his wife are in charge. A teacher is employed who teaches each defender on his grade level.

We hope to further our information in the near future.

Sincerely your,
Susie M. Herte
(Mrs.) Susie M. Herte
Episcopal President
A. M. E. Church - Georgia

The Women's Christian Fellowship
of the
Council of Community Churches

December 3, 1967

**President**
Mrs. C. N. Richardson
119 S. W. Clarrisa Road
Jensen Beach, Fla. 33457

**1st Vice-President**
Mrs. William Knighten
743 East 68th Street
Chicago, Ill. 60615

**2nd Vice President**
Mrs. C. L. Duxbury
4542 E. 56th Street N.
Kansas City, Mo. 64119

**Recording Secretary**
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38161 N. 90th Street
Littlerock, Calif. 93543

**Assistant Secretary**
Mrs. Gerald Ott
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Warren, Ohio 44484

**Financial Secretary**
Mrs. Leona B. Schavey
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New Carlisle, Ind. 46552

**Treasurer**
Mrs. Paul N. Smith
7715 S. Racine
Chicago, Ill. 60620

**Executive Secretary**
Mrs. Arthur Leach
3880 Grotto Road
Bridgeport, Mich. 48722

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georga 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your request for a reply to your letter of November 8th , by Thanksgiving just was impossible for me to meet. I apologize.

I looked for you at the luncheon in Atlanta, of Church Women United. I attended the Board of Managers and was sorry I didnt get to see you.

I am pleased to report that women in my community are intrested in Court procedures here. One group were addressed by the Judge of the Juvenile Court and the Juvenile Counselor and toured the jail and courtroom facilities. Several women have gone and observed entire hearings.

I live in Martin County. Our juvenile delinquency ratio is comparable to that of rural oriented counties in the State. The delinquency in Martin County is lower than that prevailing in metropolitan areas. In Martin county the only facility we have to take care of these children is the County jail. There are four Training Schools throughout the State. Training School for Boys at Mariana also for boys at Okeechobee. For Girls at Ocala and one at Forest Hills. I am enclosing a article I clipped f from the Miami Herald I thought you would be intrested in

As nearly as I can learn the only requirements of qualifications for a Judge of Juvenile Court, is to be over the age of 21. We are very fortunate to have a rather young man, Judge Mallory L. Johnson, that is intrested in

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problems of delinquency, He is just, firm, and compasionate.

I am not knowledgable enough in the field of delinquency to know what steps ought to be taken to help the situation here. I feel I should become better acquainted with local problems . There are more retirees in my communities than younger people. The average attitude is that of indifference. I realize to change things there needs to be collective requeststo those in authority.

I hope I have answered your letter. The Fellowship of the Concerned held in Atlanta did alert me and others here to the Justices in the Cpurts that I was not aware of before I attended. I again thank you for the privilege of attending those meetings.

Most sincerely,

Helen E. Richardson

**For Home Delivery**
**The Miami Herald**
Stuart — 287-4295
Ft. Pierce — HO 4-3837

The Miami Herald

Section B

Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1967

St. Lucie-Martin Edition

# *'Hope House' Urged for Homeless Boys*

**By ANNE WILDER**
**Fort Pierce Bureau Chief**

FORT PIERCE — William M. Sult, superintendent of the Okeechobee Boys School, brought his dream of a "Hope House" to the Fort Pierce Jaycees.

And a Jaycee committee, headed by Jack Sewell, will investigate the possibilities of the idea as a pilot project.

**"Hope House," as the veteran superintendent envisions it, would provide a home atmosphere in a community for six to eight boys who have completed their training at the Okeechobee Boys School, but have no home to return.**

"The six to eight month stay in that home could be a bridge by which the boys can return to normal live in a normal community," Sult said.

He told Jaycees Monday night if they could provide the actual residence, the boys school could staff and run the home, which would be headed by a couple.

There would be no further expense to the club, he said, and the deed to the home could contain a reverter clause so it would go back to the Jaycees if not used for the intended purpose.

"It wauld not be a 'halfway house,'" Sult said. "That is still an institution — but a home for these boys."

> ***'We have five bits of driftwood at the school right now. They are eligible for furlough, but there is no place for them to go.' — William M. Sult, superintendent of Okeechobee Boys School.***

**"If you do take this on, I think you will find it will be the first of many such homes."**

He said that four out of five of the boys who complete the training at Okeechobee have no further trouble with the law.

Of the one in five who does get into trouble, Sult said, school authorities often can anticipate the continued trouble — because the boy has no home.

In these cases, parents often have disappeared and relatives refuse to take the boys. They may wait at the school for months after their are ready to leave while authorities try to find foster homes for them.

"A boy will get bitter in such a situation — feel rejected and unwanted — and do you blame him?" Sult asked.

"We have five bits of driftwood at the school right now. They are eligible for furlough, but there is no place for them to go."

**Sult said with a home, an understanding couple and the security of knowing there will be food and shelter, the boy can enter into the normal life of the community.**

Asked how long a boy would stay, Sult said he felt it would be wrong to set a limit.

"Probably it would be seven to eight months in most cases, but it could well be longer," he said.

Sult told the Jaycees that frankly there would be many who would ridicule and deride the project. Unfortunately, these boys are not the "appealing frecklefaced typical American boys" who appear on magazine covers, he added.

But, he said, a "Hope House" could mean the difference for these boys between a successful adjustment to society or becoming a "number at Raiford."

"It will mean blessings for boys who need help," he said.

# Miami Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
## National Council of Catholic Women

Mrs. Lou Unis, *President*
5260 N. E. 20th Avenue
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33308

Rev. John J. Nevins
*Diocesan Director*
1325 West Flagler Street
Miami, Florida 33135

December 11, 1967

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
3 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Several of our affiliations did a survey of the traffic courts and our safety chairman, Mrs. Wm. Ellis, will write you what evidence of discrimination if any they found.

We have juvenile facilities in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties. However, we understand that some of the smaller counties in Florida have no juvenile facilities and are housing juvenile offenders with adult offenders.

We are trying to work with the legislators to see we can do to correct this situation.

Sincerely,

Mrs Lou Unis

Ju/sg

Mrs. Lou Unis, President
Miami Diocesan Council of
Catholic Women

R. 2, Box 171
Tuskegee, Ala. 36083
12 - 11 - 67

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

You see that this letter was started a long time ago;but many things kept me from continuring the letter.

1. In Macon County there are two race persons on the Board of Education. The Superintendent is striving to keep in touch with the guidelines with his cooperative Board, advancing toward equality in Education for all.
2. The courts as for law and justice - The process for justice for all can be observed. Amerson is doing a remarkable job in this area.

3. There is a Home for Problem Children in Montgomery County,out from Montgomery . There is a question about such facilities for Macon, County now. Each county is greatly concerned about teen-agers in the court. Where kept? etc.

Wishing you a Happy New Year with prosperity in in the undertaking for this year.

Sincerely,

Mrs. V. A. Edwards

Mrs. V. A. Edwards

# REPORT OF MRS. M. E. TILLY

## DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK--"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED *#

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ANNUAL MEETING - 1967

First

1967 Report of Mrs Tilly to SRC

Presiding Officer, President, Director, Members of The Board and Friends,

The Fellowship of The Concerned is much older than The Southern Regional Council. It came into being before World War II, and it came about in this way- Dr Carrie Chapman Catt ~~A~~and Mrs Roosevelt call ed the many national women's clubs and organizations to send representatives to Washing ton to face the problems ahead of our nation.

After several meetings , it was decided that it was necessary to have regional meetings to bring the studies we had been having , closer to the people. Each section was called and each named a director. Some one called my name as the director for eleven Southern States and I became "it". This did not mean an honor had been bestowed but to put a hard jobon on some one else.

It is a privilege, an honor and a joy to be on the staff of the Southern Regional Council. I believe the whole staff feels this way, It could not be otherwise with Paul Anthony at the helm~~s~~, No one has ever seen him impatient or cross and his secretary , when he is absent, is just as patience,

Paul Anthony ~~A~~and Pat Waters have been at every Work Shop of The Fellowship of The Concerned since the Coubcil has been organized.

The mailing room, where our letters are mimeographed and mailed, I hope, will accept my thanks ,the Research Department has never failed to find any information that I need even if it means going outside to find it. Janet Smith and Janet Shortt have often helped in many ways.

Mr John Boone , with his years of experience in prison work has been of great help to The Fellowship of The Concerned as the women needed information and guidance as they seek reform in courts and prisons. Mr Jordan Of the Voter Registration Project has given us contacts that we have needed to solve problems that pour on us,

My office is between Mr. Stanfield's , Director of ~~State Councils of Human Relations~~ Field Activities and Mr. John Lewis, Director of Community Organi ~~Service~~ ,both are good neighbors.

Mr. Wood , the Assistant to the Director has helped me gather material to be used in Church Study Classes. Mrs. Ruth Alexander , the treasurer, deposits my pay roll checks when I am away. I cannot leave out Mr. Moreland Smith, who before coming on the staff of the Southern Regional Council , with his work in the Alabama Fellowship of the Concerned - at a terrific cost. Mr. Robert Anderson, Managing Editor of New South , sends out any printing needed by The Fellowship of the Concerned and thus I am saved this chore. As far as we know he and I are the only Methodist on the staff. We grieve together and rejoice together over the lapses and the progresses of our great church .

My efficient Secretary , Mrs. Ruth Howard is a jewel. Often , I have thanked God for her. She is more than a secretary she is a friend in every way to me. To the one who runs the Xerox's I need, ~~and~~ to the one ~~patiently~~ in Research who patiently accepts my intrusions when I need somr facts, and to the one who draws pictures when I need them, I am most grateful.

~~I thank the two Janets who have helped along the way~~ .

May God bless you every one -

Zerox's

Second

In 1966 , The Fellowship of The Concerned, with State Councils on Human Relations cooperating , held twelve State Workshops . Everywhere we were made aware that in every State there was injustice in the courts and terrible things were happening to children.

While we were at Richmond, Va.,at Norfolk, not so many miles aaway , there had happened a tragic story . A boy in the Home for Delinquents, for some cause had been put in solitary confinment , afer removing all his clothes and just a blanket thrown in the cell . The very morning we were in Richmond, when the cell was opened, ~~they~~ this boy had torn a strip off of his blanket and hanged himself with it,

At Grenada , Miss , we will remember that on the opening day of school in September The Negro children who came to enter were beaten with chains ~~ixxxm~~ by men - with one boy having his leg broken. Sometime later, the Negro chikdren , revolted over what was happening to them ahd staged a ~~marcg~~ march around the school building .All of them were arrested and confined in jails over the state. They were still in jails on the day of our workshop . The State chairman of the N. A.P. C. told us steps were in ptogress to free the children,

Coming back to Georgia, my State, we found this story--a teen-age boy ~~sxiphxxxd~~ in a rural county ( population , a little more than 2,000 ) siphoned gasoline from a county truck. He was arrested by the sheriff and held in jail for weeks awaiting his trial when the county court convened. His father on duty in Viet Nam wrote to Governor Sanders who ordered an investigation. The Jsil was found to be filthy and vermin invested. He was removed to another place.

In 1966, the Fellowship of the ~~Concerned, with~~ the State Councils on Human Relations cooperating, held twelve State Workshops.

Everywhere we were made ~~aware that in every state~~ there was injustice ~~in the~~ Courts.

In the meantime, President Johnson sent to Congress a special message on Crime in the United States. These are some excerpts from that message:

~~From --~~ 3

~~Text of President Johnson's Special Message~~ Concerned

~~to Congress on Crime in United States~~

~~WILLINGNESS TO CHANGE~~

"So long as perfunctory, mass-production methods prevail in many lower courts, so long as scandalous conditions exist in many jails--where, in 1965, 100,000 children were held in adult jails, and where attempts to rehabilitate are almost nonexistent--we cannot achieve full public confidence in the system of criminal justice.

"What is required of that system is a profound self-analysis, the willingness to change, and a massive effort to:

"Improve the caliber and training of law enforcement, judicial and corrections officials.

"Strengthen the capability of police to detect crimes and apprehend those who commit them.

"Extend the range and quality of treatment services.

"Make full use of advanced scientific methods in the courtroom, to reduce frustrating and unfair delays and to make available to the sentencing judge all necessary information about the defendant.

"Providing better counsel for juveniles and for adults who cannot afford to provide their own...."

+

IN PRESIDENT JOHNSON's MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON "SAFE STREETS AND CRIME CONTROL" HE PUTS RESPONSIBILITY ON CITIZENS.

**The Workshop of The Fellowship of The Concerned**

**The Charge To Us From The President of Our Country:**

> It is the citizen who will finally determine whether the agencies of law enforcement and criminal justice are staffed and nourished by first-rate skills and modern equipment.
>
> It is the citizen who maintains and enlarges respect for law and order.
> It is the interaction of the citizen and the community — their common dedication to public order — which is the most powerful deterrent of crime.
>
> It is the citizen who will determine whether streets will be safe to walk, whether homes will be secure, whether property rights will be respected, whether integrity and honest dealing will govern relationships between men.
> We can control crime if we will.
>
> We must act boldly, now, to treat ancient evils and to insure the public safety.

—From Message to Congress
"Safe Streets and Crime Control"

With all of this before us, the committee who planned the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, held at the Atlantan Hotel, March 22-23, 1967, felt it had a mandate from the President of our country to present facts on crime and remedial processes.

From the statistics of the National Crime Commission revealed that 15-year-olds commit more serious crimes than any other age group, while 16-year-olds a close second. Youths under 18 account for more than half of burglary arrests.

More than 7,000,000 people come in contact with some agency of criminal justice each year. More than 400,000 are behind bars in any one day.

One-third of all arrests -- 2 million a year -- are for drunkenness.

Studying all of this, the workshop program took shape.

The subject "Procedure of Criminal Justice in the
Southern Region -- Correction or Defection."

On the first morning a Panel Discussion took place, covering all areas of our concern --

A lawyer, of course, speaking on law; the Southeastern Director of the NAACP giving us current facts of discrimination in courts when the accused is a Negro;

A woman who pioneered the beginning of Georgia's Department of Children and Youth. This was the first such department in any state.

A representative from the State's Department of Family and Children Services.

A staff consultant - State Committee on Crime and Delinquency.

On the next day, the Alcohol Project of Emory University was presented. Thus we cover the areas of our concern.

The Discussion Groups in the afternoon worked under the caption of "Behold the Turtle, He Makes Progress Only When He Sticks His Neck Out."

They recommended that we go back to our communities committed to doing something about the evils around us.

Let us remember St. Augustine --

"They That Sit at Rest While Others
Take Pains Are Tender Turtles
And Buy Their Quiet With Disgrace."

We were also urged to be "A Troubler In Israel." "A Troubler in Israel is not afraid to undertake the difficult, the unpopular and what seems impossible."

"Safe Streets and Crime Control" is not the way of life in the City of Atlanta -- nor perhaps in any city of our nation in this year of 1967.

We have called together groups of influential women to find our responsibility and ways to carry out the responsibility. We have had three meetings.

At one of these we were told by a policeman, sent to us, that our city has about 800 on the police force--divided into three watches--and that the city cannot be protected by a little over 200 on a watch. We agreed that if the people understood they would push for more and higher taxes.

At one of the meetings we expected both the Mayor and the Chief of Police -- but Stokley Carmichael appeared in Atlanta and this trouble maker had the full attention of the mayor and the police -- so neither came to us.

Here in Georgia the Church Women United took the Jail Visitation as their project and wrote to every county sheriff.

The received splendid publicity.

They could reach a sheriff by letter but as they had less than twenty units in the State, if the sheriff opened the jail and no one in the county ever heard of it there would be no visitors. So we sent letters to women in all of the 159 counties. Reports have come in from some of them.

Some reports have come in. It was heartening to find in sm some places 30 or4040 visitors were welcomed. A sheriff told a group he was glad to show them the need for new facilities. A week later there came to us the town's newspaper - the first column in it was a long article on the need and a hopeful outlook for a new jail. ~~One sheriff said it was against the Federal Law to let them see inside the jail and he did not want to get in trouble with the U. S. Government.~~

The best rural county jail in the State and perhaps the best in any State . is in Franklin, county seat of Heard on ~~the Chattooch River~~. The jail is scrupiously clean . The prisoners are served the same meals as the sheriff and his family. The There is a good hospital in Franklin and when inner springs mattresses were placed some Gedd Samaritan gave inner spring mattresses for the cots in the jail

8

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Voted by The Fellowship of the Concerned, March 23, 1967
Thus we "charged" ourselves to a big task.

1. It is recommended that the Fellowship of the Concerned encourage women in every state to safeguard the legal services available and that guidelines for action be gotten from the Civil Liberties Union, and N. A. A. C. P.

2. To have the women's groups in every community, to become alert about the qualifications of their judges and to, observe the process of justice in their courts.

3. Find out what kind of facilities exist in our respective states for taking care of problem children--children who go through the courts. Find out what steps can be taken to alleviate these situations.

---

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1. To provide a simple handbook of orientation and procedures for effective court action, with a training film strip, if possible.

2. That refresher periods be planned when we can come together to check up on what we have done and get further direction for future action.

Personally - I have attended two meetings in Washington , attended the Triennial Conference of Church Women United of the National Council of Churches, held at Purdue University , was in a School of Missions at Lakeland, Fla. for seveh days and one at Young Harris, Ga. I am very busy now on the the study of " Christ and the Faiths of Man"

Ye that hath faith to look with fearless eyes
   Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife
And trust that out of the night and death shall rise
   The dawn of amplier life.

Rejoice, whatsoever anguish rend your heart
   That God has given you a priceless dower
To live in these great times and have your part
   In Freedom's crowning hour;
That you may tell your sons who see the light
   High in the heavens - their heritage take
"I saw the power of Darkness put to flight
   I saw the Morning break--"

From - Between Midnight and Morning
Sir Owen Seaman
Written for The Book of King Alfred of Belgium

MRS. FLORENCE I. RYAN
74 WEMBLEY ROAD
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 28804

Jan. 5, 68.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Your letter of Nov. 8, 67 has remained unanswered for several reasons. I had been the general chairman for World Community Day + had the sole responsibility for packing up the garments contributed, + sending in the reports that were necessary.

Also, I was very active in working for the bond issue for Urban Renewal which was coming up on Dec. 5, - something that was critical for this community's future. This issue meant getting cooperation from both white + Negro citizens + was considered a "must" by all the enlightened folk of both races. The Y.W.C.A's Public Affairs Comm. - was instrumental in arranging a number of public meetings, as well as ~~the~~ Ashev-Buncombe Co. Citizens Organization, a bi-racial group.

I am glad to be able to report that the vote carried well.

Then - there came up a serious problem: - a rent strike in a Public Housing project - theoretically non-segregated but, actually a fully segregated area. The Human Relations Council offered to mediate between the strikers' comm. & the Housing Authority - which offer was accepted. Since I am a member of the local Human Relations Council, & am also a member of League of Women Voters - I was asked by the League to serve as an observer. We have held a number of meetings - where the tenants were free to express themselves - just as they pleased & where, first the Human Relations Comm. & then the Housing Authority members - really listened. Out of this is coming a number of changes - both in personnel & general maintenance & a greater realization that tenants of a project need to be part of the planning committees. To those of us, who shared in these meetings - there has been real growth seen - among the tenants, & also in the Housing Authority members.

MRS. FLORENCE I. RYAN
74 WEMBLEY ROAD
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 28804

It is really progress when a Negro can stand up + express his anger at a white man, + not be censured for it.

We have turned our attention here in Asheville to Housing because that seems the most urgent matter here.

As you may know, after years of work for a change in the judicial system of N.C., interested citizens finally persuaded the Legislature to set up a new system - doing away with J.P. The change over is coming slowly - but dates have been set, + already here in Asheville - the Court House is being readied for the new Courts.

The women of this county used enough pressure on the Commissioners - right after W.W.II to build + equip a modern Receiving Home for the Juvenile Court - which has been run on an integrated basis from the beginning.

Here in N.C. - not far from Asheville - we have the Juvenile Evaluation Center, where all young offenders are sent for study. It too, is integrated. The buildings are far from adequate - + a recent fire destroyed the Recreation

Center - so a concerted effort will have to be made to improve the physical plant.

From this you can see - that this vicinity in N.C. does better by all of its children than does some other states. We have some capable Negro lawyers here, who are well received in the community.

I should like to report what to me is a most forward step. The City Council, upon the request of the Planning Council of Asheville + Buncombe Co., was asked to provide funds for + select some one for Human Relations Co-ordinator in the community. This job has just been given to a young Negro - a most capable young man. He has served as a policeman in Asheville + as a probation officer for the Juvenile Court. He is a member of the Bd. of Directors of the Asheville Jr. Chamber of Commerce + is also a member of the School Comm. for Biltmore School - a fully integrated school district. This young man is Geo. A. Gragg, Jr.

This report probably is not what has been expected - but - in working for racial justice - one has to try to meet the needs of the local community.

Sincerely yours,

Florence I. Ryan

ASHEVI
PM
1968
N.C.

SMOKEY
FOREST FIRES

UNITED STATES WASHINGTON 5c

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Southern , Inc.
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PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 26, 1968

TO: THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED OF
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

FROM: Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Woman's Work

Enclosed you will find two news releases. One is from the Washington Post giving the tragic story of the clash between the police and students on the campus of the South Carolina State College, Organgeburg, South Carolina resulting in the killing of three students by the police and the injury of 25 others, 16 of whom were shot in the back including two of the students that were killed. The second is an open letter from the presidents of the five colleges which compose the Atlanta University Center directed to President Johnson and law enforcement officials appealing for protection of college campuses from invasion by the "American version of storm troopers." It also calls for the removal from service "all armed, untrained law enforcement officers who are prejudiced, brutal and impulsive."

Is this Orangeburg riot a prologue or forecast of what is being predicted that will happen in our cities "this hot summer 1968?" Every citizen of the United States has a stake in this and a responsibility we dare not shirk.

TO YOU WHO ARE LEADERS IN STATE, DISTRICT, OR LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS we suggest:

1. If you do not already possess "The Report of the Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders" it will be well for you to secure a copy. The Bantam Book edition is $1.25 per copy.

   Time Magazine, March 8 issue, has a good summary of the report under the caption, "Prescription for Racial

Racial Peace." It lists the specific recommendations for urban police forces made by the Commission -- more Negroes on police forces, increased police protection to the ghettos, training of police in the prevention and control of riots, condemns police departments that are buying destructive weapons such as tanks and machine guns -- "weapons which are designed to destroy, not to control" have no place in densely populated urban communities.

Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, the only Southerner and law enforcement officer of the Commission has said, "It would be a serious mistake for a local police department to establish themselves as armored combat units. The National Guard and the army have all the equipment necessary, if it is required."

Police Training:

Washington has inspired a course in Riot Control officially known as Civil Disturbance Orientation Course. It is being taught by the military police school at Fort Gordon and is now in process at the Augusta, Georgia post. These courses began in February and will continue into May. The military runs 60 persons through the course each week. The setting is "Riotsville U. S. A.," a mock city, and "riots" happen there every Thursday. Hopefully the training will give National Guard, state and local police an idea of how to acquit themselves if a riot occurs.

Classroom instruction is divided into two parts with nineteen hours devoted to planning for a riot and 17 hours of operation during a riot. Each student must prepare a plan for handling a riot in his home city.

2. VERY IMPORTANT --

We must know something of our police force.

A friendly visit to the Chief of Police may mean much. An engagement must be made before hand.

Questions to be asked of him:

What plans are being made for riot prevention and control?

What training is being given in riot control in case an emergency arises?

What weapons will be used if a riot begins?

Please let us hear from you -- you brave fine women.

P. S. If you need encouragement or more information, you can secure it from the National Association of Real Estate Board. THE REALTORS' PROGRAM TO MAKE AMERICA BETTER includes 50 special proposals described in a pamphlet which suggests what you can do in your own community. You may have your copy without charge by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope (large size) to "MAKE AMERICA BETTER," National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

THE WASHINGTON POST *Monday, Feb. 19, 1968*

# *Study Shows No Negroes Armed, 16 Shot From Rear in S.C. Clash*

By Jack Nelson

Los Angeles Times

ORANGEBURG, S.C.—An exhaustive study has produced no material evidence that any Negro students were armed with firearms in a clash here with state police that resulted in the killing of three students and the injuring of at least 25 others Feb. 8.

Moreover, medical records show that at least 16 of the 28 Negroes shot by troopers during a violent student demonstration were struck from the rear.

Two of the three who were fatally injured were shot in the back. One of those who died was beaten by officers and dragged away after being shot, witnesses have told investigators. A number of the students were on the ground whn shot, some crawling, others lying flat. Two were shot in the soles of their feet.

Records of some of the injuries were inspected by a Los Angeles Times reporter at the Orangeburg Hospital. Other records were cited to the reporter by Mrs. Ida Dash, head nurse at the South Carolina State College infirmary, in a telephone interview. Newsmen are barred from the campus, which is still guarded by police and National Guardsmen.

Although some news accounts of the shootings referred to an exchange of gunfire, officers acknowledge they have found no material evidence that any students fired weapons immediately before being fired upon.

No officers were shot and no weapons were confiscated from students. No one reported seeing any students with firearms at any time that evening.

Civil rights leaders are calling the shootings a "massacre." Police officials insist the shooting was justified, and that the officers believed their lives were threatened. The FBI is investigating.

The shooting occured on the fourth night of demonstrations over a segregated bowling alley. They were confronted by 50 State Troopers, about 45 National Guardsmen and some city policemen.

The students built a bonfire, hurled missiles at officers and tossed at least two Molotov cocktails—one at a warehouse and the other a dilapidated house.

Many witnesses agree that earlier in the evening occasional shots were fired from the c ampus and from adjoining Claflin College, also predominantly Negro. But there are conflicting accounts of whether shots were fired from the campus just before the State Troopers opened fire. (The Guardsmen and city police say they did not fire.)

An Associated Press photographer, Dozier Mobley, said he "didn't hear a shot" from the campus immediately before the police charge. He said an AP story quoting him as saying the Negroes had opened fire was erroneous.

Mobley said several officers, upon seeing officer D. W. Shealey hit by a missile, did apparently think they were being fired upon.

"The police panicked," Mobley said. "He estimated that six or eight officers fired three or four rounds each, which would mean they had to reload their shotguns.

Four members of a television network camera crew also said they heard no shots immediately before the police gunfire. "The police panicked," one of them said. "The officer got hit and kids broke and ran. The cops swarmed over the embankment after them. About 10 officers started firing."

A college official said most of the wounded students and other students who witnessed the incident had given essentially the same account about a whistle being blown, police firing several volleys and then another whistle sounding and police ceasing fire.

Gov. Robert E. McNair has denied that a whistle was blown or that any order was given for the policemen to fire.

Col. Robert McGrady, commander of the Guardsmen, declared police fired "only after being fired at first by hostile students."

McNair's official representative on the scene here, Henry Lake, a lawyer, said most of the officers "shot as low as they could and a number of the students fell to the ground and that's the reason some 30-odd got hurt."

He called the officers "trained men" and said, "They could have killed 75 per cent of them (the students) right then if they had wanted to."

"The shooting was not all at one time," he added, "Some of the students were trying to get out of there and some could have been hit when they turned their backs to run."

The Atlanta Journal Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1968

# Colleges Ask LBJ To Curb Police

By JUNIE BROWN

The presidents of the five colleges which compose the Atlanta University Center have sent an open letter to President Johnson and law enforcment officials appealing for protection of college campuses from invasion by the "American version of storm troopers."

The letter, which was mailed Tuesday, apparently was a protest against the fatal shootings of three Negro students by police at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, S.C., recently.

It was addressed to President Johnson, the U.S. attorney general, state governors and state and local police officials.

**"THE INVASIONS** of college campuses by various police powers in the United States is a trend which can no longer be continued without public protest by responsible educators and other persons interested in preserving the freedom of institutions of higher learning in our country," the letter said.

"Here in America we seem to have adopted a 'get tough' national policy based on the use of armored and armed police and guardsmen in killing American citizens at the slightest provocation.

"The frustrations of our society which stem from the perplexities of our present involvement in Vietnam coupled with 'the complexities involved in solving the dual problems of race and ghetto have led many officials to believe that a resort to naked police power and brutality is the proper avenue for handling major social problems.

"That was the avenue taken by Nazi Germany and other police power states. This has not been the way of modern America."

**FOR MORE** than 600 years colleges and universities have been the "market place for the propagation and discussion of ideas without fear of physical violence" in Western civilization, the letter said.

In America, a new dimension of freedom was added in that peaceful assembly and demonstration has been part of the country's foundation, the college presidents wrote.

"A major cause of the American revolution was the refusal of British authorities to permit demonstrations or to listen to their implications.

"Demonstrators seeking freedom were killed in the Boston massacre in 1770; a Negro was the first to die there. In February, 1968, freedom seekers led by Negroes were again fired upon and killed—this time in Orangeburg, S.C.," the letter said.

**THE COLLEGE** presidents urged Americans and their leaders to "stop the wanton shooting of young high school and college students . . . to bring justice to those who commit such murders."

It called for the removal from service of "all armed, untrained law enforcement officers who are prejudiced, brutal and impulsive."

"We urge you to remember that a Congress which gives a thunderous ovation to plans for the use of destructive police power and only polite applause to presidential promises for constructive social action creates an atmosphere within which a democratic society cannot long exist," the letter said.

"We urge you, with all your power, to protect our colleges and universities from armed invasion.

"We urge Americans to remove the poison of race from our police policy which may result in the murdering of students on and near their campuses."

Signing the letter were Thomas D. Jarrett, chairman of the interim administrative committee of Atlanta University; Vivian W. Henderson, president of Clark College; Harry V. Richardson, president of the Interdenominational Theological Center; Hugh M. Gloster, president of Morehouse College; John A. Middleton, president of Morris Brown College, and Albert E. Manley, president of Spelman College.

Current

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

January 1967

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(36088)

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Atlanta, Georgia(30314)

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Equal Employment Commission
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Atlanta, Georgia (30309)

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Research Professor of
Sociology and Anthropology
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Box 1502
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Dr. Hollis F. Price
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Memphis, Tennessee (38126)

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Nashville, Tennessee
(37215)

Mr. Claude Ramsey
President
Mississippi AFL-CIO
133 South Lamar Street
Jackson, Mississippi (39201)

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Annandale, Virginia (22003)

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Greensboro, North Carolina
(27402)

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Louisville, Kentucky (40202)

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander
O. Sigur
P. O. Box 532 - USL Station
Lafayette, Louisiana (70501)

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505 Vance Avenue
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Brentwood, Tennessee (37027)

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1304 Wright Avenue
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Federal Representative
Southern Interstate Nuclear Board
2112 Castleway Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia (30329)

Dr. T. Franklin Williams, M.D.
Professor of Medicine
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina (27514)

## LIFE FELLOWS

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
The Wren's Nest
P. O. Box 626
Tryon, North Carolina (28782)

Mr. Hodding Carter, Jr.
Editor and Publisher
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Mississippi (38701)

The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson
Christ Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 6
Cocoanut Grove Station
Miami, Florida (33130)

Mr. Paul E. Green
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina (27514)

Mr. Leonard Haas
Attorney
601 Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia (30303)

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock
Educator and Newspaper Columnist
P. O. Box 6056
Richmond, Virginia (23222)

The Rev. Edward A. McDowell
First Baptist Church
754 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia (30308)

Mr. Ralph McGill
Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia (30302)

Colonel Francis Pickens Miller
Charlottesville, Virginia
(2810 "P" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. - 20007)

Dr. Riley B. Montgomery
President Emeritus
College of the Bible
Lexington, Kentucky (40502)

Mrs. David Terry
411 East Seventh Street
Little Rock, Arkansas (72202)

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia (30303)

The Hon. J. Waties Waring
Hyde Park Hotel
25 East 77th Street
New York, New York (10021)

Life Fellows (continued)

Dr. W. D. Weatherford
Black Mountain,
North Carolina (28711)

Mr. Carter Wesley
Publisher
Houston Informer
Box 3086
Houston, Texas (77001)

DR. FRANK GRAHAM

File copy

May 23, 1967

Dear Friend,

This is an Emergency Call

A Serious Call

A Disaster Call

to you from Mrs. M. E. Tilly and Mrs. A. H. Sterne to a meeting - June 2 - 10:00 A.M. - 11:30 A.M., YWCA, Edgewood Avenue.

Almost daily our newspapers carry stories of women being raped in the homes and on the streets. There are also stories of rapist being paroled after a short stay behind bars.

Our homes are not safe anymore and in fear we keep our doors locked day and night.

Our streets are not safe either and we await in anxiety for our younger groups to return home when they are out at night.

This is a short notice to you of the call to a meeting - But do we dare wait?

We will have someone to help us in our study. In the meantime put on your thinking cap. We need you.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/km

June 14, 1967

The Honorable Osgood O. Williams
150 Pryor Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Judge Williams:

We are calling together some presidents and leaders of womens organizations on June 22, 10:30 A.M., at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W. We need you to help us find some ways in which we can work to make our city a safer place in which to live.

We are deeply concerned and frightened.

Give your answer to your secretary and she can call me. Phone 522-8764

Here's hoping.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

June 15, 1967

Dear Friend:

This is a call to you as a leader of your organization. An Urgent Call to join with other presidents and leaders of women's groups in our community to come to a meeting on Thursday, June 22, 10:30 a.m., at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

Purpose - to seek ways in which we can help make our city and community a safe place in which to live.

The story of rape in yesterday's Constitution is almost a daily occurrance. There are stories of rapists being paroled after a short stay behind bars. We do not feel safe in our homes and in fear we live behind locked doors day and night.

The streets are not safe. You may have heard the broadcast of Monday evening giving the story of the rape of a young girl as she and a younger brother were "taking a short-cut" home from a swimming pool.

We will have help in our discussion. We have asked Judge Osgood Williams of the Fulton County Court and a representative of the Police Department to be with us.

Please come and bring others with you.

Signed:

Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen
Mrs. Fred Patterson
Mrs. A. H. Sterne
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

# ATTENDANCE AT MEETING ON CRIME
# ATLANTAN HOTEL

JUNE 22, 1967

Mrs. R. J. Norton, 7018 Ledgewood Dr., Forest Park, 30050
Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, 2751 Valley Heart Dr., N.W., Atlanta 30318
Mrs. Alberta T. Page, 1009 Ashby Grove, S.W., 30314
Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt, 2262 Meadowvale Dr., N.E., Atlanta 30329
Mrs. G. L. Chandler, 1138 Fountain Dr., S.W. 30314
Mrs. A. G. Davis, 391 Forrest Ave., N.E., Atlanta 30308
Mrs. H. M. Smith, 462 Parkway~~d~~ Dr., N.E., City 30308
Mrs. Joshua D. Shubin, 3208 Argonne Dr., N.W., Atlanta
Mrs. E. D. Thomas, Dean of Women, Clark College, Atlanta
Mrs. Eva B. Parks, 502 Rockwell St., S.W., 30310
Mrs. Sarah White, 374 Cairo St., N.W. 30314
Mrs. Morris Hall, 3893 N. Stratford Rd., N.E.
Mrs. Newton B. Fowler, 251 E. Parkwood Rd., Decatur 30030
Mrs. William R. King, 1363 Jonesboro Rd., S.E. 30315
Mrs. Betty T. Waters (Inman Park Presby. Church)
Miss Grace E. Taylor, 1517 Fairview Rd., N.E., 30306
Mrs. J.W.E. Bowen, 1197 Fountain Dr., S.W. 30314
Mrs. Harry Richardson, 671 Beckwith St., S.W. 30314
Mrs. Wm. R. Evans, 560 Waterford Rd., N. W.
Mrs. Fred Patterson, 2959 Andrews N. W., Atlanta 30329
Mrs. Marshall Solomon, 1777 Ridge Valley Ct., N.W., Atlanta 30327
Mrs. Jack Patterson, 2850 Ridgewood Rd., N. W., Atlanta 30327
Mrs. Ida A. Prather, 146 Griffin St., N.W., Atlanta 30314
Mrs. A. H. Sterne, 132 Westminster Dr., N.E., Atlanta 30307

1

212

Miss Robinson Ex 4267

July 10, 1967

Dial 1 212

Miss Irina Bagration –
*Time* Incroporated
Publishers Office
Time-Life Building
Rockefellow Center
New York, New York 10020

Teleph
Ju 6 1212
Ex 25-30

Dear Miss Bagration:

What would I do without *Time* magazine! Here is another favor we are requesting.

We are asking permission to reprint an article in the June 23 issue of *Time*, page 38, entitled "Newspapers Crusading in Indianapolis."

As the article deals with a situation that we are having here in our city, we would like to have copies of this story to mail to our mayor and womens organizations in the city. We have had one meeting already with forty women attending.

Our city of Atlanta is not a safe place in which to live. We keep our doors locked day and night--but locks are easily broken. Girls living in apartment houses have been raped. We are afraid for our young people to go out in the evenings.

We believe the story of what Indianapolis women did will help us find a way.. We hope it will be possible for you to give us permission to reprint the article.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

# THOUGHTS OF CHURCH WOMEN UNITED

## SHARED IN THE DIAMOND CAVERN LODGE - July 16, 1967

Many things can serve to bind Church Women together. Over thirty women were bound together on a Greyhound bus, bound for Perdue University the scene of the Ecumenical Assembly of Church Women United, July 13-16, 1967.

The first binding process was getting to know each other, such as: where do you live, why do you come to Perdue, how many children--grandchildren, what is your vocation, your aspirations, what is the hopes for a united group of church women in your area???????

The second binding process was the Georgia Peach--which was made by the Athens Church Women United for each Georgia woman attending the Assembly. These peaches caused many smiles of admiration. The women from Georgia were one and known by their symbol, the peach.

The third was, although we were housed in different areas of the campus, we met at the Union building for meals. Here we had fellowship with women from across the nation and the world. It was here that we met in PERSONALITY CORNERS. One group was lead by Mrs. Rathie Selvaratnam, Ceylon, she told the story of "The Least Coin." We were interested to know that the basis for belonging to the Fellowship of The Least Coin is concern for reconciliation, prayer for fellow Christians, intercession for those in special need of God's grace. The token for participation is a "least coin" set aside each month by the individual and contributed annually to a common fund which is given in the name of Christian women without identification of its original source. This fund is used for ministries of mercy on every continent and for experiences which create Christian community across national, racial, and denominational lines. Many left the group determined to act in behalf of the "Fellowship of the Least Coin."

"WOMEN AT THE PEACE TABLE": This was a prologue, using twelve women who spoke with this prayer in their hearts: "Give to us peace in our time, O Lord." The work PEACE---P-oor, in spirit, E-quality, A-nguish, C-harity, E-quilibrium. All left the great "Elliott Hall of Music" wearing the dove of peace, which says to us "Mobilization for PEACE" Church Women United.

CHANGE, CHANGE, CHANGE was all about us. The changing Art which we faced each day was done by Sister Corita, the artist, every created being, like every event whether grandios or trivial, always possesses an aspect of celebration, a kernel of grace. Sister Corita, put us in touch with tenderness of relatedness. The combination of decorative Indian writing and the English quotation is a subtle reminder that we belong to the "other" we will never meet face-to-face but who, with us, make up the same world.

"EVERY SOUL IS LIKE A TINY DROP WITHOUT WHICH THE WHOLE WORLD WOULD THIRST" --Ugo Betti

From the great stage, the first president of United Church, Mrs. Harper Sibly and the president, Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair spoke about CHANGE as they dedicated the new Board of Church Women United. It was noted that when Jesus met "The Woman at the Well" the following barriers were broken: Race, Sex, Religion, Language, Prejudice and Nationality. And that Peace is found within and the PEACE demands faith, tolerance and understanding. PEACE is an inner courage.

THE FORUMS provided groups of one hundred time to discuss and suggest changes in the"NEW STRUCTURE." In our discussions we found that the world is asking new things of Church Women United and that the "New Structure" is needed.

TWO FOR TOMORROW gave us an exciting challenge. We were told that there are more than fifty-seven varieties of service, but the one way to serve is to be true to "TWO FOR TOMORROW." Our tomorrows will bring changes, needs, opportunities. All attending the Assembly were invited to make TWO COMMITMENTS - TO BE AND TO ACT. To give TWO dollars to help open new dimensions of ecumenical action and service. To get TWO other persons to do the same. To commit ourselves, to expect that His Spirit will make us an instrument of His reconciling love. To share in responsible Christian action based on an understanding of today's world. We were given the opportunity to help launch the NEW DIMENSIONS Program of Church Women United by placing $2.00 in the envelope marked TWO for TOMORROW.

Most of us who went to the Assembly went with great expectations and were willing to learn and to go out to act responsibly in the work of God without asking for signs of success. We went hoping to develop competence worthy of the cause we proclaim, and to deepen our loyalty to Christ and one another no matter what we may face in the days ahead.

As we sat in a circle in the lodge, over the Diamond Caverns of Kentucky, Bus Travelers shared thoughts of the Ecumenical Assembly because we wanted the women at home to have a part of the Assembly. We wanted all the church women in the state to get the message of "NO LONGER AT EASE," a drama by Hilda Powicke, performed by The Company of Pilgrims. Because at the close of this drama we could no longer be at ease with the old patterns. We knew that we must bring theology to life by bringing God into our life. Here we learned the truth and the truth will make us free. This drama opened new visions; we talk religion but do not really live it. We saw the powerful teaching force that drama is for teaching basic truths. We saw the need for people with dramatic, dynamic talents to dedicate them to God. Through this drama we saw the importance of listening to people instead of trying to solve their problems. And too, we saw the caricature of ourselves. We cannot separate ourselves from others. We have a responsibility for others, even if we must break down barriers. We must see ourselves first. No man can define what another man is. One of the hardest things is to face self and to discover one's irrelevance.

After drama came Dialogue with the Bible. Sister M. Ann Ida Gannon, B.V.M., and Dr. Ester Swenson with Hilda Powicke. Sister Ann Ida seemed to have X-ray eyes, as she said: "X-ray eyes of the young go straight through to what we are." The dialogists were down to earth. It was through dealogue, ably handled that we were able to see the transforming and creative from of God. Real dialogue is when each person gives something of himself to the other. Something will happen if you engage in dialogue. We find that if our faith is living, it will gain and flourish.

The new president of Church Women United, Mrs. Dolby, said, we are at the junction------ We must make the change. We are bound together by common heartbreaks. Goals come like spokes on the wheel not like rungs on a ladder.

Mrs. May, the vice president of Church Women in Georgia, made us proud as we saw her walk with five other women onto the great stage to represent us all as they expressed their concerns and aspirations. As these six women knelt around the great cross with the light of life streaming from behind, we heard again the words: Where are you going, Lord? We will follow faithfully. And then we realized the importance of each person, who alone can give his life.

We went to the Assembly to celebrate the fact that God is in his world revealing his love, making us one, and calling forth our service. To face this time of great transition and to discover clues of the coming age. To find the work God has for us to do, knowing that our Christian faith takes shape in the concreteness of life and our obedience is expressed in the decisions we make.

As we sat in the "Sharing Circle" in the lodge over the great Caverns in Kentucky, our prayer was that we might go out to act responsibly in the work of God without asking for signs of success. To develop competence worthy of the cause we proclaim. To deepen our loyalty to Christ and one another no matter what we may face in the days ahead.

**PRESIDENT**
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YOUNG HARRIS, GA. 30582

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BOX 593
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The Methodist Church

North Georgia Conference

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ROME, GA. 30161

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1665 HAVILON DR., S. W.
ATLANTA, GA. 30311
SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN MISSION
MRS. LESLIE SCROGGS
BOX 3
WEST POINT, GA. 31833

July 20, 1967

Dear Vera,

I have just talked to Mary Hutt and she is thrilled with the meeting in Lafayette also....said it was the best one she ever attended. She wants one of the reports also. Her address is:

Mrs. W. F. Hutt
2531 Cascade Rd., S. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30311

The other two Guilders are:

Miss Ruby Dukes & Mrs. Ila Smith
2470 Williamswood Court
Decatur, Ga.

I am so happy you are planning to attend the School of Christian Mission at Young Harris and will appreciate your bringing Mrs. Tilly so very much.

Sincerely,

Dorothy

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 10020
JUDSON 6-1212

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

July 31, 1967

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In reply to your letter of July 10, we are glad to give you permission to reprint a limited number of copies of the TIME article "Newspapers Crusading in Indianapolis" (June 23, 1967) for educational purposes.

Please use the following credit line: "Reprinted by permission from TIME The Weekly Newsmagazine; Copyright Time Inc. 1967."

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Rita Robinson

Rita Robinson
Publishing Services Manager

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

**CHURCH WOMEN UNITED in Georgia**

2262 Meadowvale Drive NE
Atlanta 30329, Georgia

July 31, 1967

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Here is the list of women who attended the Ecumenical Assembly from Georgia who were not on our chartered bus:

Mrs. Robert E. Coleman, 702 Hill Street, Warner Robins 31093
Mrs. Charles B. Copher, 3340 Lake Valley Road, NW, Atlanta 30331
Mrs. Ruby E. Dukes, 2470 Williamswood Court, Decatur 30033
Mrs. Willodine Gisler, 1385 Normandy Drive NE, Atlanta 30306
Mrs. Gilbert Gragg, 104 Shotwell Street, Bainbridge. 31717
Miss Evelyn L. Green, 236 Clarion Avenue, Atlanta 30030
Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt, 2262 Meadowvale Drive NE, Atlanta 30329
Mrs. W. F. Hutt, 2531 Cascade Road, Atlanta 30311
Mrs. Newton C. Johnson, Jr. 2596 Hogan Road, East Point
Miss Martha King, 602 1/2 McCall Blvd., Rome 30161
Mrs. Colonel James Longino, 1179 Beech Valley Road, N.E., Atlanta
Mrs. Major George Marshall, 1174 Lanier Blvd., Atlanta 30306
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Neissner, 398 Tall Oakes Drive NE, Atlanta 30305
Mrs. Ben Milner, 58 Sheridan Drive NE, Atlanta 30305
Mrs. Fred Patterson, 2959 Andrews NW, Atlanta 30329
Mrs. Commr. Glenn Ryan, 3200 Lenox Rod, NE, Apt. 301, Atlanta 30324
Mrs. Ila Smith, 2470 Williamswood Court, Decatur 30033
Mrs. J. G. Walsh, 341 Ponce de Leon Avenue NE, Atlanta 30308
~~Miss Cole Wheeler, Box 156, Chickamauga XXXXX~~
Mrs. Victor B. Yeargan, 120 Westmore Road, Rone 30161

What a nice thing this is for you to do for us, Mrs. Tilly. Everyone will be so surprised and happy to get this follow-up on the meeting, and I want to thank you for doing this for us.

Love in the Lord,

Mary Hoyt

55

C O P Y    C O P Y    C O P Y

CHURCH WOMEN UNITED in Georgia

August 11, 1967

TO: The County Sheriffs and the County Commissioners of Georgia

Gentlemen:

We, the Church Women in Georgia have long been interested in the welfare of all citizens of Gerogia, therefore, we are deeply concerned about the conditions that prevail in many jails of our state.

A number of sheriffs have been contacted and have voiced their approval of a "Visitation Day," by the church women of the state.

Feeling that such a program would be beneficial in many ways, we are asking that Sunday, October 1st from 2:00 to 5:00 o'clock P.M., be designated as "Open House" for county jails throughout Georgia, and ask your concern and cooperation. We are sure you will want to be a part of this program.

We expect the news media to have full coverage on this project.

Yours in Christ,

CHURCH WOMEN UNITED in Georgia

/s/ Mrs. Robert Hoyt

Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt, President
2262 Meadowvale Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30329

/s/ Mrs. Mark Dunahoo

Mrs. Mark Dunahoo, Chairman
P. O. Box 553
Winder, Georgia 30680

COPY COPY COPY

CHURCH WOMEN UNITED in Georgia

August 11, 1967

TO: The County Sheriffs and the County Commissioners of Georgia

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Yours in Christ,

CHURCH WOMEN UNITED in Georgia

/s/ Mrs. Robert Hoyt

Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt, President
2262 Meadowvale Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30329

/s/ Mrs. Mark Dunahoo

Mrs. Mark Dunahoo, Chairman
P. O. Box 553
Winder, Georgia 30680

C O P Y C O P Y C O P Y

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August 11, 1967

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Gentlemen:

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A number of sheriffs have been contacted and have voiced their approval of a "Visitation Day," by the church women of the state.

Feeling that such a program would be beneficial in many ways, we are asking that Sunday, October 1st from 2:00 to 5:00 o'clock P.M., be designated as "Open House" for county jails throughout Georgia, and ask your concern and cooperation. We are sure you will want to be a part of this program.

We expect the news media to have full coverage on this project.

Yours in Christ,

CHURCH WOMEN UNITED in Georgia

/s/ Mrs. Robert Hoyt

Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt, President
2262 Meadowvale Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30329

/s/ Mrs. Mark Dunahoo

Mrs. Mark Dunahoo, Chairman
P. O. Box 553
Winder, Georgia 30680

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CHURCH WOMEN UNITED in Georgia

August 11, 1967

TO: The County Sheriffs and the County Commissioners of Georgia

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File Copy - Do NOT Remove

> The bullets at the battlefront do not discriminate—but the landlords at home do. The pack of the Negro soldier is as heavy as the white soldier's—but the burden his family at home bears is far heavier.
>
> LYNDON B. JOHNSON
>
> —special civil rights message to Congress, February 15, 1967

# PUBLIC ORDER BASED ON EQUAL JUSTICE

# BOMB-MURDERERS CAN BE PUNISHED IF 1967 CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IS ENACTED

Wharlest Jackson who lived in Natchez, Miss., until February 27, 1967, cannot write this message to you.

He is dead. He was murdered by a bomb which exploded in the engine of his pickup truck just after he had left his job at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company in Natchez.

Wharlest Jackson left a widow and five children, four girls and a boy. One day they had a husband and father and that same night they had a corpse.

Mr. Jackson had just been upgraded at the plant to the job of mixer, one not held before by Negro workers.

Scarcely 18 months ago, on August 27, 1965, a bomb attached to the starter of the car of George Metcalfe, an Armstrong employee, exploded as Metcalfe was leaving his work. He lived, but was crippled for life. On March 5, he was one of the pallbearers for his friend, Wharlest Jackson.

George Metcalfe was president of the Natchez NAACP and Wharlest Jackson was its treasurer.

If Wharlest Jackson could write today to the American people from coast to coast he would urge that all of them write *their* Senators and Congressmen asking them to pass the 1967 civil rights bills. These bills have a section which makes the Wharlest Jackson bomb-murder a Federal crime, punishable in Federal courts.

At present, the Federal government is limited to using a conspiracy statute which **PROVIDES ONLY A FINE AND A SHORT IMPRISONMENT,** even for murder.

The 1967 bills were sent to the Congress in the special message by President Johnson on February 15, reproduced on the pages of this booklet.

Do not be pushed to one side on this issue.

Wharlest Jackson is dead. George Metcalfe is crippled. Vernon Dahmer is dead. Andrew Goodman is dead. Viola Liuzzo is dead. James Chaney is dead. Michael Schwerner is dead. Medgar Evers is dead. The list is a long one.

Speak for the dead who were killed in hatred and cruelty by men who were sure the law would never dare touch them.

Get justice for the dead. Get a Federal law that will help stop these brutalities.

ROY WILKINS
*NAACP Executive Director*

# BULLETS do not discriminate LANDLORDS DO!

### By Lyndon B. Johnson

ALMOST two centuries ago, the American people declared these truths to be self-evident:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Seventy-five years later, a savage war tested the foundations of their democratic faith. The issue of the struggle was, as Lincoln said, whether "we shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last, best hope on earth."

Democracy triumphed in the field in 1865. But for the Negro American, emancipation from slavery was but the first engagement in a long campaign. He had still to endure the assaults of discrimination that denied him a decent home, refused his children a good education, closed the doors of economic progress against him, turned him away at the voting booth, the jury box, at places of public accommodation, seated him apart on buses and trains, and sometimes even threatened him with violence if he did not assent to these humiliations.

In 1948, President Truman ordered the defense establishment to accord equal treatment to servicemen of every race. That same year, the Supreme Court declared that state courts could not enforce racial covenants in the sale of houses. The court later struck down racial discrimination in public transportation.

In 1954, segregated education was found to be inherently unequal and in violation of the 14th Amendment.

In 1957, the first Civil Rights Act in 82 years passed the Congress.

Three later acts were adopted within the next decade—in 1960, 1964 and 1965. Congress prohibited interference with the right to vote—to use any hotel, restaurant or thea-

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*President Johnson's message to the Congress, February 15, 1967.

ter—to secure a job on the basis of merit. It barred the use of Federal funds to any agency that practiced racial discrimination.

Within these 20 years, the institutions of democratic government have begun to make the ancient, self-evident truths a reality for all Americans.

Though much of our task still lies before us, it is important to measure the progress we have made in the past few years.

## COMBATING DISCRIMINATION

### Voting

SINCE the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the number of Negroes registered in the five states where voter discrimination was most severe has increased by 64 per cent—from 715,099 to 1,174,569. The vast majority of the new voters—about 334,000—were registered by local officials in voluntary compliance with the act.

The remainder—some 125,000—were registered by Federal examiners in 47 counties of the five states. Federal observers were present in many counties during the 1966 primary and general elections to insure that the newly registered voters were permitted to vote without interference.

In 1960, a Negro citizen complained that for 10 years he had tried without success to register to vote. Not a single Negro had been registered in his county for 60 years. In 1966, he ran for a seat on the local school board—and won.

Today, 20 Negroes serve in Southern Legislatures. Several important local offices, such as school boards and county commissions, now have Negro membership.

The electorate in these states has begun to change. The right to vote—the fundamental democratic right—is now exercised by men and women whose color served in years past to bar them from the polls. After centuries of silence, their voice is being heard. It will never again be stilled.

### Schools

In the 1963-1964 school year, 10 years after the landmark Brown decision, 1 per cent of the Negro students in the 11 Southern states were in schools also attended by white students.

Then came the 1964 Civil Rights Act and its prohibition against the use of Federal funds to support racial bias.

In September, 1966, 12.5 per cent of the Negro students in those same states were enrolled in desegregated schools. We expect this figure to increase significantly next fall. We will proceed with the task of securing the rights of all our children.

### Hospitals

This year, Negroes are being admitted to hospitals which barred them in the past. By January, 7,130 hospitals—more than 95 per cent of the hospitals in the nation—had agreed to provide services without discrimination. More than 1,500 of these hospitals have had to change past policies to make that commitment.

Getting rid of discriminatory practices has benefited hospital systems, as well as the people they serve.

Last year, for example, half the beds in an all-white hospital were unoccupied. Yet Negroes in the community were sent to a completely segregated and overcrowded hospital. The half-empty hospital changed its policies to admit Negroes, and it now operates at full capacity. The formerly Negro hospital will be converted into a nursing home serving both races. The effect of the change was to provide better medical care for the entire community.

### Public Accommodations

When the 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed, prohibiting racial discrimination in places of public accommodation, fears were expressed that this sharp change in established customs would bring about serious economic loss and perhaps even violence.

Yet from the start there has been widespread voluntary compliance with the law. Thousands of restaurants, motels and hotels have been opened to Americans of all races and colors. What was thought to be laden with danger proved generally acceptable to both races.

Because all businesses of a similar type are covered, each businessman is free, for the first time, to operate on a non-discriminatory basis without fear of suffering a competitive disadvantage.

Now Negro families traveling through most parts of their country do not need to suffer the inconvenience of searching for a place to rest or eat where they will be accepted or the humiliating indignity of being turned away.

## SOCIAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

THE struggle against today's discrimination is only part of the nation's commitment to equal justice for all Americans. The bigotry of the past has its effects in broken families, men without skills, children without learning, poor housing and neighborhoods dominated by the fear of crime.

Because these effects are encrusted by generations of inferior opportunities and shattered hopes, they will not yield to laws against discrimination alone. Indeed there is no swift medicine, no matter how potent or massively applied, that can heal them at once. But we know some of the things we must do if the healing process is to begin—and we are doing them.

### Education

Head Start has given deprived children a chance to learn in later years—instead of being merely exposed to school. Through this and other pre-school programs, two million children have been offered better education and health care.

More than seven million children in 70 per cent of all school districts in the United States have participated in programs under Title I of the 1965 Education Act. These programs have a single aim: to improve the education of disadvantaged children. The better libraries, larger professional staffs, advanced instructional equipment and other services they provide are investments in the future of children who need them most.

In my message on America's children and youth, I asked the Congress to provide an additional $135-million to strengthen Head Start. With these funds, we will launch a Head Start follow-through program in the early grades of elementary school to maintain the momentum the child has gained and we will extend the Head Start program downward to cover more three-year-olds.

Extraordinary help at the start of life is necessary for all disadvantaged children. It is particularly necessary for the Negro child reared in poverty and encumbered by generations of deprivation.

### Jobs and Training

Thousands of job opportunities for the young have been created by the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps. The first, active in both urban and rural areas, has enabled many young people to earn enough to remain in school, and provided employment and remedial education for dropouts.

The Job Corps—also meant to help those between 16 and 21—has offered other thousands both a change of environment and the opportunity to acquire education and job training.

The Manpower Development and Training Act gives men without jobs or skills the chance to acquire both, by combining Government planning and resources with private industry. The work experience program offers welfare recipients a means of obtaining the experience they need for gainful employment.

Today's strong economy, which last year put almost three million more Americans on the payrolls, is also of tremendous benefit to needy persons in search of dependable employment. But for the long term, and as demand for better qualified workers grows, training and remedial education will be of even greater importance to the disadvantaged. This is particularly true for those who leave the farm and move to urban areas in search of employment, without the skills an urban society requires.

During the last three years, our training programs have provided the means of self-sufficiency to almost a million men and women. The value of these programs to the Negro American is especially great.

The unemployment rate for Negroes is more than double that for whites. About 650,000 Americans, more than 20 per cent of all unemployed, are nonwhite. About 213,000 of these are between 14 and 19 years of age. Job training is essential to enable them to get off the welfare rolls and to go on the tax rolls.

Our economy is also strengthened by these programs. If Negroes today had the same skills as other Americans, and if they were free from discrimnation in employment, our gross national product could become $30-billion higher.

I will shortly submit recommendations to strengthen and expand these training programs. I am asking the Congress for an additional $135-million in appropriations for the Office of Economic Opportunity for a special program to open the doors of opportunity and meaningful employment to our most disadvantaged citizens.

I will call for the active assistance

of private industry and organized labor to provide skills and jobs to those now confined to the welfare rolls and the slums.

### NEED FOR PERSEVERANCE

THERE are those who believe this series of accomplishments is long enough. There are those who grow weary of supporting great social programs, impatient with the failures that attend them and cynical about those they are intended to help. There are those who think "equal justice" is a rhetorical phrase, intended only as an admonition to judges, not as a guiding principle for national policy.

To them I can only say: Consider the consequences if the nation—and I as the President—were to take what appears to be the easy way out, abandon the long, hard struggle for social and economic justice and say that enough has been done.

- There would be little hope of strengthening the economy of the country through the improved earning power and productive capacity of Negro Americans.
- There would be little hope of avoiding massive welfare expenditures for people denied the training and jobs they need to become self-supporting.
- There would be little hope of ending the chain of personal tragedies that began with ancient bigotry and continues to this hour.
- There would—above all—be little hope of achieving the self-respect that comes to a nation from doing what is right.

Our task is far from over. The statistics demonstrate the magnitude of the effort required.

- The life expectancy of the Negro is five years shorter than that of his white contemporary, and the infant mortality rate for Negroes is 40 per cent higher.
- The adult white has had at least three more years of education—and has been educated in better schools—than the average adult Negro.

#### High Unemployment Rate

- The unemployment rate for non-whites aged 21—even in this time of near full employment—is double that of whites.
- Negroes are characteristically more densely housed in units only 56 per cent of which meet health and safety standards.
- The income of the average Negro family is about 40 per cent lower than that of the average white family.

The programs we have adopted in the past few years are only a beginning. We have made a good start.

But we must remember that it is only a start, we must realize that civil rights are also civil opportunities. Unless these rights are recognized as opportunities by Negro and white alike, they can achieve nothing. We must realize that training and education programs provide skills and opportunities. But only where there is both the will to seek the job and the willingness to hire the job applicant, can these programs achieve their ultimate objectives.

The next steps are harder, but they are even more important. We shall need years of trial and error—

years in which children can be strengthened to grow into responsible young adults, years of better training, better jobs, better health, and better housing—before the results of what we have done so far can be seen.

Perseverance, the willingness to abandon what does not work, and the courage to keep searching for better solutions—these are the virtues the times require.

### CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

LAST year I proopsed the enactment of important civil rights legislation. I proposed that legislation because it was right and just.

The civil rights legislation of 1966 was passed by the House of Representatives and brought to the floor of the Senate. Most of its features commanded a strong majority in both houses. None of its features was defeated on the merits.

Yet it did not become law. It could not be brought to a final vote in the Senate.

Some observers felt that the riots which occurred in several cities last summer prevented the passage of the bill.

Public concern over the riots was great, as it should have been. Lawlessness cannot be tolerated in a nation whose very existence depends upon respect for law. It cannot be permitted because it injures every American and tears at the very fabric of our democracy.

We want public order in America, and we shall have it. But a decent public order cannot be achieved solely at the end of a stick, nor by confining one race to self-perpetuating poverty.

Let us create the conditions for a public order based upon equal justice.

The act I am proposing this year is substantially the same as last year's bill. Some revisions have been incorporated to take account of useful suggestions and perfecting amendments made by the 89th Congress. I believe these revisions offer a basis for common action.

I recommend the adoption of a national policy against discrimination in housing on account of race, color, religion or national origin. I propose the adoption of progressive steps to carry out this policy.

I recommend the clarification and strengthening of existing Federal criminal laws against interference with Federal rights.

I recommend requirements for the selection of juries in Federal courts to guard against discrimination and insure that juries are properly representative of the community.

I recommend legislation to eliminate all forms of discrimination in the selection of state court juries.

I recommend that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 be amended to authorize the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to issue judicially enforceable cease-and-desist orders.

I recommend the extension, for an additional five years, of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

I recommend a 90 per cent increase in appropriations for the Community Relations Service.

These measures are not new. I have recommended and supported them in the past. I urge the Congress to act favorably upon them because justice and human dignity demand these protections for each American citizen.

## EQUAL JUSTICE IN HOUSING

FOR most Americans, the availability of housing depends upon one factor—their ability to pay.

For too many, however, there are other crucial factors—the color of their skin, their religion or their national origin.

When a Negro seeks a decent home for himself and his family, he frequently finds that the door is closed. It remains closed—though the Negro may be a serviceman who has fought for freedom.

The result of countless individual acts of discrimination is the spawning of urban ghettos, where housing is inferior, overcrowded and too often overpriced.

Statistics tell a part of the story. Throughout the nation, almost twice as many nonwhites as whites occupy deteriorating or dilapidated housing. In Watts, 32.5 per cent of all housing is overcrowded, compared with 11.5 per cent for the nation as a whole.

In Harlem, more than 267,000 people live in an area consisting of three and one-half square miles. This is a density of 105 people per acre. Ninety per cent of the buildings in Harlem are more than 30 years old, and almost half were built before the end of the 19th century.

The environment of most urban ghettos is the same: Inferior public facilities and services—streets, lighting, parks; sanitation and police protection; inferior schools; and isolation from job opportunities. In every sphere of urban life the ghetto-dweller is short-changed.

A child growing up in such an environment must overcome tremendous man-made obstacles to become a useful citizen. The misery we tolerate today multiplies the misery of tomorrow.

Many of our exisiting and proposed programs—though not directed simply at relieving the problems of any particular minority group—will relieve conditions found in their most acute form in the urban ghetto. These programs are necessary and they must be fully supported.

But money and assistance are not enough. Since the ratification of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, this nation has been committed to accord every citizen the equal protection of its laws. We must strengthen that commitment as it relates to discrimination in housing —a problem that is national in scope.

The legislation I recommend would ultimately apply to all housing in the United States. It would go into effect by progressive stages.

The proposed legislation would direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to carry out education and conciliation measures to seek an end to discrimination in housing. He would call conferences of leaders in the housing industry, consult with state and local officials and work with private organizations.

The prohibition against discrimination in the sale or rental of housing would become effective progressively over a two-year period:

- During 1968, to dwellings sold or rented by someone other than their occupant, and to dwellings for five or more families. Essentially, this stage would cover large apartment houses and real estate developments.

- In 1969, the act would apply to all housing.

This act would be aimed at commercial transactions, not at the privacy of the home. It would outlaw discrimination practices in financing housing and in providing real estate brokers' services. It would prohibit "block-busting," by which unscrupulous dealers seek to frighten homeowners into selling quickly, out of fear that the value of their homes will decline.

In every instance, the legislation would require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to try to achieve a voluntary solution. Only if such a settlement could not be reached would the Secretary be authorized to hold an administrative hearing. If, after an administrative hearing, a violation of the law were found, the Secretary would be authorized to issue a judicially enforceable cease-and-desist order.

The Secretary would work with state and municipal fair housing agencies that already exist. In appropriate cases he would be authorized to rely on their enforcement of the state and city laws.

The Attorney General would be empowered to support these enforcement efforts, when he had reason to believe that a general pattern or practice of discrimination exists.

Last year the legislation I proposed to ban discrimination in housing stirred great controversy. Although a majority of both houses in the Congress favored that legislation, it was not enacted. Some of the problems raised by its adversaries were real; most involved myths and misinformation. The summer riots in our cities did as much damage to the chances of passing that legislation as the unfounded fears of many Americans and the opposition of special interest groups.

There should be no need for laws to require men to deal fairly and decently with their fellow man. There should be no need to enact a law prohibiting discrimination in housing—just as there should have been no need to send registrars to enforce voting rights, to issue guidelines to require desegregation of our schools, to bring suits in Federal courts to insure equal access to public accommodations and to outlaw discrimination in employment.

But the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960 and 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were necessary and they have moved this country toward our goal of providing a decent life for each of our citizens.

I am proposing fair housing legislation again this year because it is decent and right. Injustice must be opposed, however difficult or unpopular the issue.

I believe that fair housing legislation must and will be enacted by the Congress of the United States. I was proud to be a member of the Congresses that enacted the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 and as President to sign into the law the 1964 and 1965 acts. I believe the generations to come would look upon the enactment of this legislation by the 90th Congress as one of its proudest achievements.

I cannot urge too strongly that the Congress act promptly on this legislation.

Today the subject of fair housing is engulfed in a cloud of misinformation and unarticulated fear. Some believe the value of their homes must decline if their neighborhoods are integrated. They fear the conversion of their communities into unsightly slums, if a family of a different color moves into a house across the street. Neither of these events need occur. In an atmosphere of reason and justice, they would not occur. In the scores of cities and states that have such laws these events have not occurred.

The task of informing the minds and enlightening the consciences of those who are subject to these fears should begin at once. Churches can help perform this task with a unique competence—and they should. So should civic organizations, public officials, human relations commissions, labor unions and private industries. It must be done. The sooner it is done, the nearer we will come to that just America it is our purpose to achieve.

### INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS

ANOTHER basic test of equal justice is whether all men are free to exercise rights established by the Congress and the Constitution. A right has little meaning unless it can be freely exercised. This applies in particular to Negro Americans who seek to vote, attend school and utilize public accommodations on an equal basis.

Negro children have been abused for attending previously segregated schools, shots have been fired into the homes of their parents, employers who practiced nondiscrimination have been harassed. Most shocking of all are the crimes which result in loss of life. Some of the were whites devoted to the cause of victims have been Negroes, others justice.

State and local officials are primarily responsible for preventing and punishing acts of violence. In many cases, however, these officials have not been able to detect or prosecute the perpetrators of the crimes. In some, unfortunately, they have not been willing to meet their obligations. For these reasons and because violence has too often been used to deny Federal rights, there is need for Federal legislation.

Present Federal statutes are inadequate in several respects. Maximum penalties are too low for crimes which cause death or serious injury. Only in some instances do the statutes reach misconduct by private persons not acting in concert with public officials. Existing laws do not spell out clearly the Federal rights which they protect.

To remedy these deficiencies, I

recommend legislation to:

- Specify the activities which are protected, including voting, purchasing a home, holding a job, attending a school, obtaining service in a restaurant or other place of public accommodation.

- Prohibit acts or threats of violence, by private individuals acting alone or public officials, directed against Negroes or members of other minority groups because they are or have been participating in those activities.

- Authorize victims of violence to bring civil actions for damages or injunctive relief.

The penalties prescribed are graduated, depending on the gravity of the offense. When physical injury results, the maximum penalty is imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

### FEDERAL AND STATE JURIES

A FAIR jury is fundamental to our historic traditions of justice.

Fairness is most likely to result when the jury is selected from a broad cross-section of the community. The exclusion of particular groups or classes from jury duty not only denies defendants their right to an impartial jury. It also denies members of the excluded group the opportunity to fulfill an important obligation of citizenship and to participate in the processes of their government.

On many occasions, I have emphasized the importance of respect for the law. Yet, creating respect for legal institutions becomes virtually impossible when parts of our judicial system operate unlawfully or give the appearance of unfairness.

Current methods of Federal court jury selection have sometimes resulted in the exclusion of Negroes and other minority groups. Often the cause lay in the method of selection.

I recommend legislation to:

- Eliminate discrimination in the selection of juries in Federal courts.

- Insure that juries in Federal courts are uniformly drawn from a broad cross-section of the community.

To reduce to a minimum the possibility of arbitrary exclusion of certain groups, the act will spell out in detail the selection procedures to be followed in all Federal District Courts. Names of prospective jurors would be obtained by random selection from voter lists—a broadly representative source in almost all parts of the country, now that the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is being implemented. Under the bill only objective standards, including basic literacy requirements found in existing law, could be used to determine the qualifications of a prospective juror.

Legislation to deal with selection of state court juries is also needed. There has been persistent, intentional discrimination in juror selection in some localities. A recent case involved jury discrimination in a county whose population in 1960 was more than 70 per cent Negro. Of the persons listed on the jury rolls between 1953 and 1965, less than 2 per cent were Negro. No Negro had ever served as a member of a jury in that county.

Numerous criminal convictions obtained in state courts have been set aside on the ground that Negroes were excluded from the juries. Such court decisions may assure justice in a particular case. They cannot reform the jury selection systems.

The 14th Amendment establishes equality before the law and charges the Congress with enforcing that requirement. Such flagrant, persistent abuses as are revealed in many recent jury selection cases cannot be tolerated by a society which prides itself on the rule of law.

I recommend legislation to:

- Prohibit discrimination on account of race, color, religion, national origin, sex or economic status in the selection of state or local juries.
- Authorize the Attorney General to sue state or local jury officials who exclude Negroes or members of other minority groups from juries.
- Prescribe new remedies to make it easier to prove jury discrimination.
- Authorize the courts to issue a variety of orders specially tailored to eliminate the most common methods by which jury discrimination is practiced.

### JUSTICE IN EMPLOYMENT

THE Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination in hiring, promotion and working conditions, as well as discrimination in the membership practices of labor organizations. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was created to carry out the Congressional mandate.

The commission was directed to eliminate discriminatory employment practices by informal methods of conciliation and persuasion. By the end of this fiscal year, the commission will have completed over 2,000 investigations and more than 500 conciliation efforts. This is hard work, but when it succeeds, case by case it opens up new opportunities to:

- The minority group employes of an aircraft company, who no longer are confined to dead-end jobs but now have training opportunities in 40 job classifications.
- The employes of a large ship construction firm which has improved the job rights of over 5,000 Negroes.

Unlike most other Federal regulatory agencies, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was not given enforcement powers. If efforts to conciliate or persuade are unsuccessful, the commission itself is powerless. For the individual discriminated against, there remains only a time-consuming and expensive lawsuit.

In considering the proper role of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, it is important to bear in mind that nonwhite unemployment remains disproportionately high:

- In 1966, the unemployment rate was 3.3 per cent for white persons. It was 7.3 per cent for nonwhites.
- Nonwhite unemployment in 1965 was twice the rate for whites. In 1966, the ratio rose to 2.2 to 1.
- Among youth not attending school, the unemployment rate in 1966 was 8.5 per cent for whites and 20.3 per cent for nonwhites.

No single factor explains the differences in the unemployment rates of nonwhites and whites. But part of the disparity is clearly attributable to discrimination. For that reason, effective remedies against discrimination are essential.

I recommend legislation to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission authority to issue orders, after a fair hearing, to require the termination of discriminatory employment practices.

The cease-and-desist orders of the commission would be enforceable in the Federal Courts of Appeal and subject to judicial review there. These powers are similar to those of other Federal regulatory agencies.

Enforcement power would harmonize the procedures of the commission with the prevailing practice among states and cities that have had fair employment practices agencies for many years. It would reduce the burden on individual complainants and on the Federal courts. It would enhance the orderly implementation of this important national policy.

### The Commission on Civil Rights

The United States Commission on Civil Rights has, since its creation in 1957, proved to be an exceptionally valuable agency. This bipartisan fact-finding agency has contributed substantially to our determined effort to assure the civil rights of all Americans. Its investigations and studies have contributed to important changes in the laws and policies of the Federal Government. Publications of the commission—in the fields of voting, housing, employment, school segregation and equality of opportunity in Government programs—have been helpful to other Government agencies and to private groups interested in equality of opportunity.

The commission has also served as a clearing house for information on civil rights matters. It has provided information on Federal laws, programs and services to assist communities and private organizations in dealing with civil rights issues and with economic and social problems affecting race relations.

Under existing law, the term of the commission expires on Jan. 31, 1968. But much more remains to be done.

I recommend that the life of the commission be extended for an additional five years.

### Community Relations Service

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 recognized the importance of providing bridges of understanding for communities across the land struggling with problems of equal justice and discrimination. Last year, I recommended, and you in the Congress approved, the transfer of the Community Relations Service to the Department of Justice to make it a more effective instrument of national policy.

This year, I recommended that the funds for the work of the Community Relations Service be increased by 90 per cent—from $1.4-million to $2.7-million.

In city after city and county after county, the men of the Community Relations Service have worked, quietly and effectively, behind the scenes, to conciliate disputes before they flared up in the courtrooms or on the streets.

I deeply believe that, under our democratic system, the work of conciliation can be brought to bear increasingly to remove many of the injustices, intentional and unintentional, which derive from prejudice. It is in this spirit and with this conviction that I request a substantial increase in the funds appropriated to the Community Relations Service.

### EQUAL JUSTICE

WE adopted a Constitution "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure the domestic transquility" and "provide for the common defense."

In our wars Americans, Negro and white, have fought side by side to defend freedom. Negro soldiers—like white soldiers—have won every medal for bravery our country bestows. The bullets of our enemies do not discriminate between Negro Marines and white Marines. They kill and maim whomever they strike.

The American Negro has waited long for first-class citizenship—for his right for equal justice. But he has long accepted the full responsibilities of citizenship.

If there were any doubt, one need only look to the servicemen who man our defenses. In Vietnam, 10.2 per cent of our soldiers are American Negroes bearing equal responsibilities in the fight for freedom—but at home, 11 per cent of our people are American Negroes struggling for equal opportunities.

*The bullets at the battlefront do not discriminate—but the landlords at home do. The pack of the Negro soldier is as heavy as the white soldier's—but the burden his family at home bears is far heavier. In war, the Negro American has given this nation his best—but this nation has not given him equal justice.*

*It is time that the Negro be given equal justice. In America, the rights of citizenship are conferred by birth—not by death in battle.* [*Italics ours*]

It is our duty—as well as our privilege—to stand before the world as a nation dedicated to equal justice. There may be doubts about some policies or programs, but there can be no doubt about the rights of each man to stand on equal ground before his government and with his fellow man.

On June 4, 1965, at Howard University, I spoke about the challenge confronting this nation—"to fulfill these rights." What I said then has even greater importance and meaning for every American today:

"Freedom is the right to share fully and equally in American society—to vote, to hold a job, to enter a public place, to go to school. It is the right to be treated in every part of our national life as a person equal in dignity and promise to all others.

"But freedom is not enough. You do not wipe away the scars of centuries by saying: Now you are free to go where you want, do as you desire and choose the leaders you please.

"You do not take a person who, for years, has been hobbled by chains and liberate him, bring him up to the starting line of a race and then say, 'You are free to compete with all the others,' and still justly believe that you have been completely fair.

"Thus it is not enough just to open the gates of opportunity. All of our citizens must have the ability to walk through those gates.

"This is the next and more profound stage of the battle for civil rights. We seek not just freedom but opportunity—not just legal equity but human ability—not just equality as a right and a theory but equality as a fact and as a result.

"For the task is to give 20 million Negroes the same chance as every other American to learn and grow, to work and share in society, to develop their abilities—physical, mental and spiritual, and to pursue their individual happiness.

"There is no single easy answer to all of these problems.

"Jobs are part of the answer. They bring the income which permits a man to provide for his family.

"Decent homes in decent surroundings, and a chance to learn—an equal chance to learn—are part of the answer.

"Welfare and social programs better designed to hold families together are part of the answer.

"Care of the sick is part of the answer.

"An understanding heart by all Americans is also a large part of the answer.

"To all these fronts—and a dozen more—I will dedicate the expanding efforts of the Johnson Administration."

# WHAT THE ASSEMBLY MEANT TO ME

--Miss Cole Wheeler
Chickamauga, Georgia

I've been asked to say what the Ecumenical Assembly meant to me, a woman who was not a part of Church Women United. I was quite famous for awhile. Why had I come? What had motivated me? These were some of the questions put to me when I let it be known that I belonged to no Council so was not a delegate. No doubt it was startling to learn that here was a woman who just wanted to come. I must say that in spite of the surprise I caused I was warmly received, bringing to mind the Bible verse "I was a stranger and ye took me in," because you really did take me in, I couldn't have felt more at home, and I had a marvelous time. Right here, let me thank Church Women United of Georgia for letting me share your chartered bus.

Now I must answer the question, why did I come? Your small magazine THE CHURCH WOMAN was responsible. I had become so discouraged about the failure of the local church to reach across racial boundaries. I felt cramped. I had wanted for so long to go where I could find a natural fellowship with my fellow Negro Americans. And so, I think, the fellowship I found there stands out above everything else. The fellowship across denominational lines was good also; however, that was not new to me. I've never thought that my denomination (Methodist) constituted The Church, but have felt a kinship with any follower of Christ, Catholic or Protestant. I did come into contact with members of more different branches of the Christian Church, which was good.

As for the program -- I remember most clearly the two plays, "No Longer at Ease" and "For Heaven's Sake." Next I would place the Dialogues withe the Bible and the dialogue among the young people. I live in one of the vanishing villages mentioned by one of the speakers. Living in this village, I am not faced with the problems presented by the play "No Longer at Ease," however, none of us can be at ease with so much turmoil caused by frustration and hatred. I am not at ease. I don't want to be. Sometimes I get the terrible feeling that the little Methodist Church I attend is slowly dying because most of its members will not face the challenge being hurled at the Christian Church The dialogue between the young people shook me up, not so much by what was said, as by what was not said. I am thinking especially of the intense young man from Mississippi. He spoke very little, but I had the feeling there was much more that he could have said. You know, as I sat there watching him I couldn't help thinking what a wonderful Christian he would make if he could only see Christianity in action. I believe I am correct in stating that he was introduced as being of the New Left. I shall always remember the gracious spirit of Sister Ida. I am not going to go into what she said because I believe that will be taken care of in the write-up that came from our jotting-down period. I thought all of the programs were extremely good. Some one had put a great deal of work on them.

Now that I am back home please pray for me that I shall be able to influence at least one person to want the feeling of oneness that I experienced at the Assembly.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Also send letters to

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4 Mrs Van Enloe 907 Piedmont Ave N.E 30309
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8 Mrs. Chester Martin 300 Blackland Rd. N.W 30311
9. Mrs. Ben Milner 58 Sheridan Dr. N.E 30324
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11 Mrs. Sheffield Owen 711 Starlight Dr. N.E 30305
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VFW Ladies Auxiliary

Mrs. Cecil Neupert (State)
2310 Stewart Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Training, Educated, qualified, dedicated

Trained Officers -
Enough Officers -
Atlanta on top - per capita in crime -
(Safer in New York than Atlanta)

B What we can do:
aroused Public opinion.
(It will get worse before it gets better)
(public opinion finally controls) in a democratic society.

~~Places~~ we look for change to come.
Church, home, law enforcement, judiciary.
(Crime in criminal mind is a disease)
we tend to coddle criminal or be too sympathetic -)

Need training for prison officials toward rehabilitation -

D Democracy cannot survive without (self restraint) self-discipline. Without it we will have anarchy.

Judaism life centered in the home.
We are paper christians -- signed up.
seldom see a Jew convicted of crime of violence.
Jews teach their children that you be good because its right to be good -
Christians teach their children to be good for a reward in after life.

A convicted criminal's case should be reviewed in 6 months. Law by legislature.
No change will come until public opinion demands it.

Sargeant W. L. Reynolds.
June 23 TIME - Indianapolis.

V.D. Contact Radio & T.V. for announcements -
Who promoted

Police Dept.

Sargeant Reynolds + Training Dept.

Must have educated men, police Dept. cannot educate them. Severe problem.

Underpaid -

(why pay him more -- he's not worth it.)

Need higher pay. Those who are inadequate should be phased out. and more qualified men hired.

Pressure brought to bear on the judiciary.

Bill through legislature

mimeo samples

1 Write letters -- mailing list.

to get petition. (make it easy)

1 use Legislative Forum with 16 Organiz.

1 Sit in courtroom when a case is being tried.

1. Expand - organization.
bring pressure to bear.

Five people may not get in to see the mayor - but 500 could go and he certainly would come out.

See ACLU.

1 Use the two cases we already have for a speedy trial + conviction -

Develop contacts in the right place.

Riders on the Chartered Bus from Atlanta to Purdue University - "The Ecumenical Encounter"

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2 Mrs. Leon Anderson, 1823 Tiger Flower Drive, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314
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/35/

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Sent copies to Mrs Hoyt.

# THE PRESS

## NEWSPAPERS

### Crusading in Indianapolis

Crime and public apathy toward it were on the rise in Indianapolis the night that Dr. Margaret Marshall, a 90-year-old retired psychologist and teacher, stepped from her doorway into a darkened street. Without warning, a mugger lashed out at her head with a blunt weapon and snatched her purse. When Dr. Marshall died of her injuries, the Indianapolis News was deluged with letters from infuriated women. Assistant Publisher Eugene S. Pulliam asked one of the paper's staffers, Margaret Moore, 56, to help 30 prominent civic-minded women to decide on a course of action.

That was in March of 1962. Since then, President Johnson's Crime Commission has decided that "the most dramatic example in the country of a citizens' group that has addressed itself forcefully and successfully to the problems of crime and criminal justice is the Anti-Crime Crusade in Indianapolis." To man the crusade, Margaret Moore mobilized the 50,000 members of more than 1,000 Indianapolis women's organizations. "The first six months," says Mrs. Moore, a widow, "we went to the power structure and listened to all their problems in crime prevention. Then we listened to outside experts explain ways of dealing with them." The view was the same from the male side of the fence: "They were around here for months asking questions before they made a move," says Police Chief Daniel T. Veza.

**Down with Darkness.** Even then, the police did not take kindly to the prospect of having a bunch of women tell them how to run their business. Crusade Coordinator Moore and a co-worker camped at police headquarters for 48 hours, explaining in plain language at every roll call that they were there to help, not hinder. They proved their point by using the News to lobby for —and help get—raises for patrolmen. As the women rode along in squad cars for full eight-hour shifts, their determination helped win over the cops.

On one of these rides, a Crusade volunteer learned that a high percentage of violent crimes were committed on dark streets. "The worst," says Mrs. Moore, "were the semicommercial, semiresidential neighborhoods near the downtown area." More lobbying followed, and more newspaper stories; since 1962, about 9,000 new streetlights have been installed, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. Police figure that crime has dropped as much as 85% in the newly illuminated areas.

**Shaking Up Courts.** At the end of 1962, the women began a "court watcher" program. Some 3,000 women have sat in on more than 70,000 cases, filled out reports on the defendant, the charge, the plea, the verdict, the proceedings. Was the judge punctual? Were the attorneys prepared with their cases, or did they ask for a continuance? Was the arresting officer present to testify? Some attorneys disapproved, but court efficiency increased. "It's the only honest evaluation we get," says Judge William T. Sharp. "It shakes everybody up and makes us analyze our decisions."

As a by-product of court watching, the women learned that many youthful offenders were unaware of the laws they were breaking. The Crusaders translated 18 Indiana statutes that apply to minors into layman's language, published a booklet entitled *What Is the Law?* and distributed it last spring to 2,600 public and parochial schools. Learning that 90% of juvenile crimes were committed by school dropouts, Crusade volunteers contacted the youngsters, found donors to provide them with everything from tutoring to lunch money.

Of the 4,000 dropouts and near-dropouts that the women have dealt with, 2,000 have been persuaded to stay in or return to school. There they get the additional benefit of Crusade-sponsored lectures on juvenile law and crime by half a dozen police officers who tour the schools. The Crusaders also work with youths paroled from detention homes and sponsor seminars on shoplifting for merchants.

**Under the Umbrella.** All the effort has produced concrete results. In 1965, total crime in Indianapolis dropped 2.2%, while rising at a rate of 6% throughout the nation. Last year, although crime rose in the city by 5.2%, that was less than half the national surge of 11%. Meanwhile, Margaret Moore, former editor of a small-town Indiana weekly, who joined the News in 1952 after nine years as director of the Franklin (Ind.) College journalism department, keeps on working. The News, which pumped $6,000 into the Crusade last year, refuses to take credit for her accomplishments. Says Editor M. Stanton Evans, who is also Mrs. Moore's son-in-law: "We provided the umbrella for this at first, and we will continue to support it. But the ladies run the Crusade."

THE CHALLENGE
OF CRIME
IN A FREE SOCIETY

NEWS'S MOORE

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

STREET PATROL

*With a determination that won over even the cops.*

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Phone - 378-7913

2 Mrs. Floyd R. Williams
1575 Mill Valley Rd. S.W 30331
~~Phone 344-9713~~ WN

3 ✓ Mrs. W. R. Evans
560 Waterford Rd. N W 30318
Phone 794-2408

4 Mrs. J. Y. Wilson
6515 Wright Circle N.E 30328
Phone 255-5115

5 Mrs. Victoria Themis Routzos
680 Old Ivy Road N.E. 30305 _ 236-9662

6 ✓ Mrs. John Hart
67 Angus Trail N.W. 30328
Phone 255-0593

7 Mrs. L. R. Scott.
890 Virginia Circle. N.E 30306
Phone - 874-1088

✓ 8 Mrs. D. S. Howe - Phone 255 8869
5815 Garber Drive N.E. 30328

9 Mrs. A. F Watson
693 Confederate Ave. S.E 30312
Phone - 627-3891

✓ 10 Mrs. Harry L. Fox -
974 Somerset Drive N.W. 30327
Ph. - 231-3014

(over)

11 ✓ Mrs. W. B. Manning, Jr.
286 Land-O-Lakes Ct. N.E. 30305.
Phone 261-5789

12 Mrs. William A. Russell.
2771 Winding Lane N.E 30319
Phone 636-2463

13
Mrs. Maj George Marshall, Jr.
~~444~~ 336 Williams St N.W. 30308.
Phone 524-5661.

14. Mrs. James Leak.
2207 Kodiak Dr. N.E. 30329
Phone. 636-4964

✓ Wrote cards.

5

YWCA MEETING

✓✓ yes Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, 2751 Valley Heart Dr., N. W. 18 794-9769

Mrs. Betty Cantor

✓✓ Mrs. J.W.E. Bowen, 1197 Fountain Dr, SW 14 - PL 8-1663 to sign letters

✓ Never call Mrs. Taylor Waters

1517 Fairview Rd., NE 06 Thurs. 373-2650 10:30 22

✓ Mrs. A. H. Sterne, 132 Westminster Dr., NE 09

✓✓ Mrs. Ida Prather -688-6850

146 Griffin, N. W. , Atlanta 14 Out-of-Town - returns Saturday -

✓ Mrs. Fred Patterson, 2959 Andrews Drive, N.W., Atlanta 05

8

File
Miss. Council

January 16, 1967

Mr. D. S. Rosen
Certified Public Accountant
P. O. Box 1835
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Rosen:

You are correct in that our support of the Mississippi Council is contingent on their operating under the standard tax exempt provisions of Section 501 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code. There have been no changes over the past year in our stipulations with the Mississippi Council.

Attached is a schedule of grants made to the Mississippi Council during 1966.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

DERALD S. ROSEN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
P. O. BOX 1835

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

MEMBER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

12
January
1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have been engaged by the Mississippi Council on Human Relations to audit their accounting records and transactions for the calendar year 1966. It is my understanding that the council is required to operate in a manner consistent with the maintenance of the standard tax exemption as outlined in section 501 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

In this regard, will you please inform me of any changes in the operating restrictions of this council or its inter-relationship with the Southern Regional Council. Can you further provide me with a schedule of contributions from the Southern Regional Coucil to the Mississippi Council during the year 1966. I would Appreciate any other information, including a budget if any has been prepared, which you may to consider to be helpful to the audit of these records.

For your convenience, a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Thank you for your past and present cooperation.

Very truly yours,

D S Rosen
D. S. Rosen,
Certified Public Accountant

DSR:am

File Mississippi Council

~~LES~~
MS - file

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
Jackson, Mississippi

April 5, 1967

IN REPLY REFER TO
Form L-178
434:WCE:emo
JAC-EO-67-27

PURPOSE
Charitable, Educational

ADDRESS INQUIRIES & FILE RETURNS WITH DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENU
Jackson, Mississippi

| FORM 990-A REQUIRED | ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDING |
|---|---|
| ☒ YES ☐ NO | December 31 |

The Mississippi Council on
Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Gentlemen:

On the basis of your stated purposes and the understanding that your operations will continue as evidenced to date or will conform to those proposed in your ruling application, we have concluded that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Any changes in operation from those described, or in your character or purposes, must be reported immediately to your District Director for consideration of their effect upon your exempt status. You must also report any change in your name or address.

You are not required to file Federal income tax returns so long as you retain an exempt status, unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income imposed by section 511 of the Code, in which event you are required to file Form 990-T. Our determination as to your liability for filing the annual information return, Form 990-A, is set forth above. That return, if required, must be filed on or before the 15th day of the fifth month after the close of your annual accounting period indicated above.

Contributions made to you are deductible by donors as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers or gifts to or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under the provisions of section 2055, 2106 and 2522 of the Code.

You are not liable for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you file a waiver of exemption certificate as provided in such act. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Inquiries about the waiver of exemption certificate for social security taxes should be addressed to this office, as should any questions concerning excise, employment or other Federal taxes.

This is a determination letter.

Very truly yours,

J. G. Martin Jr.

J. G. Martin, Jr.
District Director

LES

MS - file

File. ~~Field Fd.~~ Cr. Ref. – ~~re:~~ ~~Miss. Council~~

File: Miss. Council

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

June 22, 1967

Mr. Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Thank you for your letter of June 19. I think you are right in avoiding too many small grants from us. I suggest that you decide how much money you want to spend on distributing books and figure that into the amount you ask us for when you send up your request for general support.

As to that, you ought to get it in here this Summer so that it can be part of the discussions which Paul and I will be having.

Why did Helen Bass Williams not attend the meeting on June 19 between FCM and MAP?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LD:la

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

June 19, 1967

JUN 20 1967

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
The Field Foundation
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I have your letter of May 25, and the xerox copy of Jim Silver's letter of May 9. Dr. Silver was here for a 3-day visit. We had a good time (as one always has with Jim Silver). I was pleasantly surprised at the reception given him at State College. I guess the good reception was limited to the students, for no faculty member was willing to introduce him, and I ended up with that job. We also had a good session with about 100 headstart employees.

As regards Robert Cole's book, Children of Crisis, I really haven't read the book, but Silver carried a copy of it with him and used it in his speeches. When people asked about the book, he told them to contact the Council on Human Relations, and that the Coulcil would get them copies. I thought Silver was joking about this. Only this morning, Ed King called to ask if we had the book. He plans to use it in an orientation period for school desegregation workers. I ordered a copy last week, and it should be here any day. It is my opinion that the people who asked Dr. Silver about the book make somewhere between $90.00 and $125.00 per week, therefore, should be able to make a purchase of the book if they need it. I will write a review of the book and distribute it as an issue of The Interpreter. I will also ask the local book store to obtain a few copies. If, after this, the situation warrants further discussion, I'll let you know.

The matter of Mississippi: The Closed Society is a bit different. The project which we completed some 4 months ago with that book was successful in many ways. Silver's book has become the 'Bible' for the Negro middle class, the college students and the White liberal. A number of church and college groups (both Negro and White) did reading projects with the book. In some communities, where there was only one or two copies of

When People Care Good Things Happen.

the book, I learned that they had reading lists made up and each person was allowed to keep the book only one week. I think Jim's interest in a continuation of the project results primarily from my passing on to him letters that I receive from time to time requesting a copy of the book. Also, it is true that 8 or 10 people asked for copies of the book when Silver was here for his visit.

If the Foundation is interested in putting more money into this project, I would suggest that we make 500 paperback copies available. We already have 300 hardback copies distributed to various libraries across the State, and some 1,700 paperback copies are floating around. I have a specific request from a group of 25 open-minded young women at Mississippi State College for Women, and have been contacted by a liberal group in Biloxi who run a coffee house.

I am concerned that the Mississippi Council not enter into a number of small funding relationships with the Foundation that might jeopardize our request for the continuation of a more substantial funding. The 3-year grant, totalling $24,000.00, which we have from the Foundation, runs out at the end of this fiscal year. We have not been able to expand our in-State financial support in keeping with the demands of our work. We have just hired an Assistant Director and have taken on a summer worker. We think that the signs of the time demand that we not only work to promote better race relations, but that we establish a meaningful work among the young people in Mississippi. To maintain our present work and to meet these new needs will require substantial Foundation support.

We will be glad to work with these book projects in any way you feel justified, but we would like for these decisions to be made in light of what effect they may have on our greater responsibilities and your possible support of such.

You didn't recommend that I read the rest of Jim's letter, but I did anyway. Silver is overly kind, but perhaps he exaggerates things a bit as regards my work.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:kce
cc: Ed Stanfield

file

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

July 27, 1967

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

Dr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

Just a note to thank you for your kindness on our recent trip to Washington. It was not expected that you and SRC pick up most of my expenses, but it seems to have ended up that way. I enjoyed the visit with you, even if it was amongst midnight telephone calls and other trying sessions. Of course, no-one knows better than you that the help in expenses can always be used on the part of the Mississippi Council.

We are continuing the work with Al Clayton, Look Magazine, Dr. Raymond Wheeler and others. I will be in touch with you about some of these matters later. Briefly, things look good.

Again, let me thank you for your kindness, and I'll look forward to seeing you in a few weeks.

Sincerely,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:kce

When People Care Good Things Happen.

File
Miss C.H.R.

September 25, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Thank you sincerely for your thoughtfulness in writing about the memo and for your other thoughtful comments. I really need them.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

## CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

**NAME OR SUBJECT**

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

**REGARDING**

Ken Dean appeal for funds for publication dealing with hungry children

**DATE**

10-27-67

(SEE)
**NAME OR SUBJECT**

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

Eloise Smith
1938-Archer St
Savannah Ga.
Oct 21, 1968

Dear Mrs Lilly:

I am so sorry I will not be able to attend the work shop. I am at home with a Cold. I am enclosing one dollar please send me program.

Sincerely
Eloise

201-

374-9838

Mrs Leticca

Mrs Shakina -

[redacted]

Mrs.

Mrs.

[redacted] Smallers

Magnoria

YWCA.

1968

ALABAMA

✓Miss Ida Allen, Route 1, Box 64, Five Points, Ala. 36855

✓Mrs. Clifford J. Durr, 2 Felder Ave., Montgomery 36104

✓Mrs. J. W. Gordon, 108 Woodland Dr., Hueytown, Ala. 35020

✓Mrs. James L. Robinson, 109 - 15th Ave., South, Lanett, Ala. 36863

ARKANSAS

✓Mrs. George L. Sixbey, Rt. 1, Box 67D Magnolia, Ark. 71753

FLORIDA

✓Mrs. Chris Matheson, 528 S.E. First Ave., Gainesville, 32601

✓Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey, 6780 S.W. 75th Terr., South Miami 33143

✓Mrs. Hugh Wilcox, 3679 Rustie Lane, Jacksonville, 32217

✓Mrs. A.A. Hardy, 1604 Lando Lane, Orlando, 32806

GEORGIA

✓Mrs. Eula Byrd, 412 William St., Macon 31201

✓Mrs. Winston G. Crosley, 3425 Louisville Rd., Augusta, Ga. 30906
Mrs. Neva J. Dennis, 530 Jones Street, Elberton, Ga. 30635
✓Mrs. Rosa Foster, 3446 Simmons, Macon 31201

✓Mrs. Willie M. Jenkins, P.O. Box 211, Sylvania 30467

✓Mrs. Jack T. May, 180 Cloverhurst Terrace, Athens 30601

✓Mrs. Eltha Edenfield, Athens, 125 Ridgewood Pl., Athens, 30601

✓Mrs. Mamie B. Reese, 614 Whitney Ave., Albany, Ga. 31701

Georgia cont'd

✓Mr. & Mrs. Noah A. Rives, 3182 Millerfield Rd., Macon, 31201

~~Mrs. Eloise Smith, 1938 Archer St., Savannah, Ga.~~ 31405 Cancelled -

✓Mrs. Bell Wilson, 3048 Bethune Ave., Macon ~~3120~~x 31201

✓Mrs. Mitilda Wilson, 556 Straight St., Macon 31201

KENTUCKY

✓Mrs. Clarence E. Baker, 212 Hubert Court, Owensboro, Ky. 42301

Mrs. Le Roy Miles, 421 Bristol Road, Lexington, Ky. 40502

MISSISSIPPI

✓Mr. & Mrs. Robert Kelly, Raleigh, Mississippi 39153

✓Mrs. Lillie T. Lindsey, P.O. Box 657, Starkville, Miss. 39759

✓Mrs. Willie C. Stovall, P.O. Box 497, Aberdeen, Miss. 39730

NORTH CAROLINA

✓Mrs. Charles Dorsett, P.O. 145, Mt. Gilead, N. C. 27306

✓Mrs. Harold L. Mann, 2219 Lee Avenue, Sanford, N. C.27330

✓Mrs. Wm. R. Stevenson, Box 1367, Tryon, N. C. 28782

✓Mrs. W. E. Meares, 206 Tranquil Ave., Charlotte 28209

✓Mr. Scott Hoyman, Regional Director, TWUA, Charlotte

SOUTH CAROLINA

2 ✓ Mrs. G. T. Dukes, Jr., Box 66, Vance, S.C. 29163

~~Mrs. J. W. Robinson, P.O. Box 236, St. George, S.C.~~ Cancelled
(E.A.)
✓ Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, 3401 Brookwood Ct., Columbia, S.C. 29204
✓ Mrs. Thomas Albright, Route 1, Smyrna, S. C. 29743
✓ Mrs. William Ledbetter, 2031 Hempstead Rd. Rock Hill. 29730

TENNESSEE

✓ Mrs. K. Deane Stout, 256 Chamberlain Blvd., Knoxville 37920

VIRGINIA

✓ Mrs. Eugene L. Cave, 3750 Prosperity Ave., Fairfax, Va. 22030

✓ Mrs. Edmund J. Grant, 2201 Paul Spring Parkway, Alexandria, Va. 22308

✓ Mr. & Mrs. Amos Holmes, 427 Scott Street, Bristol, Va. 24201

NEW YORK

202-B Glenwood Ave., Leonia, N.J. 07605
✓ Miss Thelma Stevens, 475 Riverside Dr., N.Y. 10027

Mrs. Carolyn Wilhelm, Board of Missions, 475 Riverside Dr.

Paul Anthony
Emory Via
PAT Watters
John Lewis
Bob Anderson.

95

LOCAL REGISTRATION -1968-

3 ALEXANDER, Mrs. G. E.

✓ ANDERSON, Mrs. Leon R., 1823 Tiger Flower Dr., N.W. 30314

✓ ANDERSON, Mrs. G. E., A. U., 223 Chestnut St., S. W. 30314

✓ BOWEN, Mrs. J. W. E., 1197 Fountain Dr., S. W. 30314

✓ BRAWNER, Mrs. Dora D. 974 Michigan Ave. 30314

✓ BINNS, Mrs. Carlton, 229 Bolling Rd., N.E. 30305

✓ BOWENS, Mrs. V. M., 347 Bowens Cir. S.W. 30315

BROADNAX, Mrs. Odie, Dallas, Ga.

BLOOM, Mrs. Marshal

✓ BROWN, Mrs. Edw. M., 499 Emory Circle, N.E. 30307

✓ Boothe, Mrs. Myles, V-P, 14 Sessions St., Marietta (UCW)

Burge, Dr. + Mrs Don - 3979 Pinehill Rd., N.W. 30305

✓ CANTOR, Mrs. Betty, Anti-Defamation League, 41 Exchange Pl., SE 30303

✓ CHANDLER, Mrs. G. L., 1138 Fountain Dr., S. W. 30314

✓ CHILDS, Major J. W., 339 Luckie St., N. W. 30303

✓ CLEMENT, Mrs. Lamar, 1220 E. Rocksprgs. Rd. N.E.

✓ CONLEY, Mrs. James O., 1691 Carter Rd., Decatur 30032

✓ DAVIS, Mrs. E. S., 1896 Madrona St., N. W. 30318

✓ DAVIS, Mrs. A. G., 391 Forrest Ave., N.E. 30308

~~✓ DAVIS, Mrs. A. G. 391 Forrest Ave N.E.~~

✓ DODD, Mrs. W. W. 3377 Peachtree Rd., N.E. #6, 30326

✓ Davis Mrs Helen

✓ FISH, Mrs. David L. Fish, 110 Castlewodd Dr., Marietta, Ga. 30060

✓ FERGUSON Mrs. Frank C. 3588 Kingsboro Rd., N. E. 30319

✓ FOWLER, Mrs. Newton B., 251 Parkwood Rd., Decatur 30030

LOCAL REGISTRATION ②.

✓ GARNETT, Mrs. Lillian B., 92 Morris Brown Dr., S.W. 30314

GARBER, Dr. Paul Leslie, 423 Glendale, Decatur

GLASS, Dr. Victor, Home Mission Bd., 1350 Spring, N.W. 30309

GLISSON, Mrs. C. S., Jr., 941 Plymouth Rd., N.E. 30306

GRIGG, The Rev. W. R., Home Mission Bd., 1350 "Spring St.

~~HUGHES, Mrs. Robert E., 1699 Inverness Avenue, N.E. 30306~~

✓ Willodene Gaisler - Presbyterian Center 341 Ponce

✓ HAYNES, Mrs. Claud M., 1280 Oxford Rd., N.E. 30306

✓ ~~HUGHES, Mrs. Robert E., 1699 Inverness, N. E. 30306~~ Cancelled

HUNKEN, Mrs. Walter, 3175 Verdun Dr., N.W. 30305

✓ HARRIS, Mrs Geneva, 115 Mowry Ave. S.E.

✓ JOHNSON, Mrs. Newton C. Johnson, Jr., 2596 Hogan Rd., East Point 30344

KING, Dr. & Mrs. Martin Luther, Sr. Ebernezer Baptist Church

~~LANGSLEY, Miss~~ Dorethea R., 2159 Verbena St., N.W. #16, 30314

✓ LENNON, ~~Spelman College~~ Mrs. Claire, Spelman College, Box 116, 30314

✓ Leach, Mrs. Annie. Pittsburgh

✓ MALLON, Mrs. Herb T., 2138 Zelda Dr., N. E., 30329

✓ MATTOX, Mrs. John, 2541 Tilson Dr., S.E., 30316

✓ MAYFIELD, Mrs. A. L., 197 Barfield Ave., S.W. 30310

2 ✓ MAYS, Mr. & Mrs. B. E., 3316 Pamlico Dr., S.W. 30311

✓ MCALISTER, 81 Ashby, N. W., 30314

MCCALL, Dr. Emanuel, Jr., Home Mission Bd., 1350 Spring, N.W. 30309

✓ MCCUTCHEN, Miss Janie, Presbyterian Center

✓ MEYER, Mrs. Joseph, 202 Victiria Lane Hapeville.

✓ MILNER, Mrs. Ben, 58 Sheridan Dr., N. W. 30305

✓ Katz. Mrs Ronald B'nai B'rith 2874 Buford Hwy, N.E. 30329

✓ Rosenbery. Mrs Louis - "1646" Johnson Rd. N.E. 30306 874-0363

LOCAL REGISTRATION 3.

✓ Patterson, Mrs. Jack, 2850 Ridgewood N.W. 30327

✓ PORTER, Miss Lucille, Porter (Mrs. E. G. Davis)

✓ PARKS, Mrs Walter L, 502 Rockwell St., S. W. 30310

✓ PATTON, Mrs. John T., 1745 W. Wesley Rd., N. W. 30327

✓ Potter, Rev. Wm. H. + Sadye, 1616 Ezra Church Dr., N.W. 30314

✓ Prather, Mrs Ida, 147 Griffin St., N.W. 30314

✓ RICHARDSON, Mrs. Harry V., 671 Beckwith St., 30314

✓ Shannon, John, 930 Laurel St.

SEDLAK, Mr. Mark, American Motor Motel

✓ SWAIN, Mrs. E. V., 4609 Ernest Dr., Forest Park 30050

✓ Smotters, Mrs. Magnolia, YWCA 599 Tatnall St., S.W. 30314

✓ Stephens, Betty. 1621 Dixie St. S.E. 30317

✓ VERNON, Miss Marie R., A.U., 223 Chestnut St., S.W. 30314

✓ Steele, Rev. Henry M., W. Hunter St. Baptist C 275 W. Hunter St.

✓ WALSH, Mrs. J. G., Presbyterian Center 341 Ponce De Leon ave. N.E.

WALSH, Miss Catherine, 732 Peactree N.E. Room #11

WALLACE, Mrs. Robert B. 2807 Winding Lane, N.E., 30319

WASSON, Mrs. Carrie B., 183 Linkwood Rd., N.W. 30318

✓ WEATHERSPOOL, 2751 Valley Heart Dr., N. W. 30318

✓ WEDDINGTON, Mrs. A. M., Route 2, Hiram, Ga. 30141

WHITE, Mrs. Sarah, 934 Mayson-Turner Rd., N. W., Apt 27, 30314

✓ WHITEHEAD, Miss Elizabeth, 700 Neal St., N. W. 30318

✓ WIGGINS, Mrs. Robert S. 1805 Ponce de Leon, N.E. 30307

✓ WILLIAMSON, Mrs. R. L., 1165 Tuckawana Dr., S. W. 30311

✓ Woods, Mrs. M. J. 184 Shepherd St., Marietta (UCW) 30060

✓ Harmon Perry - Atl. Journal

✓ Walker Lundy - " "

## LOCAL

Mrs. G. T. Alexander
Mrs. Leon R. Anderson, 1823 Tiger Flower Dr., N.W. 30314

Mrs. S. E. Anderson, A.U., 223 Chestnut St., S.W. 30314
Mrs. J. W. E Bowen, 1197 Fountain Dr. S.W. 30314
Mrs. Dora D. Brawner, 974 Michigan Ave. 30314

Mrs. Edward M. Brown, 499 Emory Cir., N.E. 30307
Mrs. G.L. Chandler, 1138 Fountain Dr., S.W. 30314
Major J. W. Childs, 339 Luckie St., N.W. 30303

Mrs. Lamar Clement

Mrs. James O. Conley, 1691 Carter Rd., Decatur 30032
Mrs. E. S. Davis, 1896 Madrona St., N.W. 30318
Mrs. W. W. Dodd, 3377 Peachtree Rd., N.E. # 6-A, 30326
Mrs. A. G. Davis (weatherspool)
Mrs. Newton B. Fowler, 251 E. Parkwood Rd., Decatur 30030
Garbea Mrs. Frank C. Ferguson, 3588 Kingsboro Rd., N.E. — 30319
Garnett Miss Willodine Gisler, Presbyterian Center
Glass
Mrs. C. S. Glisson, Jr., 941 Plymouth Rd., N.E. 30306
Grigg
Mrs. Claud M. Haynes, 1280 Oxford Rd., N.E. 30306
Hughes
Mrs. Walter Hunken, 3175 Verdun Dr., N.W. - 30305

Mrs. Newton C. Johnson, Jr., 2596 Hogan Rd., East Point, 30344
Miss Dorethea R. Langsley, 2159 Verbena St., N.W., #16, 30314
Mrs. Claire Lennon, Spelman College, Box 116, 30314

Mrs. Herb T. Mallon, 2138 Zelda Dr., N.E. 30329

Mrs. John Mattox, 2541 Tilson Dr., S.E. 30316

Mrs. A. L. Mayfield, 197 Barfield Ave., S.W. 30310

Mrs. B. E. Mays, 3316 Pamlico Dr., S.W. 30311

Miss Janie McCutchen, Presbyterian Center
Mrs Joseph meyer
Mrs. Ben Milner, 58 Sheridan Dr., N,W.30305

Mrs. Walter L. Parks, 502 Rockwell St., S. W. 30310

Mrs. John T. Patton, 1745 West Wesley Rd., N.W. 30327

Mrs. Harry V. Richardson, 671 Beckwith St. 30314
Sedlak
Mrs. E. V. Swain, 4609 Ernest Dr., Forest Park 30050

Miss Marie R. Vernon, A.U., 223 Chestnut St., S.W. 30314

Mrs. J. G. Walsh, Presbyterian Center
Miss Catherine Walsh, 732 Ptree N.E. Room #11

Local 2

Mrs. Robert B. Wallace, 2807 Winding Lane, N. E., 30319

Mrs. Carrie B. Wasson, 183 Linkwood Rd., N. W. - 30318

Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, 2751 Valley Heart Dr., N.W. - 30318

weddington

Mrs. Sarah White, 934 Mayson-Turner Rd., N.W., Apt 27, 30314

Miss Elizabeth P. Whitehead, 700 Neal St., N.W. 30318

Mrs. Robert S. Wiggins, 1805 Ponce de Leon, N.E. 30307

Mrs. R. L. Williamson, 1165 Tuckawana Dr., S.W. 30311

✓Mrs. M. A. McAlister, 81 Ashby, N. W., 30314

~~MxxxxNeva J. Dennis, 530 Jones St., Elberton, Ga. 30635~~

✓Mrs. Lillian B. Garnett, 92 Morris Brown Dr., S. W., Atlanta 30314

✓Dr. Victor T. Glass, Sec'ty, Dept. of Work with Nat'l Baptist
Baptist Home Mission Board
Southern Baptist Convention
1350 Spring, N.W. 30309

✓The Rev. W. R. Grigg, Associate Secretary ""

✓Dr. Emanuel McCall, Jr. " "

✓Mrs. E. G. Davis, 391 Forrest Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 30308

✓Miss Lucille Porter " " " " "

✓Mr. Mark Sedlak, c/o Catering Service, The American Motor Hotel
160 Spring, N.W. 30303
Mr. Hamilton Lokey, First Nat'l Bank Building

✓ Dr. Paul Leslie Garber, Decatur, 423 Glendale

✓Mrs. Betty Cantor, Anti-Defamation League, 41 Exchange Pl., S.E. 30303

(2) ✓Mrs. Carlton Binns, 229 Bolling Road, N.E., Atlanta 30305

✓ Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays, 3316 Pamlico Dr., S.W. 30311

✓Mrs. A. M. Weddington, Route 2, Hiram, Ga.

✓Mrs. Odie Broadnax, Dallas, Ga.

✓Mrs. V. M. Bowne ??

Dr. & Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr., Ebenezer Baptist Church

Mrs. Carrie Wasson, 183 Linkwood Road, N. W. (evening only) 30318

✓ Mrs. David L. Fish, 110 Castlewood Dr., Marietta, Ga.30060

Miss Betty Stephens, Dixie Street

✓ Mrs. Robert E. Hughes, 1699 Inverness Avenue, N. E. 30306

Dr + Mrs. Dan Burge

✓ Mrs. Marshall Bloom -

✓Mrs. Ralph Williamson, 1165 Tuckawana Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. 30311 (3guest)

✓Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey, 6780 S. W. 75 Terrace, South Miami, Fla. 33143

✓Mrs. Carrie B. Wasson, 183 Linkwood Rd., N.W., Atlanta

✓Mrs. Claud M. Haynes, 1280 Oxford Rd., N. E., Atlanta 30306

✓Mrs Edenfield - athens.

✓Mrs. Frank C. Ferguson, 3588 Kingsboro Rd., N.E. Atlanta 30319

✓Mrs. John Mattox, 2541 Tilson Dr., ~~N~~ S. E., Atlanta 30316

✓Mrs. Robert Wiggins, 1805 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta 30307

✓Mrs. Dora D. Brawner, 974 Michigan Ave., N. W., Atlanta 30314

✓Mrs. Harry V. Richardson, 671 Beckwith St., Atlanta 30314

✓Mrs. Bell Wilson, 3048 Bethune Ave., Macon, Ga. 31201

✓Mrs. W. E. Meares, 206 Tranquil Avenue, Charlotte, N. C. 28209

✓Mrs. Charles Donsett, P. O. Box 145, Mt. Gilead, N. C. 27306(chrm. CSR, N.C.co

✓Mrs. Harold L. Mann, 2219 Lee Avenue, Sanford, N. C. 27330(Pres. WSCS, N.C.conf

✓Mrs. Newton C. Johnson, 2596 Hogan Road, East Point, Ga. 30344

✓Mrs. Mamie B. Reese, 614 Whitney Ave., Albany, Ga. 31701

✓Mrs. Newton B . Fowler, 251 E. Parkwood Rd., Decatur 30030

✓Mrs. B. E. Mays, 3316 Pamlico Dr., S. W., Atlanta 30311

✓Mrs. E. V. Swain, 4609 Ernest Drive, Forest Park, 30050

SPEAKERS:

Mr. Scott Hoyman

Mr. Hamilton Lokey

Dr. Paul L. Garber

Mr. Mark Sedlak

Mr. Benjamin E. Mays

2 Emory Students (girls) Miss Anne K. Smith (Generation Gap)
Senior from Lebanon, Tenn.

Mrs. Kathy Wood

WORK GROUPS COORDINATOR:

Miss Thelma Stevens

Miss Carolyn Wilhelm

DISCUSSION LEADERS:

Mrs. J. G. Walsh

Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey

Mr. Pat Watters

Mrs. Betty Cantor

HOSTESSES:

Mrs. E. G. Davis

Miss Lucille Porter

| ROOMMATES - Twin beds, if possible | Arrival date |
|---|---|
| KELLY, Mr. & Mrs. Robert - Raleigh, Miss. | 22 |
| | |
| DONSETT, Mrs. Charles - Mt. Gilead, N. C. | 22 |
| MANN, Mrs. Harold L. Mann, Sanford, N. C. | 22 |
| | |
| CAVE, Mrs. Eugene L. - Fairfax, Va. | 22 |
| GRANT, Mrs. Edmund - Alexandria, Va. | 22 |
| | |
| RIVES, Mr. & Mrs. Noah A. - Macon, Ga. | 22 |
| | |
| BYRD, Mrs. Eula - Macon, Ga. | 22 |
| WILSON, Mrs. Bell, Macon, Ga. | 22 |
| | |
| FOSTER, Mrs. Rosa - Macon, Ga. | 22 |
| SMITH, Mrs. Eloise, Savannah, Ga. | 22 |
| | |
| Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey, South Miami, Fla. | 22 |
| Miss Thelma Stevens, New York, N. Y. | 22 |
| | |
| SPEARMAN, Mrs. E. A. - Columbia, S. C. | 22 |
| BAKER, Mrs. Clarence E. - Owensboro, Ky. | 22 |
| | |
| Holmes, Mr. & Mrs. Amos O. - Bristol, Va. | 22 |

| | Arrival Date |
|---|---|
| MEARES, Mrs. W. E. - Charlotte, N. C. | 22 |
| DUKES, Mrs. G. T., Jr. - Vance, S. C. | 22 |
| WILCOX, Mrs. Hugh - Jacksonville, Fla. | 22 |
| MATHESON, Mrs. Chris - Gainesville, Fla. | 22 |
| STEVENSON, Mrs. Wm. R. - Tryon, N. C. | 22 |
| STOUT, Mrs. K. Deane - Knoxville, Tenn. | 22 |
| REESE, Mrs. Mamie B. - Albany, Ga. | 22 |
| DENNIS, Mrs. Neva J. - Elberton, Ga. | ?? |
| CROSBY, Mrs. Winston G. - Augusta, Ga. | 22 |
| JENKINS, Mrs. Willie M. - Sylvania, Ga. | 22 |
| LINDSEY, Mrs. Lillie T. - Starkville, Miss. | 22 |
| ALLEN, Miss Ida - Five Points, Ala. | 22 |
| STOVALL, Mrs. Willie C. - Aberdeen, Miss. | 22 |
| SIXBEY, Mrs. George L. - Magnolia, Ark. | 23 |
| ROBINSON, Mrs. James L. - Lanett, Ala. | 23 |
| GORDON, Mrs. J. W. - Hueytown, Ala. | 23 |

| | Arrival Date |
|---|---|
| MAY, Mrs. Jack T. -Athens, Ga. | ~~22~~ 23 |
| Edenfield, Mrs. - Athens, Ga. | ~~22~~ 23 |
| JOHNSON, Mrs. Newton - East Point, Ga. | 23 |
| PARKS, Mrs. Walter - Atlanta, Ga. | 23 |
| HARDY, Mrs. A. A., Orlando, Fla. | 23 |
| WILLIAMSON, Mrs. Ralph - Atlanta, Ga. | 22 |
| ALBRIGHT, Mrs. Thomas - Smyrna, S. C. | 22 |
| LEDBETTER, Mrs. William - South Carolina | 22 |
| TILLY, Mrs. M. E., Atlanta, Ga. | 22 |
| ROGERS, Miss Miriam - Atlanta, Ga. | 22 |

SINGLES, If possible.

| | |
|---|---|
| HOYMAN, Mr. Scott - Charlotte, N. C. | 22 |
| SHAHANI, Mrs. Leticia - New York, N. Y. | 23 |

Mrs. Binns called to tell you she has invited, and they
have accepted) Dr. Victor T. Glass, Secretary
Department of Work with National Baptist
Baptist Home Mission Board
Southern Baptist Convention,

his associate secretary, The Rev. W. R. Grigg and a

[redacted]
Dr. Emanuel McCall, Jr.

1350 Spring, N. W. 30309

18 - Perm. Sect'y.
Seraneo.

Woman

Reservations

✓ Mrs. G. E. Anderson, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., S. W. (30314)

✓ ~~Atlant~~Mrs. Leon R. Anderson, 1823 Tiger Flower Dr., N. W. (30314)

✓ Mrs. Clarence E. Baker, 212 Hubert Court, Owensboro, Ky. 42301

~~212 Hubert Court~~

✓ Mrs. Eugene L. Cave, 3750 Prosperity Ave., Fairfax, Va. 22030

✓ Major J. W. Childs, 339 Luckie St., N. W., Atlanta,

✓ Mrs. W. W. Dodd, 3377 Peachtree Rd., N.E, Apt. 6-A, (30326)

✓ Mrs. James O. Conley, 1691 Carter Rd., Decatur, Ga. 30032

✓ Mrs. G. T. Dukes, Jr., Box 66, Vance, S. C. 29163

✓ Mrs. Clifford J. Durr, 2 Felder Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

✓ Mrs. J. W. Gordon, 108 Woodland Dr., Hueytown, Ala. 35020

✓ Mrs. Walter Huden, 3175 Verdun~~n~~ Dr., N. W. , Atlanta

~~Mrs. James Leak, 2207 Kodiak Dr., N.E., (30329)~~ Cancelled

✓ Mrs. Claire Lennon, Box 116, Spelman College (30314)

✓ Mrs. Chris Matheson, 528 S. E. First Ave, Gainesville, Fla. 32601

✓ Mrs. Jack T. May, 180 Cloverhurst Terr., Athens, Ga.

✓ Mrs. Walter L. Parks, 502 Rockwell St., S. W., Atlanta 30310

✓ Mrs. J. W. Robinson, P. O. Box 236, St. George, S. C.

✓ Mrs. James L. Robinson, 109 - 15th Ave., S., Lanett, Ala.

~~Dr. Cecilia Sheppard, Paine College, Augusta, Ga. 30901~~ Cancelled

✓ Mrs. Eloise Smith, 1938 Archer St., Savannah, Ga.

✓ Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, 3401 Brookwood Court, Columbia, S. C. 29204

✓ Mrs. Wm. R. Stevenson, Box 1367, Tryon, N. C.

✓ Mrs. K. Deane Stout, 256 Chamerlain Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37920

✓ Mrs. Willie C. Stovall, P. O. Box 497, Aberdeen, Miss. 39730

~~Mrs. C. E. Tatum, 2422 - 15th Ave., South, Birmingham, Ala.~~ Cancelled

✓ Miss Marie R. Vernon, Atlanta Univ., 223 Chestnut St., S. W. (30314)

Reservations

Mrs. Sarah White, Apt. 27, 934 Mayson Turner Rd., N. W. (30314)

Mrs. Robert Wallace, 2807 Winding Lane, N. E. (30319

Miss Janie McCutchen, Presby. Center, 341 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E. (30308)

Miss Willodine Gisler, " " " " "

Mrs. J. G. Walsh, " " " " "

Mrs. George L. Sixbey, Route 1, Box 67-D, Magnolia, Ark. 71753

~~Magnolia, Ark. 71753~~
Mrs. Hugh Wilcox, 3679 Rustie Lane, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. & Mrs. Noah A. Rives, 3182 Millerfield Rd., Macon, Ga. 31201

Mrs. Eula Byrd, 412 William St., Macon, Ga. 31201

Mrs. Mitilda Wilson, 556 Straight St., Macon, Ga. 31201

~~Mrs. Viola Stone, 920 William St., Macon, Ga. 31201~~ Cancelled

Mrs. Rosa Foster, 3446 Simmons St., Macon, Ga. 31201

Miss Elizabeth P. Whitehead, 700 Neal St., N. W., Atlanta 30318
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Kelly, Raleigh, Mississippi

Mrs. John T. Patton, 1745 W. Wesley Rd., N. W. (30327)

Miss Ida Allen, Route 1, Box 64, Five Points, Ala.

Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, ~~502 Rockwell St., N. W.~~ 1197 Fountain Dr., S.W. 30314
Mrs. Ben Milner, 58 Sheridan Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Ga. 30305

Mrs. Edmund J. Grant, 2201 Paul Spring Parkway, Alexander, Va. 22308

Mrs. Willie M. Jenkins, P. O. Box 211, Sylvania, Ga.

Mrs. Edw. M. Brown, 499 Emory Circle, N.E., 30307

Mrs. Lamar Clement, Atlanta.

Mrs. Lillie T. Lindsey, P. O. Box 657, Starkville, Miss.

Mrs. C. S. Glisson, Jr., 94 Plymouth Rd., N.E. 30306

Mrs. Herb. T. Mallon, 2138 Zelda Dr., N.E., Atlanta 30329

Mrs. A. L. Mayfield, 197 Barfield Ave., S.W. 30310

Mrs. E. S. Davis, 1896 Madrona St., N. W. 30318

Mrs. Joseph Meyer, Atlanta

Mrs. A. L. Davis, Atlanta

February 28, 1967

Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey
6780 S. W. 75th Terrace
South Miami, Florida 33595

Dear Mrs. Stalvey:

I hope that you have on your calendar the dates of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, March 22-23, beginning at 10 A.M. on the 22nd and ending at noon on the 23rd. We will meet at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street. Mrs. Russell and Thelma Stevens will be with us and we need you and want you.

Our state workshops last fall were just "Head-Starts". We were certainly made aware of the injustices in courts that gives no rest until we help public opinion reach the stage of demanding reform.

We would like for you to lead one of the discussion groups. Please let me hear from you.

We know that the dates are during Holy Week. What is happening in the courts now happened in that Court almost 2000 years ago.

I suppose that you know that I was the S. E. Jurisdiction Secretary of Christian Social Relations for the first eight years of our Woman's Society of Christian Service. You have a big challenging job and my best wishes are with you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

March 7, 1967

Mrs. C. E. Tatum
1801 Sixth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Dear Noreen:

I do hope that you will be able to be here on March 22-23. Would it be easier to just be here one day? We feel that it is very important that you come.

We doubt if many white people know of the police brutality in the city. Ten Negroes have been killed by the police in the past four months. We wonder if any publicity was given in your Birmingham papers of the 400 Negro ministers meeting last week to study the situation.

We feel here in the office something very serious is in the offing.

I know that you are busy as always--but you are in a position to stir up, at least, the members of your board who live in Birmingham.

Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

Southern , Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. A 30303
522-87

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 26, 1968

TO: THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED OF
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

FROM: Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Woman's Work

Enclosed you will find two news releases. One is from the Washington Post giving the tragic story of the clash between the police and students on the campus of the South Carolina State College, Organgeburg, South Carolina resulting in the killing of three students by the police and the injury of 25 others, 16 of whom were shot in the back including two of the students that were killed. The second is an open letter from the presidents of the five colleges which compose the Atlanta University Center directed to President Johnson and law enforcement officials appealing for protection of college campuses from invasion by the "American version of storm troopers." It also calls for the removal from service "all armed, untrained law enforcement officers who are prejudiced, brutal and impulsive."

Is this Orangeburg riot a prologue or forecast of what is being predicted that will happen in our cities "this hot summer 1968?" Every citizen of the United States has a stake in this and a responsibility we dare not shirk.

TO YOU WHO ARE LEADERS IN STATE, DISTRICT, OR LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS we suggest:

1. If you do not already possess "The Report of the Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders" it will be well for you to secure a copy. The Bantam Book edition is $1.25 per copy.

   Time Magazine, March 8 issue, has a good summary of the report under the caption, "Prescription for Racial

Racial Peace." It lists the specific recommendations for urban police forces made by the Commission -- more Negroes on police forces, increased police protection to the ghettos, training of police in the prevention and control of riots, condemns police departments that are buying destructive weapons such as tanks and machine guns -- "weapons which are designed to destroy, not to control" have no place in densely populated urban communities.

Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, the only Southerner and law enforcement officer of the Commission has said, "It would be a serious mistake for a local police department to establish themselves as armored combat units. The National Guard and the army have all the equipment necessary, if it is required."

Police Training:

Washington has inspired a course in Riot Control officially known as Civil Disturbance Orientation Course. It is being taught by the military police school at Fort Gordon and is now in process at the Augusta, Georgia post. These courses began in February and will continue into May. The military runs 60 persons through the course each week. The setting is "Riotsville U. S. A.," a mock city, and "riots" happen there every Thursday. Hopefully the training will give National Guard, state and local police an idea of how to acquit themselves if a riot occurs.

Classroom instruction is divided into two parts with nineteen hours devoted to planning for a riot and 17 hours of operation during a riot. Each student must prepare a plan for handling a riot in his home city.

2. VERY IMPORTANT --

We must know something of our police force.

A friendly visit to the Chief of Police may mean much. An engagement must be made before hand.

Questions to be asked of him:

What plans are being made for riot prevention and control?

What training is being given in riot control in case an emergency arises?

What weapons will be used if a riot begins?

Please let us hear from you -- you brave fine women.

P. S. If you need encouragement or more information, you can secure it from the National Association of Real Estate Board. THE REALTORS' PROGRAM TO MAKE AMERICA BETTER includes 50 special proposals described in a pamphlet which suggests what you can do in your own community. You may have your copy without charge by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope (large size) to "MAKE AMERICA BETTER," National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

THE WASHINGTON POST *Monday, Feb. 19, 1968*

# *Study Shows No Negroes Armed, 16 Shot From Rear in S.C. Clash*

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times

ORANGEBURG, S.C.—An exhaustive study has produced no material evidence that any Negro students were armed with firearms in a clash here with state police that resulted in the killing of three students and the injuring of at least 25 others Feb. 8.

Moreover, medical records show that at least 16 of the 28 Negroes shot by troopers during a violent student demonstration were struck from the rear.

Two of the three who were fatally injured were shot in the back. One of those who died was beaten by officers and dragged away after being shot, witnesses have told investigators. A number of the students were on the ground whn shot, some crawling, others lying flat. Two were shot in the soles of their feet.

Records of some of the injuries were inspected by a Los Angeles Times reporter at the Orangeburg Hospital. Other records were cited to the reporter by Mrs. Ida Dash, head nurse at the South Carolina State College infirmary, in a telephone interview. Newsmen are barred from the campus, which is still guarded by police and National Guardsmen.

Although some news accounts of the shootings referred to an exchange of gunfire, officers acknowledge they have found no material evidence that any students fired weapons immediately before being fired upon.

No officers were shot and no weapons were confiscated from students. No one reported seeing any students with firearms at any time that evening.

Civil rights leaders are calling the shootings a "massacre." Police officials insist the shooting was justified, and that the officers believed their lives were threatened. The FBI is investigating.

The shooting occured on the fourth night of demonstrations over a segregated bowling alley. They were confronted by 50 State Troopers, about 45 National Guardsmen and some city policemen.

The students built a bonfire, hurled missiles at officers and tossed at least two Molotov cocktails—one at a warehouse and the other a dilapidated house.

Many witnesses agree that earlier in the evening occasional shots were fired from the campus and from adjoining Claflin College, also predominantly Negro. But there are conflicting accounts of whether shots were fired from the campus just before the State Troopers opened fire. (The Guardsmen and city police say they did not fire.)

An Associated Press photographer, Dozier Mobley, said he "didn't hear a shot" from the campus immediately before the police charge. He said an AP story quoting him as saying the Negroes had opened fire was erroneous.

Mobley said several officers, upon seeing officer D. W. Shealey hit by a missile, did apparently think they were being fired upon.

"The police panicked," Mobley said. "He estimated that six or eight officers fired three or four rounds each, which would mean they had to reload their shotguns.

Four members of a television network camera crew also said they heard no shots immediately before the police gunfire. "The police panicked," one of them said. "The officer got hit and kids broke and ran. The cops swarmed over the embankment after them. About 10 officers started firing."

A college official said most of the wounded students and other students who witnessed the incident had given essentially the same account about a whistle being blown, police firing several volleys and then another whistle sounding and police ceasing fire.

Gov. Robert E. McNair has denied that a whistle was blown or that any order was given for the policemen to fire.

Col. Robert McGrady, commander of the Guardsmen, declared police fired "only after being fired at first by hostile students."

McNair's official representative on the scene here, Henry Lake, a lawyer, said most of the officers "shot as low as they could and a number of the students fell to the ground and that's the reason some 30-odd got hurt."

He called the officers "trained men" and said, "They could have killed 75 per cent of them (the students) right then if they had wanted to."

"The shooting was not all at one time," he added, "Some of the students were trying to get out of there and some could have been hit when they turned their backs to run."

The Atlanta Journal Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1968

# Colleges Ask LBJ To Curb Police

By JUNIE BROWN

The presidents of the five colleges which compose the Atlanta University Center have sent an open letter to President Johnson and law enforcment officials appealing for protection of college campuses from invasion by the "American version of storm troopers."

The letter, which was mailed Tuesday, apparently was a protest against the fatal shootings of three Negro students by police at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, S.C., recently.

It was addressed to President Johnson, the U.S. attorney general, state governors and state and local police officials.

**"THE INVASIONS** of college campuses by various police powers in the United States is a trend which can no longer be continued without public protest by responsible educators and other persons interested in preserving the freedom of institutions of higher learning in our country," the letter said.

"Here in America we seem to have adopted a 'get tough' national policy based on the use of armored and armed police and guardsmen in killing American citizens at the slightest provocation.

"The frustrations of our society which stem from the perplexities of our present involvement in Vietnam coupled with the complexities involved in solving the dual problems of race and ghetto have led many officials to believe that a resort to naked police power and brutality is the proper avenue for handling major social problems.

"That was the avenue taken by Nazi Germany and other police power states. This has not been the way of modern America."

**FOR MORE** than 600 years colleges and universities have been the "market place for the propagation and discussion of ideas without fear of physical violence" in Western civilization, the letter said.

In America, a new dimension of freedom was added in that peaceful assembly and demonstration has been part of the country's foundation, the college presidents wrote.

"A major cause of the American revolution was the refusal of British authorities to permit demonstrations or to listen to their implications.

"Demonstrators seeking freedom were killed in the Boston massacre in 1770; a Negro was the first to die there. In February, 1968, freedom seekers led by Negroes were again fired upon and killed—this time in Orangeburg, S.C.," the letter said.

**THE COLLEGE** presidents urged Americans and their leaders to "stop the wanton shooting of young high school and college students . . . to bring justice to those who commit such murders."

It called for the removal from service of "all armed, untrained law enforcement officers who are prejudiced, brutal and impulsive."

"We urge you to remember that a Congress which gives a thunderous ovation to plans for the use of destructive police power and only polite applause to presidential promises for constructive social action creates an atmosphere within which a democratic society cannot long exist," the letter said.

"We urge you, with all your power, to protect our colleges and universities from armed invasion.

"We urge Americans to remove the poison of race from our police policy which may result in the murdering of students on and near their campuses."

Signing the letter were Thomas D. Jarrett, chairman of the interim administrative committee of Atlanta University; Vivian W. Henderson, president of Clark College; Harry V. Richardson, president of the Interdenominational Theological Center; Hugh M. Gloster, president of Morehouse College; John A. Middleton, president of Morris Brown College, and Albert E. Manley, president of Spelman College.

LAW OFFICES
LOKEY AND BOWDEN
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

HAMILTON LOKEY
HENRY L. BOWDEN
CHARLES M. LOKEY
GLENN FRICK
GERALD F. HANDLEY
JOHN A. NIX

June 17, 1968

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your very nice letter of June 14th. I am flattered that you want me to talk to the Fellowship of the Concerned on October 23rd and also at the evening meeting of your church-wide mission study group in January. I will be happy to speak on these occasions if you think I can make a contribution. I am presuming that the October 23rd meeting is in the evening, in which event I know I will be free. I am involved in the Air France litigation which is scheduled to begin on October 7th. It is anticipated the case will take at least three weeks which would include October 23rd. For that reason it is important for me to know what time on that date you would want me to talk. I will be glad to repeat what I said at the Haygood Memorial Methodist Church on the evening of June 10th although I don't think it was a particularly good talk.

So far as I know any Sunday evening in January of 1969 will be satisfactory with me. Between now and then I would like you to tell me more about what you want me to talk about.

I honestly feel that I am unworthy of the task you have assigned me but if you really want me to talk on these occasions, I accept with pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

Hamilton Lokey

Hamilton Lokey

HL:tb

June 14, 1968

Mr. Hamilton Lokey
Lokey and Bowden Law Office
First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Lokey:

I am doing what my sister, Miriam Rogers, did -- invite you months ahead of the date but I need you twice.

The first date is October 23 for the annual meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned (Southern church women, leaders of the three Faiths from our twelve southern states). We want you to give the same speech you delivered to Haygood Memorial Methodist Church last Monday evening.

The second date is in January, 1969. This will be an evening at Haygood Memorial Methodist Church.

After you spoke Monday evening the group came to me and asked that you come back when our church-wide mission study will be held each Sunday evening in January. We will be studying the Changing Mission of the Church. We surely want you. I am the Mission Study leader. There will be over 100 men and women in attendance. As it now stands, you will have your choice of the Sunday evening most convenient for you.

I direct the Woman's Work of the Southern Regional Council and the Fellowship of the Concerned is under my direction. It was organized before World War II.

Now, here is my plea, please accept these two calls.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

June 12, 1968

Mr. William Pollock
General President
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York, New York 10003

Dear Mr. Pollock:

A thousand apologies for my delay in answering your letter. My life has been very full--illness in the home and a heavy schedule of conferences.

I am very grateful to you for your letter for we really need you who represent the Textile Workers.

On October 23-24, The Fellowship of the Concerned will have its annual meeting here in Atlanta at the Atlantan Hotel. Since 1968 is "Human Rights Year the World Around" our general subject will be "Human Rights." We certainly must hear from the Textile workers. If you cannot be with us yourself, please send someone to speak to us.

I congratulate the Textile Union on finally getting a favorable answer from the Supreme Court. I have known through the years of this problem of our Southern textile workers.

I am delighted with AFL-CIO News and have subscribed for it.

Best wishes for you and the work you are doing.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

June 13, 1968

Dear Friend:

This is to give you advance notice.

The Fellowship of the Concerned will have its annual session on October 23-24 at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., Atlanta. Please put these dates on your calendar.

The subject this year will be "Human Rights." As you know, 1968 is "Human Rights Year" the world around.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

June 19, 1968

Mrs. James Dolbey
5 Twin Hill Ridge Drive
Cincinnati, Ohio 45228

Dear Mrs. Dolby:

We are anxious to have you with us at the annual session of The Fellowship of the Concerned, October 23-24, to be held here at the Atlantan Hotel. This is a part of the woman's work of the Southern Regional Council and brings together state and conference leaders of the three faiths, Y.W.C.A. and Labor. Also the state leaders of Church Women United from the ten Southern states.

The theme this year is "Human Rights the World Around." Please hold these dates open for us -- we need you.

Here's hoping for a "yes" reply.

You and I have some kinship--we are both Dorothy's and both Methodist.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director
Woman's Work

MET/rh

Church
Women
United

• ROOM 822 • 475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027

June 20, 1968

Mrs. M.E.Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you for your letter of the 19th. I regret that I shall be unable to attend on those dates in October.

Our national Board meets October 21 through 24 in Bagdad, Kentucky and this meeting will include all of our state presidents as well as Presidents of Denominations,etc.

As you know we too are emphasising the Human Rights Year and I do know that some of our states have started their study and emphasis.

Prior to our Board meeting, some of us will go to Canada for their 25th celebration of United church women work and then we shall hold a week end consultation with negro leadership between the two meetings. I may have a short Exxctive committee meeting after our Board meeting closes on the 24th.

Please know how very sorry I am that I cannot attend - I do wish you all success. And I do hope that we meet soon.

Most faithfully

Dorothy Dolbey

Mrs. James M. Dolbey
5 Twin Hills Ridge Drive
Cincinnati, Ohio 45228

Administratively related through the Department of Women's Relations to
the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

July 17, 1968

Miss Margaret Mealey
Executive Director
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Miss Mealey:

First of all, we wish to thank you for your gracious letter and the enclosed list of your state leaders. Secondly, we would like so much for you yourself to come to the meeting. It would be very great not only for us but also for the State Councils of Catholic Women in the South. The dates are October 23-24 and the place is the Atlantan Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia.

We do not have travel funds but we do take care of your hotel bill and meals.

Please think through this and let us know. We assure you of a great welcome, if you can find it convenient to be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

P. S. We inadvertently left Tennessee off of our request. Please send us these names also. Thank you.

July 19, 1968

Miss Peggy Billings
Board of Missions
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Miss Billings:

The Fellowship of the Concerned will have its annual workshop here in Atlanta October 23-24 at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

Our General Subject will be "World-wide Human Relations Year."

We need you and hope you can be with us. We need you on a panel on the evening of the 23rd. This year, 1968, has been a year of international conferences. You were at the Peace Conference at Prague, we will have some one from the World Council meeting who attended "The Peace Council Through Law." You three would need to get together the evening before the workshop begins.

All day of the 23rd we will be listening to the heart-breaking problems. The night session will give many rays of hope.

On the 24th we will, we hope, have guide lines developed to help us solve some problems at least. We surely must work to this end.

I am very happy that you will be the Christian Social Relations leader for the Woman's Division. You are so well prepared.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

July 19, 1968

UNA - U. S. A.
1401 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed you will find a check for $5.00 covering the bill for 200 Declarations of Human Rights. We will pick them up.

I appreciate so much the help and cooperation you give me. Thanks a heart full.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

On July 19 –
we mailed you a check

July 19, 1968

UNESCO Publication Center
317 East 34th Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed you will find a check for $1.50 (the 50¢ is for postage), for which please send me the 12 photos implementing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

The check for $1.50
we ~~have~~ the canceled
you cashed the check
but you
never filled the order
12 photos implementing
the Universal Decla

July 22, 1968

Publications Service
345 East 46th Street
New York, New York 10027

Dear Sirs:

Please let me know if the "Proclamation of Teheran" has been printed in leaflet form as "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights" has been. If so, please quote me a price for 200 copies. I want to use them along with the "Universal Declaration..."

Thank you.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

**Board of Missions of The United Methodist Church**

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK
FOURTEENTH FLOOR
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027
(212) 749-0700

WOMEN'S DIVISION

August 6, 1968

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for the invitation to come to Atlanta, October 23-24 for the annual meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. I have a meeting in Nashville, October 21-23, but I should be able to make it to Atlanta in time for the panel on the evening of the 23. I will be happy to be on the panel and assist in any other way that you think would be helpful.

Thank you so much for your leadership and all you have done to better relationships between the races, not only in the South, but all over the entire nation.

Sincerely yours,

Peggy Billings
Secretary
Section of Christian Social Relations

PB:po's

August 12, 1968

Mr. Paul Swaity
Organizing Director
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York, New York 10003

Dear Mr. Swaity:

The Southern Regional Council has many sections of work. The Fellowship of the Concerned is the woman's section.

For many years it has brought together women leaders from our eleven Southern States. They are, for the most part, the leaders of the three faiths--both white and Negro.

This year, as you know, is "International Human Rights Year," so we will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights." Enclosed is a listing of other meetings during the past few years.

The schedule for October 23, 9:30 to 12:30, we face problems--textile workers, etc.; 1:30 to 4:30 will be discussion groups; 6:00 dinner. After dinner we will have reports of the Great World Conference.

October 24 - Reports and resolutions.

At one time we tried to get women from labor groups - but it was difficult for them to come. We do have labor leaders with us often.

I regret very much the delay in answering your June letter. It came on the same day my brother passed away-- and somehow got misplaced.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh
Encl.

August 12, 1968

Mr. Paul Swaity
Organizing Director
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York, New York 10003

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Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh
Encl.

**WILLIAM POLLOCK**
*General President*

**JOHN CHUPKA**
*General Sec'y-Treas.*

**TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA**

99 University Place, New York, N. Y. 10003 (212) 673-1400

June 24, 1968

Mrs. Dorothy R. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of June 12 addressed to President Pollack, has been referred to me for follow-up. As Organizing Director, as Chairman of the Civil Rights Committee for our union, and as one who has worked in the South for many years, I am interested in learning more about the conference to be held on October 23-24.

President Pollack asks that I express his appreciation to you for your letter and congratulations.

Fraternally yours,

Paul Swaity

Paul Swaity
Organizing Director

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Adolph Benet
Felix Damore
J. Harold Daoust
Kenneth DeLong
Wayne L. Dernoncourt

William DuChessi
Irving Epstine
Sam Frost
Alton M. Hodgman
Joseph L. Hueter

E. T. Kirkland
James G. McKnight
Thomas J. Pitarys
Garnold Richards
Jack Rubenstein

Michael Schoonjans
Sol Stetin
Paul Swaity
Edward Todd
George C. Watson

TRUSTEES

William F. Miller
June Clark
John G. Thomas

8 7

8 7 6 . 4 2 3 a

Robt Friedland

5246 Vernon

Spring mart N.W

August 12, 1968

Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey
6780 S. W. 75th Terrace
South Miami, Florida 33143

Dear Betty Stalvey:

How good it is to hear from you. Of course you must be with us in the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, October 23-24. Again, we will be meeting at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

S

Please let us know the name and address of the new Jurisdiction Secretary of Christian Social Relations.

You will receive more information about the workshop later on.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Out-of-town

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 15, 1968

Dear Friend:

You may have already received a notice that the annual workshop of "The Fellowship of the Concerned" will be held October 23-24 at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

This is a most important meeting. This year, 1968, has been proclaimed "International Human Rights Year"--the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of "The Declaration of Human Rights."

We will build our workshop on a study of our part in making 1968 a truly "International Human Rights Year." (By the way, the U. N. set-up of the three-week conference on this was held at Teheran, Iran.) The ruler of Iran reminded the group that 2000 years ago Cyrus, the Great, of Persia (now Iran), was the first ruler to issue a document on human rights. You might like to read about Cyrus, the Great, in the Old Testament.

The days of the seven and one-half months of 1968 were both full of evil and full of good at the same time. Truly 1968 was "the best of times, the worst of times:" riots, not only in the United States but in many countries, war, discriminations, revolt of our youth, injustice, crime, etc., that tear us apart.

At the same time, there have been great international conferences that bind the world together: "Peace Through International Law," The Peace Conference at Prague," The World Council of Churches."

Our evening session will be reports from people who attended these conferences.

Our first morning session will be given over to the problems that beset us, the afternoon will be discussion groups.

October 24 - Reports of discussion groups, an address by a world leader, a Consecration Service--a pledge to carry on.

As usual, your entertainment, hotel, and meals will be taken care of by the Southern Regional Council.

For your convenience, we are enclosing a self-addressed postal card. Please fill in the card completely and return to us by October 1st. We will make your hotel reservations for you. (We know that some of you will have to come a day early, October 22, please indicate this also so we may make your reservations accordingly.)

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

August 26, 1968
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

The Honorable Conrad N. Hilton
9990 Santa Monica Boulevard
Beverly Hill, California

Dear Mr. Hilton:

In 1952, you published "A Twentieth Century Delcaration of Dependence -- on God, America on Its Knees." You will remember, it was received with much acclaim over the nation.

In our times now of uncertainty and discord, we need this again.

On October 23-24, we will have the annual workshop of "The Fellowship of the Concerned" -- this is the woman's work of the Southern Regional Council which brings together women leaders of the three faiths from eleven southern states. I wish I might have 200 copies of the "Declaration" to give each one a copy. Would you have that many copies in storage somewhere that you might send us? If not, could you give the Southern Regional Council permission to have it reprinted, citing, of course, any credit lines you deisre.

Than you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Woman's Work

MET/rh

August 27, 1968

Mrs. Newton B. Fowler
251 E. Parkwood
Decatur, Georgia 30032

Dear Mrs. Fowler:

The annual workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned will be held at the Atlantan Hotel, October 23-24.

We are asking you to come to a committee meeting at 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, September 4 in the office of the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W. (The old Journal Building.)

We would like to go over plans with you and find ways that a local committee could serve our visitors. We hope the date and time is open for you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

same ltr to:

Mrs. Newton Fowler
Mrs. Carlton Binns
Mrs. G. E. Anderson
Mrs. Betty Cantor
Mrs. A. H. Sterne
Mrs. John Patton
Mrs. Edw. B~~orwn~~rown
Mrs. Roscoe Pickett
Mrs. Robert Friedland
Mrs. JACK T MAY.

August 27, 1968

Mrs. Harry V. Richardson
9 McDonough Boulevard, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30315

Dear Mrs. Richardson:

The annual workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned will be held at the Atlantan Hotel, October 23-24.

We are asking you to come to a committee meeting at 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, September 4, in the office of the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W. (The old Journal Building.)

We would like to go over plans with you and find ways that a local committee could serve our visitors. We hope the date and time is open for you.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Mrs. Newton B. Fowler 251 E. Parkwood R
Decatur, Ga 30032
Mrs. Harry V Richardson
9 McDonough Blvd SE - 30315-
Mrs Carlton Binns
229 Bolling Rd. N.E. 30305
Mrs. G. E. Anderson
Atlanta University - Box 334
Mrs. Betty Cantor
Anti-De Famation League
41 Exchange P.l. S.E. 30303
Mrs. A. H Sterne 132 Westminista Dr N.E 30309
Mrs. John Patton - 1745 W. Wesley Rd. N.W 30327
Mrs. Edward Brown 499 Emory Circle N.E 30307
Mrs. Roscoe Pickett
2000 W. Paces Ferry N.W. 30327
Mrs Robert Friedland
5246 Vernon Springs Trail, N.W.

Mrs Jack + Mary. Athens

August 28, 1968

Mrs. Jack T. May
180 Cloverhurst Terrace
Athens, Georgia 30601

Dear Mrs. May:

On Wednesday, September 4, 10:00 a.m., in the conference room of the Southern Regional Council there will be a small group of Atlanta women to help form some of the details of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, which will be held October 23-24, Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

I need you to be with on next Wednesday. We will, of course, pay your travel expense.

Here's hoping.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

P. S. Our office is directly across the street from the Atlanta Journal-Constitution Building.

August 29, 1968

Mr. Morris Abram
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind,
Wharton & Garrison
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Abram:

The Fellowship of the Concerned, the woman's section of the Southern Regional Council (as you may remember), will have its annual workshop on October 23-24 here at the Atlantan Hotel.

Mr. Morris, we need you and want you. The whole workshop will be built on "1968 - International Human Rights Year." You, with your experience with the United Nations would be invaluable to us.

We realize that you will already be loaded with work as a college president. We certainly do congratulate Brandeis on its new president. We would, of course, put you on the program anywhere that would inconvenience you the least. It could be the opening address on the 23rd, or at the evening session, or on the 24th.

Here is hoping and longing for you to be with us for we need you.

Sincerely your friend,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

August 29, 1968

COPY

Mr. Morris Abram
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind,
Wharton & Garrison
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

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Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

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Here is hoping and longing for you to be with us for we need you.

Sincerely your friend,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

September 3, 1968

Church Women United
777 United Nations Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Friends:

Enclosed you will find a check for $1.00 for which please send us "The Achievement of Human Dignity"--study guide for the observance of International Year of Human Rights - 1968.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

September 4, 1968

UNESCO Publication Center
317 East 34th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Sirs:

On July 19 we sent you a check for $1.50 (50¢ for postage) ordering the 12 Photos Implementing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Although, we have the cancelled check but we have not received the photos. We would appreciate your sending them as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

September 4, 1968

United Nations Association of the
United States of America
Publication Service
345 East 46th Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Sirs:

Please send us the following materials:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 - 7815 Human Rights Year Kit.................. | $2.00 |
| 1 - 7950 President's Human Rights Day Human Rights Year Proclamation......... | .25 |
| 1 - 7730 Human Rights Year Poster................ | .25 |
| 2 - 9015 U. N. Day Poster - UNA symbol and names of member nations.................... | .50 |
| Postage..... | .50 |
| | $3.50 |

We enclose check to cover.

On July 19 we sent a check for $4.25 to you for three items:
1 - Human Rights Poster........$ .25
1 - Human Rights Kit........... 2.00
1 - Photo Show Kit............. 2.00

You failed to send the Photo Show Kit, please include this in the above order.

Thanking you in advance for filling this order early.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

September 4, 1968

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

September 3, 1968

Mrs. Edith Walsh
Presbyterian Center
341 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mrs. Walsh:

The Fellowship of the Concerned will have the annual workshop on October 23-24, Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

We need you and want you with us to lead one of the discussion groups. We are building the agenda on "1968 International Human Rights Year."

The morning session of the first day we will face the problems before us--and they are many, as you know.

Call me at 522-8764.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

LOCAL

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 4, 1968

Dear Friend:

The annual workshop of "The Fellowship of the Concerned" will be held October 23-24 at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

This is a most important meeting. This year, 1968, has been proclaimed "International Human Rights Year"--the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of "The Declaration of Human Rights."

We will build our workshop on a study of our part in making 1968 a truly "International Human Rights Year." (By the way, the U. N. set-up of the three-week conference on this was held at Teheran, Iran.) The ruler of Iran reminded the group that 2000 years ago Cyrus the Great of Persia (now Iran) was the first ruler to issue a document on human rights. You might like to read about Cyrus the Great in the Old Testament.

The days of the seven and one-half months of 1968 were both full of evil and full of good at the same time. Truly 1968 was "the best of times, the worst of times:" riots, not only in the United States but in many countries, war, discriminations, revolt of our youth, injustice, crime, etc., that tear us apart.

At the same time, there have been great international conferences that bind the world together: "Peace Through International Law," "The Peace Conference at Prague," "The Assembly of the World Council of Churches at Uppsala, Sweden."

Our evening session will be reports from people who attended these conferences.

Our first morning session will be given over to the problems that beset us, the afternoon will be discussion groups.

October 24 - Reports of discussion groups, an address by a world leader, and a Consecration service--a pledge to carry on.

You will be our guest for a luncheon and a dinner on Wednesday, the 23rd. To make arrangements for these, as well as other physical arrangements, we need to know if you plan to attend. Please fill in the enclosed card and return to us not later than October 15. If you wish, you may bring a guest -- just let us know.

Sincerely,

Mrs M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

September 5, 1968

Dr. Paul Leslie Garber
423 Glendale Avenue
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Dr. Garber:

Our telephone conversation did not give you many details of the workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned to be held at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., October 23-24. So we will follow up the phone conversation.

The Fellowship of the Concerned is the Woman's Work of the Southern Regional Council. It came into being in 1943 so this is our Silver Anniversary. Each year since 1943, leading women from the eleven southern states have come together to face problems and try to find solutions. The Fellowship is interracial and inter-faith.

This year our general theme is "1968 International Human Rights Year."

Outline of program --

October 23, 9:30 a.m. - Morning program - facing our problems, i.e., labor, race, domestic service, etc.

12:30 - lunch

1:30 - 4:00 - Workshop groups

6:30 p.m. - Banquet

Report of the three great International Conferences --

Peace through International Law
--Mr. Hamilton Lokey

Prague Peace Conference
--Miss Peggy Billings

World Council of Churches
--Dr. Paul Leslie Garber

As plans progress we will send you further information.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

September 5, 1968

Miss Thelma Stevens
Board of Missions
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Thelma:

I am asking you to have charge of the discussion groups at the annual workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned. We will get the leaders together the day before--October 22.

Our general them is --
"1968 International Human Rights Year."
The twentieth anniversary of the adoption of "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Incidently, this workshop is the Fellowship's Silver Anniversary.

The first morning we face problems that interfere with the rights of men. Discussion groups in the afternoon. Banquet at 6:30 with reports of international conferences, etc.

I wish I could find an American Indian and a Spanish American to tell their stories.

Love a heart full to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

September 5, 1968

Mrs. Harry F. Sommardahl
2657 Cornwallis Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24014

Dear Mrs. Sommardahl:

The invitation to you from the Fellowship of the Concerned was to you as president of the Virginia Conference. Mrs. Cave has been sent an invitation also. We hope very much that you can attend and, if not, we would welcome anyone you might like to send in your place.

The workshop will begin at 9:30 a.m. on October 23 and will close at noon, or shortly thereafter, the next day, October 24.

We do hope you can come.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE
**Woman's Society of Christian Service**
THE METHODIST CHURCH

**President**
~~Secretary, Christian Social Relations~~
Mrs. Harry F. Sommardahl
2657 Cornwallis Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia, 24014

September 3, 1968

Mrs. M.E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

The first word I have had about the 1968 Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, was your letter which was received today.

I am not sure whether the invitation to attend was sent to me as the new Conference President or as the former Secretary of Christian Social Relations for the Virginia Conference W.S.C.S. If the invitation came to me in the latter capacity, I hasten to tell you that the new Chairman of C.S.R. for Va. Conference W.S.C.S. is Mrs. Eugene L. Cave, 3750 Prosperity Ave., Fairfax, Va. 22030. If she has not already received an invitation to the Workshop in Atlanta, October 23-24, you may wish to add her name to the list. However, if circumstances remain the same, it is doubtful if Mrs. Cave will be able to attend this time due to illness in her family.

On the other hand, if the invitation was really meant for me, I would like very much to be there but I, too, have some complications with meetings in New York immediately preceding the Atlanta Workshop, and a speaking engagement in Virginia on October 25.

Your letter did not state the opening or closing hour for the Workshop and since this would influence my decision as to whether or not to attend, I would appreciate it very much if you would let me have this information at once. I shall hold the reservation card until I hear from you further.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Belle Sommardahl

Mrs. Harry F. Sommardahl

9:30 - Oct. 23
Noon Oct. 24.

September 5, 1968

Mr. Arnold Aronson, Secretary
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20031

Dear Mr. Aronson:

This is to thank you for the information you are giving to us on what is happening in Congress and also to make a request of you.

The Fellowship of the Concerned, the woman's work of the Southern Regional Council, will have its 25th annual workshop here in Atlanta, October 23-24, at the Atlantan Hotel. On the morning of the 23rd we would like very much to have you speak to us on "U.S. Congress 1968." The Fellowship brings together leading women from eleven southern states--it is interracial and inter-faith.

Our general subject is "1968 International Human Rights Year."

We will, of course, pay your travel and hotel expenses. We hope you may be able to stay the full time.

Here's hoping.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Woman's Work

MET/rh

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

**BOARD OF WOMEN'S WORK**

341 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
404-875-8921

Evelyn L. Green, *Executive Secretary*

September 6, 1968

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

At the request of Miss Green, I am writing to thank you for your letter of September 4, containing information about the annual workshop of "The Fellowship of the Concerned," to be held October 23-24 at the Atlantan Hotel. Miss Green will be unable to attend this workshop; however, three members of our staff - Janie McCutchen, Willodine Gisler and Mrs. J. G. Walsh - will be in attendance and look forward to being with you on those dates.

With all good wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Evelyn L. Hooks
Secretary to Miss Green

h

**CHURCH WOMEN UNITED in Georgia**

September 10, 1968

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Enclosed find reply card showing that I cannot attend the workshop of "The Fellowship of the Concerned" on October 23-24, 1968, and I am real sorry. This is the time of the National meeting in Bagdad, Kentucky.

Regards,

Mary Hoyt

Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt
President

Enclosures (2)

2262 Meadowvale Drive N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30329

TO: Mrs. M. E. Tilly
FROM: Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt, President
Church Women United in Georgia

## BOARD OF MANAGERS
## CHURCH WOMEN UNITED
## October 21-24, 1968

### Schedule and Docket

**October 21**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3:00-4:30 p.m. | Register and settle in |
| 5:30 | Whatchamacallit Dinner<br>To renew acquaintance and celebrate 1968 happenings -- so far<br>President's message - Fulfilling goals |

**October 22**

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:45 a.m. | Worship -- Behold I Make All Things New -- Lydia Stokes |
| 9:00 | Staff Report -- 1968<br>Questions and Comment |
| 10:00-10:30 | Recess |
| 10:30 | Meeting of Commissions and Finance for<br>Evaluation of Program<br>Small groups around specific issues<br>Committee receive reports |
| 2:30 | Communications Committee |
| 2:30-3:30 | One-half Board working in task forces in assigned jobs on 1969 program -- i.e., Seminars at U.N.; Legislative Bulletin; WICS; On-Book; Share-In, etc.<br>One-half Board on Bible study under special leadership |
| 3:30-4:30 | One-half Board on Bible study, other half work on other task forces |
| 4:30 | Meeting of Commissions |
| 6:00 | U.N. Day Dinner |
| 7:30 | Planning for 1970 Ecumenical Assembly<br>Introduced by chairmen of program committees of Disciples, Episcopalians, Methodists and United Presbyterians, who also have 1970 national assemblies |

October 23

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:45 a.m. | Worship - WCC theme #2 |
| 9:00-11:30<br>2:30-4:00 | Policy and Major Projects<br>Developments in WICS -- Edna Sinclair<br>School lunch Policy -- Jean Fairfax<br>Legislation -- Guidelines for action<br>International Development -- Shirley Anderson<br>Major Gifts -- Ruth Kodani |
| 12:00-1:00 | Lunch<br>Free for consultations with officers or staff |
| 5:45 | Presidential Dinner (State and denominational presidents eating together; "at large" members at separate tables) |
| 7:30 | Denominational Presidents meetings<br>State Presidents meetings |

October 24

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:45 | Worship - WCC theme #3 |
| 9:00 | Closing Business<br>Reports of Commissions<br>Finance Committee<br>Communications Committee |
| | Next meeting -- March 25-28, 1969 Place? |
| 11:45 | Luncheon with guests from Kentucky<br>Speaker: Miss Janet Lacey |
| | Summary |
| 2:00 | Return to Louisville airport |

July 1968

September 13, 1968

Mrs. Robert Kelly
Chairman
Christian Social Relations
Mississippi Conference W. S. C. S.
Raleigh, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Kelly:

We hope that you can be with us for the annual workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

I'm sorry to say, our budget does not allow for any travel expenses, but we do pay for your meals and hotel while in Atlanta--which includes the night of the 22nd, if you need to come a day early.

Let us hear from you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

rph

**Woman's Society of Christian Service**

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Mississippi Conference

Raleigh, Mississippi
September 10, 1968

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Ga

Atten:Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Dear Mrs. Tilly

In June of this year I replaced Mrs. H. H. Youngblood, Wesson Miss. as Chairman of Christian Social Relations for the United Methodist Church Women's Society of Christian Service. However, much of the correspondence is still being sent to her. She forwarded me your recent letter advising of the annual workshop of "The Fellowship of the Concerned" to be held in Atlanta October 23-24. Will you please advise if travel is included in your expense allowance and how much? Any other information that is relevant to this meeting would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,
Ruth B. Kelly
Mrs. Robert Kelly
Chm Christian Social Relations
Mississippi Conference W. S. C. S.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 16, 1968

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am most appreciative of your kind invitation to participate in the annual workshop that you plan for October 23-24. I have a deep respect for the work which your group has done and for your own personal accomplishments. Unfortunately I am absolutely overwhelmed now with this new responsibility and must do what I must rather than what I would like in so many instances.

I do want to wish you and the Fellowship of the Concerned the best of luck in the continuing efforts to bring about those changes in our society which justice demands.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Morris B. Abram

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

MBA:je

September 16, 1968

AIR MAIL

Kellow-Brown Company
428 Boyd Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sirs:

Mr. Conrad Hilton has informed us that you have the color plates, with his permission to use them, for reprints of AMERICA ON ITS KNEES. We need 200 copies for a meeting that we are holding October 23-24. Will it be possible for you to deliver that number of reprints to us by October 18? Please confirm.

Please bill us, or, if you require prepayment, let us know the cost.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Director
Woman's Work

MET/rh

September 17, 1968

Mrs. Martin L. King, Jr.
234 Sunset, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Precious, Mrs. King:

You have had a notice of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned October 23-24. We know how busy you are, but it would be great if you find you could be with us.

We really want you and your children at the evening session. Our hearts long to tell you how much we love and admire you - and we want to pledge to you and the children we will always be interested in them.

Please let us hear from you. The phone number is 522-8764.

Lovingly,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

September 20, 1968

Mrs. Louise Rives
3182 Millerfield Road
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Rives:

Ordinarily we do not pay for husbands of our guests, however, we are anxious to have representatives from your part of the state attend the meeting, so we will be glad to include your husband and the other four people in the free reservations.

Please send us the names and addresses, as soon as possible, so we may put them on our reservations list.

You will be sent further information regarding the meeting at a later date.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

rh

3182 Millerfield Rd
Macon, Ga.
Sept 17, 1968

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Hope you are well. Thank you kindly for the invitation to your meeting in Oct.

I understand that our hotel bill and meals will be taken care of.

My husband and four other would like to come. I would like to know if their reservation is free also.

Please let me have this information as soon as possible.

Your sister in Christ

Truly yours,
Mrs. Louise Rives.

same ltr to presidents of
church women united in southern states

September 20, 1968

Mrs. Herron Lord
4450 Winnow Way Drive
Mobile, Alabama 36608

Dear Mrs. Lord:

We regret that a conflict of dates prevent you from attending the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, October 23-24.

We are asking you to send some one in your place. Since you may not have our former letter before you we are enclosing a copy to give to your substitute.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, we remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

September 24, 1968

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. M. E. Tilly
FROM: Emory F. Via

--

Paul Swaity called to say that Scott Hoyman, Regional Director of the Textile Workers Union of America, will be able to attend your conference on October 23rd.

Any details about time, place, etc., should be worked out directly with Hoyman. He is in Charlotte, North Carolina--Area Code 704, Phone 376-7521.

I will be happy to make this contact for you when you are ready with the details.

EF/km

RH

September 24, 1968

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Mrs. M. E. Tilly
FROM: Emory F. Via

--

Paul Swaity called to say that Scott Hoyman, Regional Director of the Textile Workers Union of America, will be able to attend your conference on October 23rd.

Any details about time, place, etc., should be worked out directly with Hoyman. He is in Charlotte, North Carolina--Area Code 704, Phone 376-7521.

I will be happy to make this contact for you when you are ready with the details.

EF/km

September 25, 1968

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
Chairman
Commission to Study the Organization
  of Peace
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Eichelberger:

This is to follow up our phone conversation of this morning.

On October 23-24 The Fellowship of the Concerned, the woman's work of the Southern Regional Council, will have its twenty-fifth annual workshop at the Atlantan Hotel here in Atlanta. This will bring together women leaders of both races and the three faiths, from eleven southern states.

Our general subject is "1968 - International Human Rights Year." We need a speaker, preferably for the morning session of October 24, beginning at 9:30 o'clock.

By the way, Mrs. Roosevelt gave us our title -- "The Fellowship of the Concerned." She was with us at our first meeting and several years later she came again.

We are enclosing a folder, "Southern Regional Council." In it you will find itsshistory, its purpose, how it is financed, its program, its publications, etc.

We do hope you can get a speaker for us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director
Woman's Work

MET/rh

Enclosure

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 25, 1968

**SEE NOTE AT BOTTOM OF PAGE**

Dear Mrs. Durr:

We're glad you're coming to participate in the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, October 23-24.

The opening session begins at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday the 23rd. There will also be an afternoon session and dinner meeting on that day. The Thursday morning session will begin at 9:00 a.m. and will end by noon, or shortly thereafter.

For you who are coming from out-of-town we suggest, if possible, that you arrive on the 22nd. The hotel will have your reservations awaiting you.

We will make arrangements with the hotel restaurant for all meal tickets to be signed by you so that you will not have to pay for any food. Please sign tickets: Southern Regional Council -- or Mrs. M. E. Tilly.

Looking forward to seeing you on the 23rd.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh I will not need a hotel reservatinn as I will be staying with Marjorie Smith . I will be at the meeting on Wednesay and Thursday. I am looking forward to being there again.

Va. Durr

**Board of Missions of The United Methodist Church**

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK
FOURTEENTH FLOOR
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027
(212) 749-0700

WOMEN'S DIVISION

September 27, 1968

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The dates of the Women's Division Executive Committee will be October 24-27. There will be committee meetings prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee. These meetings begin the evening of October 22 and continue through the evening of October 23.

Because of these meetings, it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting of your group. Please excuse me from participation on the panel scheduled for the evening of October 23.

Our meetings will be held in Atlanta at one of the airport motels. It was impossible for us to get our usual space in New York City. The Section of Christian Social Relations has a new staff member who will be carrying the Race Relations portfolio. Her name is Mrs. Carolyn Wilhelm. She has heard a great deal about your meeting and it may be possible for her to come early to the Executive Committee and attend some of your sessions. I trust this will be all right.

Best wishes for the success of the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Peggy

Peggy Billings
Assistant General Secretary
Section of Christian Social Relations

PB:jj

**LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS**

**ROY WILKINS**, Chairman
**ARNOLD ARONSON**, Secretary
**JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.**, Counsel
**BAYARD RUSTIN**, Chairman Executive Committee
**CLARENCE M. MITCHELL**, Legislative Chairman
**MARVIN CAPLAN**, Director Washington Office
**J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS**, Special Consultant
**YVONNE PRICE**, Executive Assistant

**2027 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036** phone **667-1780** • New York address: 20 West 40th St., New York 10018, phone BRyant 9-1400

September 27, 1968

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Woman's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I regret to say that my schedule makes it impossible for me to take part in your annual workshop on October 23, 1968.

If you would like someone else from the Leadership Conference to speak on the subject, I would recommend Marvin Caplan, Director of our Washington Office. Mr. Caplan, besides directing the Washington Office, is also a Legislative Representative with the Industrial Union Department, AFL/CIO. He follows congressional developments closely and is will qualified to speak on U. S. Congress 1968."

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Aronson

Arnold Aronson, Secretary

"Cooperation in the Common Cause of Civil Rights for All"

# PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH
ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY, INC.
ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY, INC.
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS & BUTCHER WORKMEN
AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION — DIVISION OF SOCIAL CONCERN
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE COUNTY & MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD
AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE
AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE
BISHOP'S COMMITTEE FOR THE SPANISH SPEAKING
B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN - BRETHREN SERVICE COMMISSION
CHURCH WOMEN UNITED
CITIZENS LOBBY FOR FREEDOM & FAIR PLAY
COLLEGE YCS NATIONAL STAFF
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY
EPISCOPAL CHURCH—DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP
EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
FRANCISCAN JURISDICTION OF THE THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS
FRONTIERS INTERNATIONAL
HADASSAH
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES AND BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
IMPROVED BENEVOLENT & PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD
INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT — AFL-CIO
INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS
IOTA PHI LAMBDA SORORITY, INC.
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
JEWISH WAR VETERANS
LABOR ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES
LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA — BOARD OF SOCIAL MINISTRY
MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL & FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS, INC.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS
NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, U. S. A.
NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL BEAUTY CULTURISTS' LEAGUE, INC.
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC SOCIAL ACTION CONFERENCE
NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PUERTO RICAN VOLUNTEERS, INC.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS, INC.
NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS & NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEMPLE SISTERHOODS
NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MEXICAN-AMERICAN SERVICES
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
OIL, CHEMICAL & ATOMIC WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
OMEGA PSI PHI FRATERNITY, INC.
PHI BETA SIGMA FRATERNITY, INC.
PHI DELTA KAPPA SORORITY
PIONEER WOMEN, AMERICAN AFFAIRS
PRESBYTERIAN INTERRACIAL COUNCIL
RETAIL WHOLESALE & DEPARTMENT STORE UNION
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION & DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.
SOUTHERN BEAUTY CONGRESS, INC.
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION — COMMISSION ON RELIGION & RACE
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN'S FEDERATION
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST — COMMITTEE FOR RACIAL JUSTICE NOW
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST — COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION
UNITED HEBREW TRADES
UNITED PACKINGHOUSE, FOOD & ALLIED WORKERS
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — COMMISSION ON RELIGION & RACE
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — OFFICE OF CHURCH & SOCIETY
UNITED RUBBER WORKERS
UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
UNITED STATES YOUTH COUNCIL
UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA
UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA
UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE & FREEDOM
WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE USA
ZETA PHI BETA SORORITY

Women's Society of Christian Service
North Alabama Conference
THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

September 29, 1968

Dear Mrs. Tilly -

When I sent my registration I stated I would arrive on the 22nd, since I have talked with Mrs. J. W. Gordon. I will Not arrive Until the afternoon of the 23rd. We have an Executive Committee Meeting. We will leave this Meeting And Come to Atlanta.

I am sorry. Looking Forward to seeing You.

Sincerely
Mrs James Robinson

October 2, 1968

AIR MAIL

Mrs. James Stokely
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee 37821

Dear Mrs. Stokely:

I tried to reach you by phone this morning to tell you that The Fellowship of the Concerned is having its silver-anniversary workshop on October 23-24 at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

The general subject this year is "1968 - Human Rights Year." The first session begins at 9:30 a.m. on the 23rd and we will close at noon the next day.

We need you very greatly in our celebration. We want someone to write our story of what we are doing and no**one** could do it better than you. Please calleme at 522-8764 as soon as possible and let me know if you can come.

Remember, we take care of your hotel and meals while you are here.

Sincerely yours,

**Mrs. M. E. Tilly**

**MET/rh**

October 2, 1968

Mrs. Ralph Williamson
1165 Tuckawana Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Williamson:

Please give us the names of the guests whom you plan to bring to the workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned, October 23-24, Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W. For your convenience a card is enclosed.

See enclosed letter for time schedule information.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosures 2

October 2, 1968

Dr. Ralph Abernathy
Southern Christian Leadership
  Conference
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Dr. Abernathy:

The Fellowship of the Concerned will have its annual workshop on October 23-24, Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, Atlanta.

Our general subject is "1968 - International Human Rights Year." The first session begins at 9:30 a.m. on the 23rd. The whole morning will be devoted to facing facts and conditions that need corrections if 1968 really becomes another National Human Rights Year.

We need you very much to be with us and to share with us how your organization is helping to build a nation free from hate and prejudice.

In the afternoon we'll have workshop groups and, if you can be in one of the groups as an advisor, we will appreciate it.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

**WILLIAM EDGAR MEARES**
206 TRANQUIL AVE.
CHARLOTTE 9, N. C.

Oct. 3, 1968

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Mrs. Ira C. Shelley, pres. N.C. Church Women United, has asked me to represent her at the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, Oct. 23-24.

I plan to go on Oct. 22.

Looking forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely,
(Mrs. W. E.) Margaret B. Meares

206 Tranquil ave.
Charlotte, N.C. 28209

(25)

October 4, 1968

Mrs. Oliver Sale, Jr.
5695 Long Island Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Dear Mrs. Sale:

This is your invitation to attend the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, beginning at 9:30 a.m. October 23 and closing at noon on the 24th.

The general subject this year is, "1968 - International Human Rights Year." We will have several speakers and you will not want to miss them.

As always, we will have a banquet the first evening, October 23. We know that some of you would not want to come alone so we invite you to bring your husband or a friend. If you would prefer to spend the night at the hotel, we'll make a reservation for you -- but you must let us know quickly. Please call me, or my secretary, Ruth Howard, at 522-8764. We need to have our count as complete as possible by October 18.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

October 4, 1968

Mrs. W. M. Thurman
3010 Habersham Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Dear Mrs. Thurman:

This is your invitation to attend the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, beginning at 9:30 a.m. October 23 and closing at noon on the 24th.

The general subject this year is, "1968 - International Human Rights Year." We will have several speakers and you will not want to miss them.

As always, we will have a banquet the first evening, October 23. We know that some of you would not want to come alone, so we invite you to bring your husband or a friend. If you would prefer to spend the night at the hotel, we'll make a reservation for you -- but you must let us know quickly. Please call me, or my secretary, Ruth Howard, at 522-8764. We need to have our count as complete as possible by October 18.

Hope you can come.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

October 4, 1968

Mrs. Victor Yeargen
120 Westmore Road
Rome, Georgia 30161

Dear Mrs. Yeargen:

First of all, it was a joy to all of us at Haygood to have you as our speaker at our organization of the Women's Society.

We are shaping up our program for the workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned and we are asking you to lead our morning worship on the 24th--about 20 minutes. Also we want you to be a resource person in one of the discussion groups on the first afternoon--the 23rd.

We begin at 9:00 on the first day and close at noon the next day. If you feel it would be easier for you to come the night of the 22nd, let us know and we will make your reservations for you.

While we do not have travel funds, we do take care of room and board.

The Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W. is the hotel for small conventions and is very nice and quite, and a friend to our group.

Let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

October 4, 1968

Mr. Scott Hayman
Textile Workers Union of America
2525 Commonwealth Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hayman:

We are delighted to have you present the problems of the textile workers to the Fellowship of the Concerned of the Southern Regional Council.

The dates of the workshop are October 23-24. The place of meeting is the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

The opening session is at 9:30 a.m. on the 23rd and it is during this session that we want you to speak. We hope you can remain for the afternoon to be in one of the discussion groups, if you cannot remain until noon of the 24th.

We will make your hotel reservations for you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

3182 Millerfield Rd.
Macon, Ga.-
Oct 5, 1968

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Hope you are well. I'm so sorry, but I told you I would write and tell you of any changes if there were any. I would like to make one change. Mrs. Viola Stone will not be coming. A Mrs. Bell Wilson ~~willon~~ will be coming in her place. Thank you very much. Hope to see you soon.

Mrs. Wilson's address
3048 Bethune Ave.
Macon, Ga. 31201

(Mrs. Louise Rines

3182 Millerfield Rd.
Macon, Ga.
Sept 24, 1968

Dear Mrs. Howard,

Would like to thank you and Mrs. Tilly for your very kind letter and for including my husband. Below is a list of name of the ladies who will attend - All of Macon. Zip Code

1. Mrs. Eula Byrd - 412 William St. (31201)
4 2. Mrs. Mitilda Wilson - 556 Straigth St. (31206)
Mrs. Belle Wilson
3. ~~Mrs. Viola Stone - 920 William Street~~ (31201)
4. Mrs. Rosa Foster - 3446 Simmons (31204)
5. Mr. Mrs. Noah A. Rines - 3182 Millerfield Rd (31201)

Thank you very much. If there be any changes, I will notify you in time. We will be coming on the 22nd.

Sincerely yours
sister in Christ.....
Mrs. Louise Rines

2422 - 15th Ave So.
Birmingham Ala
35205

Oct. 7, 1968

Dearest Mrs. Tilly -

I'm not going to be able to come to the meeting after all. Candler decided to have the house re-done and he thinks I need to be here during the process. I am terribly disappointed, but I wanted to let you know so you could let someone else have my place.

If by some miracle things are at a lull I'll come "on my own" and stay in town. But give my hotel & meal ticket to someone else. Thank you for including me!!

I'll be thinking of you and praying for you always -

With much love,

Noreen Tatum
(Mrs. C. E.)

October 7, 1968

Dr. and Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr.
Ebenezer Baptist Church
413 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Friends:

The Fellowship of the Concerned, which is the woman's work of the Southern Regional Council, will have its annual workshop on October 23-24.

We want you two great people to be our honored guests through it all, if possible.

It begins at 9:30 a.m. on the first day. We will eat our lunch in the hotel restaurant and you sign your meal ticket Southern Regional Council or Mrs. M. E. Tilly.

In the afternoon there will be discussion groups. You could sit in on one or two and you would be heartily welcomed.

The night session begins with a banquet, followed by features of the Synagogue and the church at work. Next day we have our United Nations speaker.

As I told you over the phone, we are making three scrapbooks of the martyr of Dr. King. One is for you and Mrs. King, and one is for the four children. We are dedicating the books to them (see enclosed).

We need three kodiak pictures of the four children.

My blessings are on you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosure

Listed

Interdenominational Theological Center

671 Beckwith Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Fri. Oct 6 -

Dear Friend - I wanted to send you the names of these 3 women who are eager to come to your Fellowship meeting Oct. 23 & 24,

1. Mrs. John Mattox - (was at Oxford
2541 Tilson Dr. S.E. School of Missions
Atlanta - 30316 -

a member of East Lake Church - a wonderful Negro woman who is giving very fine leadership Sun- eve "Sound of Youth" Sun. TV group - Wants exposure to more ideas - & methods.

These next two are very influential at St. Mark Methodist - and I have always wanted to get more women interested in your program & point of view.

1. Mrs. Robert S. Wiggins
1805 Ponce de Leon Ave NE.
new chairman Christian Social Rel -
WSCS -

over

2. Mrs. Frank C. Ferguson
3588 Kingsboro Rd NE
Atlanta.

(was at Oxford School of Missions)

Pres. of one of W.S.G at St. Marks — chairman of Business Womens group of CWU — new officer of CWU — just retired from a private Family Counselling & placement service — to do volunteer service for Hadassah School for ~~[illegible]~~ disturbed (I think children) at St. Mark —

I hope this is not presumptuous —

Mrs. Paul McPhail — (havent address) the other negro young woman — is in the hospital probably for 10 days — I will communicate with you further about her —

Mrs. Richardson agrees with me that it would be impossible to get student wives (international) for Wed or Thurs — They all are in school or work —

Thanks & God bless you in this and every effort Mary H. Williamson

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone 522-1420

**Southern Christian Leadership Conference**

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*
1957 - 1968

Ralph D. Abernathy, *President*

J.E. Lowery, *Chairman of the Board*

Andrew J. Young, *Executive Vice President*

October 8, 1968

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta,
Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of recent date came during Dr. Abernathy's absence from the city. I had an opportunity to discuss it with him over the telephone and he asked me to write you.

Rev. Abernathy is deeply interested in the workshop which the Fellowship of the Concerned has planned for October 23-24. Unfortunately, however, he will not be able to attend because he is scheduled to go on a nation-wide Get Out The Vote tour beginning October 21. He will be in Alabama and Maryland on the 23 and 24, respectively. Rev. Abernathy asked me to express his regrets that he will not be able to participate in the workshop. Thank you for extending the invitation.

Sincerely yours,

D McDonald

(Miss) D. McDonald
Secretary

WILMA DYKEMAN STOKELY
405 CLIFTON HEIGHTS
NEWPORT, TENNESSEE 37821

October 8, 1968

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have just returned home after a speaking tour, and found your letter awaiting me. I am sorry to be delayed in replying.

I regret that I shall be tied up with other engagements during the silver-anniversary workshop on October 23-24. These engagements are of long standing and cannot be rearranged. I know that you will have a wonderful gathering and I look forward to readingxx some report of it.

Jim joins me in very warmest wishes for all that you are doing - have done, and will do. You are a great lady and a great leader.

Sincerely,

Wilma D. Stokely

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION
## TELEGRAM

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

103P EDT OCT 11 68 AA310 SYB256
SY AGB064 COLLECT AG NEW YORK NY 11 1211P EST
MRS M E TILLY, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET NORTHWEST ATLA

THE UNA SPEAKERS BUREAU WILL ENDEAVOR TO SECURE SPEAKER. CAN YOU WAIT UNTIL EARLY NEXT WEEK

CLARK M EICHELBERGER-COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE 866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA NEW YORK NY

(1235).

Office of

SF1201(R2-65)

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE
866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA — NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
Telephone: 688-4665

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RICHARD R. WOOD
QUINCY WRIGHT

MARGARET OLSON, *Secretary*

1-212

September 26, 1968

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, President
Woman's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

I was much impressed with the program of the Southern Regional Council. I knew Dr. Rufus Clement quite well, as well as Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. Howard W. Odum, and I have visited with Ralph McGill many times.

One question you did not speak about in your letter is the question of expenses and fees. Many of the best people who could speak on this subject are not people of means. All would want travel expenses and some find it necessary to ask for a fee. What is your policy. We shall try to be helpful.

Faithfully yours,

Clark M. Eichelberger
Chairman

CME/sc

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R. W. Van Wagenen
Paul W. Walter
James P. Warburg
Urban G. Whitaker, Jr.
Francis O. Wilcox
Harris Wofford
Richard R. Wood
Quincy Wright

October 3, 1968

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
Chairman
Commission to Study the Organization
of Peace
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Eichelberger:

In reply to your letter of September 26, I wish to assure you that we will pay travel expenses, hotel and entertainment, and an honorarium of $100.00.

Please give us the title of the speaker, and we would like a biography also.

Please let us hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

October 11, 1968

Mrs. Thomas Albright
Route 1
Smyrna, South Carolina 29743

Dear Mrs. Albright:

We'll be happy to have you and the vice-chairman attend the Fellowship of the Concerned workshop, October 23-24, with hotel and meals paid by us.

Please send us the name of the vice-chairman and the date of your arrival as soon as possible, so we may make your reservations accordingly.

The enclosed letters are for your information.

Looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Enclosures

92 Morris Brown Drive S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
October 11, 1968

✓

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you for your letter inviting me to a workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned to be held at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N.W. Atlanta on October 23 and 24.

I shall be happy to attend this workshop and shall look forward to the time of the workshop.

I do not have a husband to attend, so I will be the only one to attend the banquet.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian B. Garrett

Tryon, N.C. 28782
October 13, 1968

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

At your suggestion, I am planning to reach Atlanta on October 22nd - in the early afternoon. I shall go right to the Atlantan Hotel on Luckie Street. I am eagerly anticipating the sessions of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. Wm. R.) Margaret R. Stevenson

October 14, 1968

Mrs. E. G. Davis
Miss Lucille Porter
391 Forrest Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Davis & Miss Porter

The workshpp of the Fellowship of the Concerned begins at 9:30 a.m. on October 23 at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

We're very grateful to you two for concenting to be hostesses and helping us out. We would like one of you to be at the door to welcome the guests as they arrive, and one of you to direct people to their workshop groups in the afternoon. We will give you the details on these,and any other needed information, before the first session on Wednesday morning.

Looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

October 14, 1968

Mr. Mark Sedlak
Catering Service
American Motor Hotel
160 Spring, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Sedlak:

This is to follow up our telephone conversation of last week.

We're looking forward to having you with us at the workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned, the evening of October 23, and speaking to us on Czechoslovakia (about 20 minutes). We also invite you to bring other Czechoslovakians living here in the city. The banquet begins at 6:30 p.m. on the Roof of the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W. Please let us know how many will be in your party.

We want you to know that our hearts go out to the people of Czechoslovakia.

Looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

October 14, 1968

Mr. Hamilton Lokey
Lokey and Bowden
First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Lokey:

We're looking forward to having you with us in the workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned the evening of October 23 and speaking to us on "Peace Through International Law."

We hope you will bring Mrs. Lokey and come to the banquet which begins at 6:30 p.m.

The place is the Roof of the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

My best to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

October 14, 1968

Dr. Paul Leslie Garber
423 Glendale Avenue
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Dr. Garber:

We're looking forward to having you at the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned the evening of October 23 to give us a report of "The World Council of Churches."

We hope you will bring Mrs. Garber and come to the banquet which begins at 6:30 p.m.

The place is the Roof of the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

My best to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 14, 1968

Dear Friend:

We are delighted that you will attend the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned to be held at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., October 23-24.

The first session begins at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday and those who live out of Atlanta may have to come the day before, October 22. If so, let us know and will make your hotel reservations for that date.

Do not pay for any meals, just sign your meal ticket "Mrs. Tilly."

To those of you who live in Atlanta we cordially invite your husbands to attend the evening meeting with you. It begins with a banquet at 6:30. The program will be reports from the Three World Conferences :

Peace Through International Law -- Mr. Hamilton Lokey

Peace Conference in Prague -- Mr. Mark Sedlak

World Council of Churches -- Dr. Paul Leslie Garber.

Looking forward to a good workshop.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

October 14, 1968

Dr. Victor T. Glass
Department of Work with National Baptist
Baptist Home Mission Board
Southern Baptist Convention
1350 Spring, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Dr. Glass:

Mrs. Carlton Binns has called to tell us that she has inivted you, and some of your associates, to the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. We are very grateful to Mrs. Binns for extending this invitation.

We are meeting at the Atlantan Hotel, October 23-24. Our general theme this year is - 1968 - International Human Rights Year. The first session begins at 9:30 a.m. on the 23rd, the afternoon session will be discussion groups, and the evening session begins with a banquet at 6:30, to which we especially hope you and your associates will attend.

This is the silver anniversary of the Fellowship of Concerned. Our meetings are both interracial and interfaith, with attendance from the eleven southern states.

We look forward to having you with us.

For further information see enclosed letter.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh
Enclosure

Oct. 15, 1968

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

The confirmation of my registration for the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned to be held next week came in the mail today. I sent a card indicating that I would be arriving on the evening of Oct. 22, but want to be sure that my hotel reservation will be made for that night.

I will not expect an answer to this card, but just wanted to double echeck the arrangements.

Sincerely,

Mrs K Deane Stout

Mrs. K. Deane Stout

October 15, 1968

Mrs. Carolyn Wilhelm
Board of Missions
The United Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Mrs. Wilhelm:

Miss Billings has advised us that it is possible for you to be with us at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., in the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, October 23-24.

The general subject is "1968 - International Human Rights Year."

October 23, 9:30 a.m. we face some the problems that must be solved if any year is to be a Human Rights Year. The afternoon will be the discussion groups.

Banquet - 6:30 p.m. - The Church at Work and reports of the three world conferences.

October 24, 9:30 a.m. - Our speaker from "Commission to Study The Organization of Peace." Reports of Discussion groups, etc. Adjournment 12:30 p.m.

We are looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

I plan to reach Atlanta a
little before seven on the
morning of Oct. 23rd I will
write the hotel as I would
like to get into my room
at that time. Helen N. Sixkey
Mrs. George Sixkey - Magnolia, Ark.

October 16, 1968

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

I plan to arrive in Atlanta on Tuesday the 22nd, and would appreciate a room reservation for that night, also. It may be about 8:30 P.M. before I get to the hotel. I am looking forward to the workshop.

Sincerely yours
Mrs. Hugh B. Wilcox

October 16, 1968

The Reverend John Mulroy
Sacred Heart Church
335 Ivy Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Father Mulroy:

The workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned is to be at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., October 23, beginning at 9:30 a.m. and ending at noon the next day.

We are asking you to speak to us at the evening session of October 23. The session begins with a banquet at 6:30.

Please give us about the same talk you gave at my church, Haygood Memorial, in January--telling of the broad changes that have come to pass.

You have been a great help to me through many years.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

October 16, 1968

Dr and Mrs. Burton Evans
1115 Berkshire Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Dear Friends:

This is to give fuller information to you on the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

The place is the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., October 23-24.

The evening session on Wednesday will begin withaa banquet (no charge) at 6:30. It would be wonderful for me if you both could be with us the two days. I suggest Mrs. Evans come to the sessions in the day time and you, Dr. Evans, join her there for the 6:30 session.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

Macon Ga, 31204
Oct, 17, 1968.

Mrs M. E. Tilly:—
Dear Friend.

Thanks for invitation, which was accepted with gratefulness.

We will leave macon tues night (10-22) at 7:40 P.M by Gray hound Express, Hoping to see you then.

Sincerly yours,
Mrs Matilda Wilson.

3750 Prosperity Ave
Fairfax, Va. 22030
October 17, 1968

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

In re-reading the material relating to the meeting of the Southern Regional Council, October 23 and 24- I feel that I should confirm my plan to arrive in Atlanta on the evening of Tuesday, October 22. I shall go directly to the Atlantan Hotel, as you instructed.

I am looking forward to the meeting and know it will be a fine and profitable experience.

Sincerely yours,
Eleanor Cave
(Mrs. Eugene L. Cave)

**Board of Missions of The United Methodist Church**

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK
FOURTEENTH FLOOR
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027
(212) 749-0700

WOMEN'S DIVISION

October 18, 1968

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you so much for your October 15th letter informing me of the schedule for the Fellowship of the Concerned meeting in Atlanta next week.

I do hope to attend the sessions on Wednesday, October 23rd, in the morning and afternoon. A previous appointment on Wednesday evening in Atlanta and our Division Executive Committee meetings beginning on Thursday morning will unfortunately keep me from attending the banquet and last session on Thursday.

I look forward to meeting you and others in the Fellowship of the Concerned; you have been working for many years at very important issues and many persons are deeply grateful for your persistence and courage.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Wilhelm

(Mrs.) Charles Wilhelm
Secretary
Section of Christian Social Relations

CW:jc

Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr.
234 SUNSET AVENUE, NORTHWEST
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

October 18, 1968

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Following up the telephone conversation which my sister, Mrs. Bagley, had with you last week, I would like to say that I desire to be present at the Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned on October 23-24. Because of my affection for you and other members of the group, I would like to come and bring the children. But since I was already committed to Church Women United, whose Board of Managers, as you know, are having their fall meeting at the same time, and are honoring me, I feel that I must attend this meeting.

Please express my regrets to the members of the Workshop, and I do wish you a successful and inspiring meeting.

Fondly,

Coretta

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.

K.h

October 18, 1968

Dr. Harry V. Richardson
9 McDonough Boulevard, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30315

Dear Dr. Richardson:

I am very glad you will give the closing message to the Fellowship of the Concerned at noon October 24, The Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.

It would be great for us, if you could find time to spend with us all through the workshop--which begins at 9:30 on Wednesday. Our general subject is "1968 - International Year of Human Rights."

By the way, this is the silver anniversary of the Fwllowship of the Concerned.

We are looking forward to listening to your words of wisdom, giving it straightforward as you do, yet with compassion and understanding of our frailities.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

October 18, 1968

Mr. & Mrs. Julian Bond
162 Euharlee Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Friends:

This is to invite you to attend the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., October 23-24, as our honored guest. If you have not time to attend all the sessions, why not come to the evening session of the first day. It begins with a banquet at 6:30

You may know the Fellowship of the Concerned is the woman's work of the Southern Regional Council.

We would be honored if you find time to come.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

October 18, 1968

Mr. & Mrs. Maynard Jackson
2920 Chevelle Lane, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30317

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Jackson:

This is to invite you to attend the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W., October 23-24, as our honored guest. If you haven't time to attend all the sessions, why not come to the evening session of the first day. It begins with a banquet at 6:30.

You may know, the Fellowship of the Concerned is the woman's work of the Southern Regional Council.

We would be honored if you find time to come.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

November 6, 1968

Mr. Harmon Perry
The Atlanta Journal
10 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Perry:

We are very grateful to you and Mr. Lundy who spoke to the Fellowship of the Concerned of the Southern Regional Council, October 23.

The presentation you two gave of the study you had made on "The Two Atlantas" was very much appreciated by our audience.

The comments we heard from out of state people was, "The same facts would be found in my city, if we could arouse enough interest to make the study."

Please accept our thanks.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

November 6, 1968

Mr. Walker Lundy
The Atlanta Journal
10 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Lundy:

This is to thank you for all you did for the program of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

The presentation of the study of "The Two Atlantas" by Mr. Perry and yourself was received with a dreat deal of interest. We had included in the packet of materials, given to each person attending, a copy of "The Two Atlantas".

Some of the women from out of the state said, "It reads like a report of my own city. I am going to give my copy to our editor."

We never would have had the 200 copies of this study to pass out if you had not paved the way.

I am very grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

November 7, 1968

The Reverend J. J. Mulroy
Sacred Heart Church
335 Ivy Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Father Mulroy:

It is always a joy to me to present you to any audience. You have meant so very much to me through the years. Surely you are one of God's saints.

I could not bring women of all faiths together without giving them the joy of seeing and hearing you. Thank you very, very much for speaking to the Fellowship of the Concerned on that October 23 evening.

I hope the Birchites did not threaten you when they came to see you.

Surrounding our State Capitol are three great institutions -- Trinity Methodist, Central Presbyterian, Sacred Heart-- I wish the governor's office could pay a heed to the work of these three religious voices.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

November 7, 1968

Miss Thelma Stevens
Board of Missions of the
United Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Thelma:

You left so quickly I never had a chance to get your travel expense. Please send it to me.

My! What would I have done without you? We are hearing good reports from many who attended.

Thanks are certainly due you. For all the twenty-five years the Fellowship has existed, you have been my main-stay and if much has been accomplished it is due largely to you.

I am mailing this to the New York office asking that it be forwarded to you.

Blessings on you - and a heartfull of love to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

November 7, 1968

The Rev. Philip H. Barnhardt
2473 Boulevard Drive, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Barnhardt:

We of the Fellowship of the Concerned appreciate what you are doing to gather God's children into a true fellowship that has no bars nor cast.

Not many who heard you on that October 23 evening knew of any church that had opened its doors to "whosoever will."

All the southern states were represented in your audience except Louisiana. I feel sure the story of the "Integrated Church in Atlanta" will be a big part in the report when the women speak of the workshop.

We thank you for the "Good News" you brought to us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

November 7, 1968

Mr. Howard Sutherland
380 Forrest Valley Court, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

The delay in presenting our heartfelt thanks to you and your Steel Band has been because I have been sick.

I would like to let the boys know how much their audience like the concert. Please let me know if we can make a donation of money or supply equipment of any kind.

You are doing a great thing with those children. It really pulls on my heart strings.

I want you to know that all the southern states were represented in the audience except Louisiana.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

November 12, 1968

Mr. Hamilton Lokey
Lokey and Bowden
First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Lokey:

This is a late "thank you" for sharing in our program of the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned on October 23 but the thanks are sincere.

Several said to me, "I did not know that a worldwide conference was held on Peace Through International Law and that one of Atlanta's was a delegate." "In the darkness of the hour that conference gives us hope," one said.

In your audience there were women from every southern state, except Louisiana.

Please remember you are to speak at Haygood Church one one of the Sunday evenings in January.

Miriam and I have much for which to thank you. It has been wonderful to know Mrs. Lokey also.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

November 12, 1968

Mr. Scott Hoyman
Textile Workers Union of America
2525 Commonwealth Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hoyman:

This is a belated "thank you" for taking a part in thw workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. The delay in writing to you was the fact that I have not been well.

It has been several years since we had the problems of the Textile workers brought before our yearly workshop. All the while, I have known we needed some first-hand information as you gave us on October 23.

We want you to know that all southern states were represented in your audience, except Louisiana.

We would like very much to have a copy of y your speech for mimeographing to send out with the findings of the workshop.

We do sincerely thank you for coming to us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/rh

. . . Most of the reasons offered for segregation are, upon careful examination, flimsy; we see that the dangers against which it is supposed to protect us are for the most part unreal; we see that some of our attitudes in the matter are simply habits, and others a cloak for selfishness, and still others the result of the confusion of life, which is sacred, with segregation, which is only one of its perishing forms; we see, finally, that these old habits stand in the way of certain positive forces within us struggling for expression, chief among them the spirit of love which Jesus expressed and commanded—and yet—and yet—we are afraid it can't be done. We think it ought to be; we really don't want to defend it ourselves; but we're afraid it can't be—at least not now.

Perhaps this vague fear exists in the minds of many Christians. If so, we should name it for what it is. For its proper name may shock us into a deeper awareness of ourselves, and in the fantastic world we have created in the South, that would be all to the good.

It is lack of faith. Faithlessness. No more and no less. If we had more faith in God, we should have less fear. If we were filled with faith, we should have none. (No man attains, except at moments, this peak. Yet it is the peak toward which we climb.)

As we believe in love—which is to say, as we have love—we do not have fear. As we are afraid, then, we lack love, and lack faith in a God of love. Our fearfulness is the mark of our faithlessness, and simply means that the essential fire of Christianity burns but flickeringly upon the altar of our hearts.

How may that flame be steadied? By placing it alongside the original, the brightest of all its expressions, the life of Jesus. Contemplating that shining example, we shall find his spirit growing within us and the fears that now cling to our hearts like miasma along Southern ditches in summer dispersing before the beams of the rising sun.

As we have faith, we shall develop the institutions of a more Christian society. It is not easy to give institutional shape to love; it means transforming it into justice. Regardless of this difficulty, the source of our strength—and of our weakness—is clear: out of the heart proceed the issues of life. As our hearts are sensitive both to God's presence and to human need, as we yield ourselves to his encompassing love, we shall act well, and shall build, in these changing times, a more Christian society.

From "The Southern Heritage," by James McBride Dabbs (President of Southern Regional Council, Inc.)

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# "Why Are You Fearful?"

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*Compiled*
*for*
THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
*by*
MRS. M. E. TILLEY
*Director of Women's Work*

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

## "Why Are You Fearful"

Behold, the Lord passed by,
A great strong wind rent the mountains,
and broke in pieces the rocks before the Lord,
but the Lord was not in the wind; and after
the wind an earthquake but the Lord was not
in the earthquake, and after the earthquake,
a fire, but the Lord was not in the fire; after
the fire a still small voice.—I Kings 19:11-12
And in that still voice onward came the Lord.

Fear not them which kill the body
but cannot kill the soul;
but rather fear him which is able
to destroy both soul and body.
—Matthew 10:28

I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor
angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor
things present, nor things to come,
Nor heights, nor depths, nor any other creature,
shall be able to separate us from the love of
God.—Romans 8:38-39

## "Fear Not"

O man, greatly beloved, fear not, peace be unto thee, be strong, yea be strong: and when he had spoken unto me I was strengthened and said, Let my Lord speak; for thou hast strengthened me.—Daniel 10:19

Fear ye not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their reviling.—Isaiah 51:7

Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

Rejoice, and be exceedingly glad for great is your reward in heaven, for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

—Matthew 5:11-12

Who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?

But and if ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye, and be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled.

But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear.

Having a good conscience, that, whereas they speak evil of you, as of evil doers, they may be ashamed that falsely accuse your good conversation in Christ.

For it is better, if the will of God be so, that you suffer for well doing, than for evil doing.

—I Peter 3:13-17

Fear thou not, for I am with thee;
be not dismayed, for I am thy God.
I will strengthen thee, yea, I will help thee.
I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.

For I, the Lord, thy God will hold thy right hand,
saying to thee, Fear not, I will help thee.
—Isaiah 41:10,13

Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father.

But the very hairs of your head are all numbered.

Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows.—Matthew 10:29-31

Be strong, and of good courage,
dread not, nor be dismayed
—I Chronicles 22:13

Wait on the Lord, be of good courage and he shall strengthen thine heart,
Wait I say on the Lord.—Psalm 27:14

Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.—Exodus 14:13

Have I not commanded thee?

Be strong and of good courage; be not afrighted, neither be dismayed; for Jehovah thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.
—Joshua 1:9

# I Sought the Lord and He Delivered Me From My Fears

—Psalm 34:4

There is no fear in love, but perfect love
castest out fear.—I John 4:18

What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee.
In God I will praise his word,
in God I have put my trust.
I will not fear what flesh can do to me.
Psalm 56:3-4

The Lord is my light and my salvation;
Whom shall I fear?
The Lord is the strength of my life.
Of whom shall I be afraid?
Though an host should encamp against me,
my heart shall not fear.—Psalm 27:1,3

God is our refuge and strength,
A very present help in trouble,
Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed,
And though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea.—Psalm 46:1-2

We glory in tribulation, knowing that tribulation worketh patience,
And patience experience, and experience hope,
And hope maketh not ashamed, because the love

of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the
Holy Spirit which is given us.—Romans 5:3-5

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most
High
Shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.
I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my
fortress;
My God, in him will I trust.
Surely he shall deliver thee from the snare of the
fowler,
And from the noisome pestilence.
He shall cover thee with his feathers,
And under his wings shalt thou trust.
His truth shall be thy shield and buckler.
Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night,
Nor for the arrow that flieth by day,
Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness,
Nor for the destruction that wastest at noonday,
Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my
refuge,
Even the Most High, thy habitation,
There shall no evil befall thee,
Neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling;
For he will give his angels charge over thee,
To keep thee in all thy ways.
They shall bear thee up in their hands,
Lest thou dash thy foot against a stone.
—Psalm 91:1-6, 9-12

I will lift up my eyes unto the hills,
from whence cometh my help.
My help cometh from the Lord,
which made heaven and earth.

He will not suffer thy foot to be moved;
he that keepeth thee will not slumber.
Behold, he that keepeth Israel
shall neither slumber nor sleep.

The Lord is thy keeper;
the Lord is thy shade
upon thy right hand.
The sun shall not smite thee by day,
nor the moon by night.

The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil;
he shall preserve thy soul.
The Lord shall preserve
thy going out and thy coming in
from this time forth, and even for evermore.
—Psalm 121

## The Eternal God Is Our Refuge and Underneath Are the Everlasting Arms

Deuteronomy 33:27

The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty,
he will rejoice over thee with joy,
he will rest in his love,
he will joy over thee with singing.
—Zephaniah 3:17

Fear not, for I have redeemed thee;
I have called thee by thy name;
thou art mine.
When thou passeth through the waters
I will be with thee
And through the rivers, they shall
not overthrow thee.
When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt
not be burned,
Neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.
—Isaiah 43:1-2

Thou will keep him in perfect peace
whose mind is stayed on thee,
because he trusteth in thee.
Trust ye in the Lord forever,
for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.
—Isaiah 26:3-4

They shall sit every man under his vine and under
his fig tree,
And none shall make them afraid,
For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.
—Micah 4:4

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed;
we are perplexed, but not in despair;
Persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down but not
destroyed;
Always bearing about in the body the dying of
the Lord Jesus, that the life of Jesus might
be made manifest in our body.
—II Corinthians 4:8-10

Yea, though I walk through the valley
of the shadow of death,
I will fear no evil, for thou art with me;
Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me.
—Psalm 23:4

## Watch Ye, Stand Fast in the Lord: Quit Ye Like Men, Be Strong.

—I Corinthians 16:13

"If God be with you, who can be against you."

Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might.—Ephesians 6:10

Be strong and of good courage, fear not nor be afraid, for the Lord thy God he it is that doth go before thee; he will not fail thee nor forsake thee.—Deuteronomy 31:6

### FORGET NOT THY MAKER

I, even I, am he that comforteth you.
Who art thou, that thou shouldest be afraid
of man that shall die,
of the son of man which shall be made as grass,
And forgetest the Lord thy maker,
that hath stretched forth the heavens
and laid the foundations of the earth,
and hast feared continually every day
because of the fury of the oppressor,
as if he were ready to destroy?
And where is the fury of the oppressor?
—Isaiah 51:12-13

## OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD

Let love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.

Bless them which persecute you; bless and curse not.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink.

Be not overcome with evil but overcome evil with good.—Romans 12:9,14,20,21

## LOVE NEVER FAILS

Love suffereth long and is kind.
Love envieth not.
Love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up,
Doth not behave itself unseemly,
Seeketh not its own, is not easily provoked,
Thinketh no evil,
Beareth all things, believeth all things,
Hopeth all things, endureth all things.
Love never faileth.—I Corinthians 13:4,5,7

## CONTROL THY SELF

Yea, and for this very cause, adding on your part all diligence, in your faith supply virtue, and in your virtue knowledge.

And in your knowledge self control, and in your self control patience, and in your patience godliness.

And in your godliness brotherly kindness, and in your brotherly kindness love.

—II Peter 1:5-8

## IN NOTHING BE ANXIOUS

In nothing be anxious but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your request be known unto God.

And the peace of God which passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true,
whatsoever things are honest,
whatsoever things are just,
whatsoever things are pure,
whatsoever things are lovely,
whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.

Those things, which ye have both learned and received, and heard, and seen in me, do and the God of peace shall be with you.

—Philippians 4:6-9

## THE REWARD

And my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

—Philippians 4:19

Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom—Luke 2:12

Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.—Matthew 28:20

# The President of the United States

Awards this

# COMMENDATION

To

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

in recognition of exceptional service to others, in the finest American tradition.

Richard Nixon

The White House
Washington, D.C.
May 6, 1970

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 2, 1970

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The President was pleased to learn of your many years of dedicated service in behalf of justice and equality for all citizens and he wants you to know that he feels your outstanding record deserves the appreciation of all your fellow citizens. He sends you the enclosed certificate as a token of his respect for your lifetime of dedication to a better America. It comes with his best wishes for the years ahead.

Sincerely,

James Keogh

James Keogh
Special Assistant
to the President

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Enclosure

1960 Workshop was held November 15-16.

The general subject was, "Justice Weighed in The Balance."

1961 Workshop was held November 6-7.

The general subject was, "One God, One World, One People."

1962 Workshop - - - October 30-31.

The general theme -- "In Our Hands." We used as a background a part of the 8th Psalm -- also Kagawa's poem, "...a secret plan, Is Hid In My Hand."

1963 Workshop - - - October 29-30.

The general theme -- "Let Freedom Ring." Under this theme we used 3 subjects for discussion groups:

Freedom of Worship --
The All Inclusive Church

Freedom of Housing --
Open Door Occupancy

Freedom to Vote.

1964 Workshop - - - October 22-23.

The general theme -- "The Torch Has Been Passed." Subjects for discussion groups:

The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Our Children -- Today - Tomorrow.

1965 Workshop -- November 3-4

The general theme -- "Finding Ways and making plans
To undermine the Walls
That surround the ghettos of the South"

...in the white man's mind
...in the Negro's world.

1966 - Workshops held in 11 Southern states on:

"Justice in the Courts"

1967 Workshop -- March 22-23

The general theme -- "Procedures of Criminal Justice
in the Southern Region:

Correction or Defection

1968- Oct. 23-24
"International Human Rights year"

PAGINATION INCORRECT

# FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

What is the Fellowship of the Concerned? It is what its name implies -- a fellowship of the Church Women leaders of both races, and the three faiths, concerned about their South, There are no officers and no membership dues. It is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council. The initiative for action, however, is entirely in the hands of the women.

## HISTORY

Whenever there has been a crisis in human relations in the South, Church women have come together to face the issues and work out a program of action. The first call was to a Cause and Cure of War Conference, just before World War II. This answered a national call, under the direction of an appointed Southern leader (Mrs. M. E. Tilly).

### Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

When lynching was prevalent in the South, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching was formed, under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The story of their work is well known and saved the South from continued mob violence. (Mrs. Tilly was secretary of this group--since then she has directed all other of these South-wide meetings.)

### Rural Health.

Rural health was the next disturbing situation faced. This began as a Methodist project, but, realizing it was the concern of all the South, the leaders of the groups of the three faiths came together. The U. S. Surgeon-General gave his blessing to the endeavor by his presence and address at the meeting. This health conference was followed by district meetings in the States. In our files we have a letter from the Director of the State Health Department of Georgia, stating that it was entirely through these meetings that the Legislature passed the appropriation of one million dollars for rural hospitals a few months later. This same story could be said of each of the States.

### Demobilization Conference.

Realizing that the women had spent a great deal of time in First Aid and Red Cross work, and now that the war was over this time should be mobilized for peacetime action, women were called together in a Demobilization Conference.

## Workshop of Civil Rights.

With a member of the staff of the U. S. Department of Justice with us, this workshop was held to study civil rights and to become aware of current infringements of these rights in our South.

## Conference on Injustice in the Courts.

At this conference a program, "Know Your Courts as You Know Your Schools," was worked out. Here the women named themselves The Fellowship of The Concerned, and began sitting in courts, giving courage to judges and juries alike. They presented the sheriffs of two-thirds of our counties with the pamphlet, "Race and Law Enforcement."

## Supreme Court Decision on School Desegregation.

The first conference was held in 1953 just before the decision came and here the women planned what they would do in preparation for the decision. In February of 1955, the women again came together from the states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina. These have been followed up with State Meetings. On October 30-31, 1956, one-hundred-nine women came from ten southern states -- this was a gathering of the women of three faiths, of each denomination, and of both races. This meeting is being re-enacted in the states. Altogether about 2,000 women, each year, have been in the South-wide and State meetings on this question. These Workshops have been great by every measure. One is impressed by the deep spiritual nature of them. This is well, for spiritual power is needed. These women are finding the spiritual strength and power to be --

> Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak
> Persuasive in conversation,
> Patient and understanding with those who do not agree..
> "Fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

## 1957 Workshop was held October 29-30.

The general subject was, "The Challenge of Controversy."

## 1958 Workshop was held October 16-17.

The subject was "Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."

## 1959 Workshop was held November 5-6.

The general subject was, "Roots of Freedom."

1960 Workshop was held November 15-16.

The general subject was, "Justice Weighed in The Balance."

1961 Workshop was held November 6-7.

The general subject was, "One God, One World, One People."

1962 Workshop - - - October 30-31.

The general theme -- "In Our Hands." We used as a background a part of the 8th Psalm -- also Kagawa's poem, "...a secret plan, Is Hid In My Hand."

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Freedom of Worship --
The All Inclusive Church

Freedom of Housing --
Open Door Occupancy

Freedom to Vote.

1964 Workshop - - - October 22-23.

The general theme -- "The Torch Has Been Passed." Subjects for discussion groups:

The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Our Children -- Today - Tomorrow.

# REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SHERIFF OF SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE
WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE, GALLATIN, TENN.
Mrs. Roger Sindle, Vice President

The sheriff was first contacted by Mrs. Roger Sindle and an appointment made with with him for a visit to his office and the interview. He called at the home of Mrs. Sindle. He was presented with the booklet "RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT that he might read and study same in preparation for the interview. He very graciously said he would be so glad to cooperate

The sheriff is J. B. Bracey, Gallatin, Tenn. The ladies making the visit were Mrs. T. J. Hendricks, pres., Mrs. Roger Sindle, Vice-pres, Mrs. E. W. Albright member of Board of Christian Education and Mrs. Robert Neal Durham from the Wesleyan Service Guild.

The population of Sumner County is 30,000 or close to that, with a sheriff and two deputies. There are three towns within the county that have police systems; they are Gallatin, Portland and Westmoreland. Gallatin has 9 policemen, 2 radio operators that are policewomen, Betty Lee and Lena Harris, they are technicians and sheriff deputies.

Highway Department - these are only used at present as traffic enforcement officers w with 4 assigned to Sumner County. This administration has kept patrolmen from doing other law enforcement.

In normal conditions, we do have enough law enforcement officers. In a crisis -No We do have a National Guard Unit reorganizing - a part of 168th MP Battalion, which had assisted at County Fair and rallies when extra law enforcement officers were needed. They were called to active duty and have just completed 18 months in Korea When they are reorganized again they will be of great assistance. If you recall they did go to Columbia during the race riot.

The sheriff is elected by the people, the deputies are appointed by him. Constables are elected in each civil district. All policemen are elected by City Board of Aldermen. Highway Patrolmen are appointed by State Safety Commissioner. They must undergo a training period. We have no trained policemen and there are no stated qualifications for them.

The pay for Deputy sheriff is $275 per month and $225 for the other. The sheiff is on a commission - the salary is not adequate to attract well qualified officers as either policemen or sheriff .

The Department budget for a quarter is $3,043. They do not keep many prisoners in jail, intead they let them go as trusties. Keeping the County from the big expense of boarding them and in letting them out whenever possible, they can return and support their families.

No merit system and no retirement system for county officers. Police in city of Gallatin have a retirement system after 25 yrs. of service.
We have no Negro policemen. They are familiar with the "set up" where some Negro policemen are employed.
No training program. No city instruction . Maybe the Mayor instructs them.
No course in human relations provided.
Record of arrests are in clerk's office. Godd many more arrests of whites in proportion to population than of colored.

The population of whites outnumber Negro. Proportionaly more whites are arrested Whiskey was the direct and indirect cause of all arrests - both white and Negroes.

No persons killed in ciurse of arrest and no difference made, No means for combatting dangerous rumors. No means made to avert racial conflict. No plans for dealing ~~with riots~~ or mob violence if they occur.

There are laws and ordinances governing the sale, use and distribution of fire arms and explosives. Also prohibiting carrying concealed weapons.

The attitude of the Negroes in the community toward law enforcement and police is very good.

Gallatin is very proud to have one of the finest most modemn Negro High School in the South. This was built before a new one for the white. They do a high class of work and training here.

When we started discussing Community relations, the General Sessions Judge J. W. Murray was called in. He is of Gallatin and a teacher of the Men's Bible Class in Gallatin First Methodist Church. Judge Murray is a capable lawyer and takes the part of any person who is not able to pay a lawyer to defend him.

This General Sessions Court is one of the finest sheriff Bracey says he has seen. (Bracey is a retired policeman from Nashville City police). The use of the "Suspended sentence" here works wonders, This keeps them from committing a felony again. This "suspended sentence" is given only for the first offense and when they again appear the 2nd time, they automatically serve for the 1st offense plus the 2nd. Sheriff Bracey said he'd like to see every church in the state of Tenn. boost a Geberal Sessions Court in fairness to all individuals. He went on to say that when offenders were taken before magustrates or Justice of the peace - these men were not paid only by fees therefore could not devote time and study to this, because in most cases they were business men who had to maintain livlihood, and too many times trials were not fair, because they were not well informed persons.

Yes, our community has had great trouble in housing, recreation and other public services. One area has bootleggers, delinquents, deplorable housing conditions, no sewerage, no water system, no screens, surface toilets in neighbor's doors, some are using water at creek-bed level, some live in an old store for a home, these "shacks rent for enough for a good house. (This committee visited this area before making this report)

Judge Murray asked the church people to insist that the mayor condemn all these houses. He went to various clubs and organized groups, told them of these conditions and asked support in applying for housing. The Rotary Club applied. We now have a Housing Authority, after a survey in May. Forty units are to be built and more as needed. They will be segregated, the whites from the Negroes. They will be supervised and kept clean, this is a Government project, the rent will vary with ability to pay. "This is the greatest oppoerunity for the church to do the greatest est Christian service that has ever been possible . If Christ were here he'd do no more than this" , said Judge Murray.

We have a sheriff that knows law enforcement. Legislators are elected to make our laws. The man who destroys the General Sessions Court is not the right man to elect. Elect a mayor who is interested and will get out and look at the town and see what's going on or a city manager who is paid for service.

Police do not make a practice of developing good relations with responsible community leaders. Maybe local papers present racial news constructively and avoid inflamatory headlines and editorials, but they won't help improve conditions. The police and papers do cooperate in averting tension situations. There is a record of cooperation between welfare & social service organizations in many ways as in Crime Prevention and Control. Mrs. Roger Sindle.

# The Fellowship of the Concerned

**Who?** Church women of all faiths and denominations have long furnished valuable moral leadership in the South. Now as never before their active leadership is needed—to help bring our practices in closer accord with the ideals of Christianity and Judaism, to strengthen and broaden democracy, to build a society in which every person can be confident of security and justice. By their determination to see these aims achieved, thousands of Southern church women are joined together in a fellowship that knows no boundaries of race or creed — the Fellowship of the Concerned.

**When?** In September 1949, 150 leaders of church women's groups came together for a two-day conference on the spiritual approach to social issues. They gathered at the call of the Southern Regional Council, the National Board of the YWCA, and church women's organizations. The conference had as its guests Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Southern authorities on civic and religious life.

**Where?** The conference took place at the Wesley Memorial Church in Atlanta, Georgia. But the delegates represented every Southern State and dozens of communities. They pledged themselves to report the results of the meeting to, and to enlist the cooperation of, church women in their areas.

**Why?** There are still serious inequalities in our courts and law enforcement. Negro citizens frequently suffer from the discrimination of judges and juries. The measure of justice to white persons is too often influenced by social or economic status. The most defenseless of our citizens are not always safe from brutality at the hands of police officers, many of whom are poorly chosen, poorly paid, and poorly trained. These failures of our democracy must be remedied if we are to supply the moral leadership demanded of us by our religious convictions and our world position. The remedy lies with us, in our own communities.

**What?** The conference earnestly examined the problems of our region, weighed our day-to-day practices against our democratic and spiritual ideals. The result? A program around which all conscientious Southern women can rally —a simple, workable plan of action for the Fellowship of the Concerned.

**—And You?** **If you are willing to join with others to translate your religious convictions into everyday realties—**

**If you are concerned about injustice and inequality—**

**If you want to play your part in the building of a greater respect for the individual—**

**The program of action presented here needs your support, your energy, your determination to make it work. The responsibility is ours—yours and mine.**

# What We Can Do in Our Communities...

## About the Law

√ Inform ourselves of the areas in our communities where law is not equally enforced, and work for corrective action.

√ Visit the courts and make our influence felt in the interest of equal justice for all.

√ Encourage better selection and training of policemen.

√ Work for appointment of Negro policemen.

√ Commend public officials when they show courage and integrity.

√ Call to the attention of authorities violations which are known to us.

√ Get in touch with the Southern Regional Council—63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia—when tension arises, and take all possible local action to prevent violence.

## About the Vote

√ Do our part to see that opportunity for registration and voting is legally and actually secure for all.

√ Oppose state re-registration measures that threaten the security of any voters.

√ Uurge our county Democratic executive committees to train all workers in the proper performance of their duties.

√ Offer our services as election managers and clerks.

## About Public Opinion

√ Affirm in personal relations and religious and civic work our conviction of the dignity of all human beings and the ideal of equal justice.

√ Support and encourage pastors who offer progressive leadership in the community.

√ Affiliate with other groups working for the same objectives.

√ Discuss problems with our newspaper editors; commend their good works; and urge the adoption of improved practices in the handling of racial news (as outlined in the Southern Regional Council pamphlet *Race in the News*).

√ Urge local schools to cooperate in using existing materials to build better human relations.

√ Begin, on however small a scale, an institute on race relations.

√ Endorse the Home Town Self-Survey as a means of self-education and constructive action.

# Southern Church Women Draft Action Program

*I AM concerned that our constitutional freedoms are not shared by all our people; my religion convinces me they must be and gives me courage to study, work, and lead others to the fulfillment of equal justice under the law. I will respond to calls from the Southern Regional Council to serve my faith and my community in the defense of justice.*

With this pledge, 150 church women leaders from twelve Southern States concluded a two-day conference in Atlanta on "the spiritual approach to social issues." The delegates met September 8 and 9 at the call of the Southern Regional Council, in cooperation with church women's groups and the National Board of the YWCA. The meeting was inter-faith, inter-denominational, and inter-racial.

Guest speaker and participant in the conference was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is presently serving as the United States delegate on the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. She took part in the workshops Thursday, September 8, and addressed an audience of some 1,800 in the evening. Her subject was "The Declaration of Human Rights and the Community."

## Individual Responsibility

Mrs. Roosevelt stressed the responsibility of the individual to work for a broader democracy at the community level. Citing her experiences as a delegate to the United Nations, she declared that every failure of democracy in the nation weakens us in the eyes of the people of the world.

"The economic and military leadership of the United States," she said, "is unquestioned. But we have not yet succeeded in giving the world the moral and spiritual leadership which it so desperately needs."

During the workshop session, Mrs. Roosevelt strongly endorsed the suggestion of Mrs. M. E. Tilly that church women visit the courts and make their influence felt in the interest of equal justice. "I miss my guess," she said, "if you do not find a lot of things that will surprise you."

The conference opened Thursday morning with a keynote address by Mr. Paul D. Williams, president of the Southern Regional Council.

"It is important," he told the conference, "that we ponder our spiritual heritage, for there are many people in the world and in our own country who think otherwise. . . . In a sense there are no such things as Catholic rights, or Protestant rights, or Jewish rights—or, for that matter, Mongolian rights, or Negro rights, or Caucasian rights. There are only human rights . . ."

## Speakers and Workshops

In the course of the morning, the church women heard Dr. W. J. Faulkner, dean of the chapel at Fisk University, on "The Spiritual Beginnings of Law"; Mr. Morris Abram, Atlanta attorney, on "Law and Morals"; and Mr. Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, on "County Government." The afternoon was devoted to workshop discussion of law enforcement, administration of justice, and "building a spirit of brotherhood" through the church, the press, and the schools.

The night meeting, held in the Wesley Memorial Church, was open to members and friends of the co-sponsoring organizations; the main auditorium, which seats 2,000, was filled almost to capacity. Mrs. Arthur J. Moore, of Atlanta, gave the invocation, and Mr. Williams introduced Mrs. Roosevelt. Following her speech, hundreds of the audience filed past to speak brieffly to her.

Friday morning the conferees held their concluding workshop session, at which a program of action for the home community was adopted. (See page 2.) Mrs. Lowry Hunt reported to the group on a self-survey now being carried out in Madison, Georgia, and urged the church women leaders to initiate similar self-studies in their own communities. Mrs. Irving Cohn, executive secretary of the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations, gave an account of the interracial Teachers Institute held annually in that city.

Dr. Hugh Brimm, executive secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, spoke on "The Church: Her Responsibility and Opportunity." A concluding address, "Courage for the Task," was given by Dr. Faulkner. His words summed up the spirit of the entire conference.

"Today," he declared, "we have seen the vision of a new Southland. But we must remind ourselves that for every bit of progress in human relations a price must be paid. Those of us here today will have to pay that price."

◆

## *Concern*

*Bu they are not heart-sick for the ruin of Joseph. Therefore they shall soon go into exile, at the head of the exiles.*

*Amos* 6:6, 7*a*

## *Conviction*

*The spirit of the Lord is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.*

*Isaiah* 61:1

## *Courage*

*Be strong and of good courage; fear not, nor be affrighted; for Jehovah thy God, he it is that doth go with thee.*

*Deuteronomy* 61:3

**For more information about the Fellowship of the Concerned, write to—**

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

# THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE

# CONCERNED

## *Concern*

> *But they are not heart-sick for the ruin of Joseph. Therefore they shall soon go into exile, at the head of the exiles.*
>
> *Amos 6:6, 7a*

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> *The spirit of the Lord is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.*
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## *Courage*

> *Be strong and of good courage; fear not, nor be affrighted; for Jehovah thy God, he it is that doth go with thee.*
>
> *Deuteronomy 61:3*

# THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

***Who?*** Church women of all faiths and denominations have long furnished valuable moral leadership in the South. Now as never before their active leadership is needed—to help bring our practices in closer accord with the ideals of Christianity and Judaism, to strengthen and broaden democracy, to build a society in which every person can be confident of security and justice. By their determination to see these aims achieved, thousands of Southern church women are joined together in a fellowship that knows no boundaries of race or creed — the Fellowship of the Concerned.

***When?*** In September 1949, 150 leaders of church women's groups came together for a two-day conference on the spiritual approach to social issues. They gathered at the call of the Southern Regional Council, the National Board of the YWCA, and church women's organizations. The conference had as its guests Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Southern authorities on civic and religious life.

***Where?*** The conference took place at the Wesley Memorial Church in Atlanta, Georgia. But the delegates represented every Southern State and dozens of communities. They pledged themselves to report the results of the meeting to, and to enlist the cooperation of, church women in their areas.

***Why?*** There are still serious inequalities in our courts and law enforcement. Negro citizens frequently suffer from the discrimination of judges and juries. The measure of justice to white persons is too often influenced by social or economic status. The most defenseless of our citizens are not always safe from brutality at the hands of police officers, many of whom are poorly chosen, poorly paid, and poorly trained. These failures of our democracy must be remedied if we are to supply the moral leadership demanded of us by our religious convictions and our world position. The remedy lies with us, in our own communities.

***What?*** The conference earnestly examined the problems of our region, weighed our day-to-day practices against our democratic and spiritual ideals. The result? A program around which all conscientious Southern women can rally—a simple workable plan of action for the Fellowship of the Concerned.

***—And You?*** **If you are willing to join with others to translate your religious convictions into everyday realities—**

**If you are concerned about injustice and inequality—**

**If you want to play your part in the building of a greater respect for the individual—**

**The program of action presented here needs your support, your energy, your determination to make it work. The responsibility is ours—yours and mine.**

# WHAT WE CAN DO IN OUR COMMUNITIES . . .

## About the Law

√ Inform ourselves of the areas in our communities where law is not equally enforced, and work for corrective action.

√ Visit the courts and make our influence felt in the interest of equal justice for all.

√ Encourage better selection and training of policemen.

√ Work for appointment of Negro policemen.

√ Commend public officials when they show courage and integrity.

√ Call to the attention of authorities violations which are known to us.

√ Get in touch with the Southern Regional Council—63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia—when tension arises, and take all possible local action to prevent violence.

## About the Vote

√ Do our part to see that opportunity for registration and voting is legally and actually secure for all.

√ Oppose state re-registration measures that threaten the security of any voters.

√ Urge our county Democratic executive committees to train poll workers in the proper performance of their duties.

## About Public Opinion

√ Offer our services as election managers and clerks.

√ Affirm in personal relations and religious and civic work our conviction of the dignity of all human beings and the ideal of equal justice.

√ Support and encourage pastors who offer progressive leadership in the community.

√ Affiliate with other groups working for the same objectives.

√ Discuss problems with our newspaper editors; commend their good works; and urge the adoption of improved practices in the handling of racial news (as outlined in the Southern Regional Council pamphlet *Race in the News*).

√ Urge local schools to cooperate in using existing materials to build better human relations.

√ Begin, on however small a scale, an institute on race relations.

√ Endorse the Home Town Self-Survey as a means of self-education and constructive action.

*For more information about the Fellowship of the Concerned, write to—*

**SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL**

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

* * *

## All Araby's Perfumes Needed by Eugene Cook

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook has washed his hands of an inflammatory document mailed by his office as an enclosure in envelopes containing the official compilation of segregation statutes.

Allegedly the document is a speech made by a staff member of Howard University in Washington concerning interracial relations in the physical sense.

It is as undocumented as the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, the exposes of delinquency behind convent walls, and other hate publications which the moronic fringe of society relishes and is anxious to believe.

Mr. Cook explained an assistant was responsible and the whole thing was an accident.

"The staff member responsible for the few copies that were distributed explained he thought it was authentic since it was published in one of the large newspapers in Mississippi," wrote Mr. Cook to the editor of the Columbus Ledger-Enquirer, which paper roundly criticized him for this action.

This is a refreshing statement from Mr. Cook, one of the loudest of the pack which uses "them lyin' newspapers" as its favorite smoke screen.

Granted an honest mistake, damage still has been done by circulating this vicious paper in the official envelopes of the State Law Department, not only to the cause of friendly relations between the races but to the prestige and respect in which the department ought to be held.

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**Columbus Ledger-Enquirer**

## 'Terrible Public Disservice' Attributed to Eugene Cook

For some months, there has been distributed an alleged text of a "recorded" speech purportedly made by a "Prof. Roosevelt Williams of Howard University" before a meeting of a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapter.

Distributed by the White Citizens Council in Mississippi, the mimeographed "text" is highly inflammatory. It is claimed by the council to be an authentic version of what "Prof. Roosevelt Williams of Howard" told his listeners about intimate interracial relations.

As an attorney, surely Mr. Cook is familiar with the legalistic axiom that "if you find that a witness has testified falsely about any material fact concerning which he could not have reasonably been mistaken then you have a right to disregard all or any part of that witness' testimony as being unworthy of belief except so far as that testimony shall have been rehabilitated by other credible evidence."

That is what lawyers tell juries.

If it is a falsehood that there is a "Prof. Roosevelt Williams" now at Howard University, and if it is true that there never has been one there of that name, doesn't it follow that all of the rest of the trashy, inflammatory "text" being put out by the White Citizens Council is false?

As an attorney, and especially as the attorney general of Georgia, one is not expecting too much of Mr. Cook to investigate the authenticity of the propaganda—more especially because it does tend to inflame and could result in violence—before implicitly endorsing it by distributing the material. What kind of an attorney general is this?

The public is forewarned not to accept such propaganda on its face; unquestioning acceptance of such hate-arousing offerings could lead to terrible episodes. Mr. Cook should be ashamed for distributing the stuff and if this inconsiderate action adds one bit to racial hatred or contributes to one incident of violence, his will be a heavy burden of guilt.

This kind of thing is dangerous, because some white people might believe it to be authentic and thus become inflamed against Negroes.

We have asked a contact in Washington, D. C., to investigate at Howard University to try to establish first if there is such a person as a "Prof. Roosevelt Williams." This response has been received:

"Pursuant to your request, I contacted the president's home, the office of the secretary, and the department of sociology at Howard University and ascertained that there is not now, nor has there ever been a Prof. Roosevelt Williams at Howard."

Evidently, the alleged text is spurious.

Copies of these mimeographed untruths have been distributed in Georgia by the attorney general Eugene Cook. What a terrible disservice to the public!

F.O.C. - Workshop 1967

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# THE BINDER

*a publication of*
*UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA*

**VOLUME III** **ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MARCH, 1968** **NUMBER 1**

## Annual Open Meeting of Executive Board Set For April 5, 1968

Church Women United in Georgia will hold their Annual Open Board Meeting at the Trinity Methodist Church in Warner Robins from 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on April 5, 1968. All church women are urged to attend this meeting which will feature a presentation of the New Dimensions program, reports from local Units of CWU, highlights of our Committee and Project work and recommendations from committees and officers for the more effectual working of the State movement.

Mrs. Fred W. Patterson has also arranged a very special program for a part of the day. Mrs. Charles Ginden will bring us some professional tips on "How to be a Volunteer." Mrs. Ginden is a social worker who has worked in the Public Welfare program in Detroit; the North Carolina Adoption Agency; the Domestic Court in Winston-Salem; and the Juvenile Court in Atlanta. Mrs. Black of the Family and Childrens' Services in Macon and a Macon minister will round out this part of the day with information about where help is most needed.

As you can see, we plan to have a very full day. It will contain a maximum of information about the new movement, provide an opportunity for fellowship and information exchange with other Units. One of the highlights of this day is always the chance to just chat with other local women and learn from them what is working in their area.

Charge for the day will be $2.00. Please come and bring a carload from your area. Trinity Methodist Church is at the corner of Houston and Watson in Warner Robins. Highway 75 (the Interstate) is open from Forsyth and to reach the church from there, you will exit at the sign "CENTERVILLE WARNER ROBINS"; turn LEFT over the bridge and go into Centerville (4 or 5 miles); turn RIGHT where the road deadends in Centerville, and almost immediately turn LEFT onto Watson Boulevard. Make a RIGHT turn onto Houston and go about one block to the church. If you come on Highway 247, you will also turn onto Watson (by the Railroad Station) and go through town to Houston. In this case, you will make a left turn onto Houston.

At the 1967 Annual Meeting we adopted a New Constitution recommended to more closely fit the concept of the new movement. That Constitution provides that a STATE ASSEMBLY will meet every three years, at which time officers are elected, etc. Many State organizations are now adopting this new structure so they will have a State Assembly in 1968 and again in 1971. Our change was made last year and our next State Assembly will be in 1970. We see one major advantage in holding the election of officers in these years (1967 and 1970.) The Triennium of CWU will again be held in 1970 so the new officers at that time will have the opportunity to go to that meeting and translate what is happening there while they are just beginning their three-year term of office.

The Constitution also provide that the Executive Board shall meet three or more times a year. Its annual meeting shall be open to local area chairmen, state committee members and state denominational officers. This April 5 meeting is our ANNUAL OPEN EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING, but we prefer to open it to any church woman. We expect that the officers specifically noted in the Constitution will be in attendance, and we encourage all interested church women to be with us also.

## Subscribe To The Binder

Our thanks to the many women who responded to our plea last year by sending $2.00 for a two-year subscription to the BINDER. To those of you who did not, we ask that you please place a dollar in an envelope right away and send it to us to help defray the cost of the 1968 issues. Mail to: Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt, 2262 Meadowvale Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

## Special Announcement

We are so happy to announce that we are re-opening our office at 654 West Peachtree Street, N.W., in Atlanta on Tuesdays and will have a secretary and often some of the State Officers in the office on that day. We contacted the secretary who has been employed by the Atlanta Unit and she has agreed to work with us for this one day a week. We are very pleased to welcome Miss Mary E. Allen to our office.

Since the office work has been neglected for a time, it will be awhile before we are caught up and we request that specific requests for information be made direct to the State Officer involved. The office has not been used for some time, and many of the records are not available there.

## INFLATION HITS THE CHURCH WOMAN

We have received the following bulletin and request that you pass it along to others in your Unit. Several changes are being made in the price of THE CHURCH WOMAN as of June 1 and we recap them here:

$2.00 a year—one subscription
$5.00 for a three-year subscription
$6.00 for a three-year subscription, PLUS A BONUS three-year subscription for another woman overseas.
$11.00 for 10 copies to one address—a good bargain for Executive Boards or planning groups.
$50.00 for 50 copies to one address (ten issues annually). This low price would make it advisable for local Units to have an officer handle subscriptions for their unit. Use any extras for promotion!
$5.00 for 5 copies to one church. This should encourage key women and listening teams in local congregations.

**THE BINDER**
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**by**
**CHURCH WOMEN UNITED**
**in Georgia**
**Edited by Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt**
**2262 Meadowvale Drive, N.E.**
**Atlanta, Georgia 30329**

**"And above all these put on love, which binds everything together in perfect harmony." Col. 3:12.**

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# CHURCH WOMEN UNITED REAFFIRM STAND AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

In late 1967 special committee hearings were held in Georgia on the issue of Capital punishment. Individuals and groups were invited to state their convictions since serious consideration is being given to bringing this issue to the people of Georgia in a referendum. A check of our past records showed many past actions and statements and the materials were taken to a Board meeting where the following action was taken:

At a State Board meeting held at the First Methodist Church in Forest Park on Friday, September 29, 1967, Church Women United in Georgia VOTED to approve the following resolution on Capital Punishment:

NOTING that United Church Women in the State of Georgia have previously supported the abolishment of capital punishment:

RECALLING that at the 1963 Annual meeting held April 18, 1963, at the East Point Presbyterian Church, 200 United Church Women of Georgia voted unanimously to adopt this resolution seeking the abolishment of Capital Punishment:

**"CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS RESOLUTION"**

"1—WHEREAS, our State of Georgia uses Capital Punishment; and from 1930-1961 executed more people than any other state, and had the highest percentage of homicides per population, the conclusion must be that Capital Punishment is not an effective deterrent,

and

"2—WHEREAS, religious purpose is to redeem and rehabilitate criminals

and

"3—WHEREAS, moral responsibilility emphasizes need for greater effort toward prevention of repetition of all crime.

THEREFORE,

"United Church Women of Georgia, in Annual meeting assembled this 18th day of April, 1963, resolve to:

A—Continue to work for change of the law toward elimination of Capital Punishment,

and

B—Continue to search for, and promote effective means of crime prevention and rehabilitation."

REAFFIRMING actions taken by the Executive Board meeting of September 10, 1965; by the Executive Board meeting preceding the Open Board of Managers meeting held November 19, 1965, at Peachtree Road Lutheran Church, and by that Open Board of Managers meeting, that

(Continued on page 4)

# READ—THE CHURCH WOMAN, FEBRUARY, 1968

This issue mentions Georgia several times, beginning on page 3. Our October 1 OPEN JAIL PROJECT is featured on page 35 and it serves as a report to you of part of what has happened as a result of that work. The Board of Managers meeting which was held last November at the Biltmore Hotel is covered also.

The open luncheon which was held at the end of the Board meeting brought more than 500 women together in the exhibit hall of the Biltmore. The huge, open, barren room was decorated with oil paintings, which included "Poverty's Playhouse" and "Neon City" by Jewel Simon and "Breaking Down the Walls" by Jean Neely. Mobiles were suspended from the ceiling, swinging with the air currents and as they moved we saw the symbols of Christianity—all the types of crosses with which we are familiar, the cross and crown, the Trinity, etc. One showed the Shepherd's crook and sandals superimposed over the cross and when we received a copy of The Kentucky CW this symbol was placed on an outline of their state. The mobiles were done by Mrs. Simon, Mrs. Neely, Mrs. Elsie Dresch to bring into focus the fact that The Church is IN the world. A huge painting of the world, a large cross and a stone wall with the Atlanta skyline reminded us of our areas of responsibility. (These had been prepared for other programs and were borrowed from the Disciples Denomination.) Mrs. Harry Dewar, who has been helping with an art program at Emmaus House brought us huge posters and art made by the children which covered three sides of the room (which is almost as large as half a city block.) Skylines of Atlanta done on newsprint showing us how the children see the skyline (always including the Regency) covered a high wall. Large posters celebrated the "beat" of the day. . . .

"PRAISE THE LORD," "ALL YOU PEOPLE CLAP YOUR HANDS, THE LORD HAS MADE ALL MANKIND ONE," which was also carried out in music presented by roving folk singers. The art of the children rejoiced as they drew the fish and whales and "kitty-cats" and people who praise the Lord. They portrayed the sun and moon and stars and even spirits as they praise the Lord. The work was done on generous poster-size paper with no skimping on color and freedom and imagination. The posters hung high against the back walls with the paintings hung on clothesline between the pillars.

There were five small platforms on which the musicians and speakers appeared. The room was alive with celebration and movement and more than 500 people. Mayor Allen spoke on the problems in cities for almost ten minutes, Mrs. Dorothy Dolbey (a second person with Mayor's experience) spoke, Mrs. Eugene McCarthy, Sister Claire Marie Sawyer, and most of the Staff of CWU spoke as we looked at "Two New Worlds: Our Urban World and our International World." A haunting flok song "Jesus met the woman at the Well" asked again and again the question "Woman, where is your husband?" and brought to mind other questions. Each of us reached into the little "stone well" which was the centerpiece at each table and withdrew a little booklet entitled "THE WATER," opening this Gospel according to John to the story of Jesus and the woman at the well. There was a pause as each group of women read the story and pondered on its meaning. We were seated eight to a table. At each table were one or two women from the National Board, someone from overseas, women from various races and denominations. A guest expressed her surprised pleasure that there was no head table and that she was able to sit and chat with Miss Margaret Shannon, the Executive Director, and women from local Units here in Georgia.

Can you imagine what it was like to receive and process more than 400 checks, to work at seating the almost 500 women by categories. How I wish I had the command of words to "tell it like it was"—how I wish I had the space—how I wish you'd been there!

—Mrs. Robert L. Hoyt,
President.

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# Reminders To Local Unit Presidents

Our thanks to those of you who have sent in copies of your Annual Reports and new officer lists. We need the name of new officers promptly so we may keep our mailing list up to date.

Please send us the copy of any resolution which you may pass for our information and possible support of other Units.

Publicise the April 5 meeting date, please!

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# Fledgling Foundation Holds Second Annual Breakfast

On February 20, at 7:30 a.m. a group of the Fledgling Foundation Trustees held a breakfast meeting at Yohannan's Across the Street in Atlanta, for the purpose of allowing a large group of people to learn first hand of some of the actual cases where boys and girls who have been involved with the law were successfully given Christian guidance, career training, and a new start in life.

President of the Foundation, Mr. Joe Stone, presided at the meeting which featured comments on "Fledglings We Have Known" by Mr. W. B. Touchberry, Chaplain for Youth Development Center, Atlanta; Dr. E. J. Brantley, Asst. to President, Clark College; and Mr. Robert D'Agostino, Child Welfare Case Worker, Department of Family and Children of DeKalb County. A feature of the Annual meeting covered on Page 1 will be Fledglings WE have known, because this program was initiated by church women and members in local Units know first hand the successes and failures in attempting to assist a Fladgling. Mr. Touchberry reminded us that these are youngsters in intense conflict who are struggling for a satisfying life. The models (or examples) they have had are pretty poor and it is difficlt to break through the walls of suspicion to good relationships. Difficult? Indeed! Impossible? No indeed! Remember that financial support may be made by designated gifts through the State Tearsurer.

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### "ON OUR WAY TOGETHER"

# NEW HANDBOOK TO BE READY IN MARCH

It has been announced that a new handbook will be ready in March. It will include a simple flexible pattern for CWU in local communities; clear description of job responsibilities; proposals for effective action together, suggestions for strengthening our fellowship; practices to assure wide participation, sound financing and public relations; simple bylaws and finance forms, addresse and definitions.

We believe this is a MUST for all local units and recommend that your administrative officers each have a copy. **On Our Way Together** may be ordered now for $2.00 from Department of publication services, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y., 10027.

# NOTES FROM NATIONAL

Dr. Stanley I. Stuber, author and director of Association Press, listed the Ecumenical Assembly of CWU held at Purdue University, July 1967, as one of the ten most important events of the year.

A national seminar on WORLD DEVELOPMENT AND NATION BUILDING sponsored by CWU will be held April 18-20, 1968, at the Church Center for the UN. Church Women are urged to come and explore the implications of a program for international development which is a part of our New Dimensions program adopted at Purdue.

Questions to be discussed are: What should the role of Church Women in relation to national and international policies and program development? What can be done about this issue where you live? How can new information be transferred in terms that have meaning to people living in different patterns of society and changed value systems? For information write: Miss Claire Randall, Room 812, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y., 10027.

GOOD NEWS!—The two plays produced at Purdue can now be obtained from: Baker's Plays, 100 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. 12110. NO LONGER AT EASE—Production fee $10.00 for each performance. Play books at $.75 each. FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE—Text and study guide at $1.50 each; the musical score at $5.00 each. Nonprofessional performance rights may be obtained from Baker's.

LIVING ROOM DIALOGUES—2nd Volume. The Paulist Press and the NCC have published the second volume of Living Room Diealogues. The new paperback differs from the first in one significant respect. Rather than concentrating on the beliefs and practices of separate Churches it focuses on the layman's witness in the world, dealing with problems of race relations, world poverty, war and peace, the generation gap, anti-institutionalism, and the new morality. Each dialogue begins with a prayer and meditation, an introduction, and then provides the reader with some basic documents of the subject.

The co-editors of the second volume, Father William B. Greenspun, C.S.P., and Dr. Cynthia C. Wedel, explain in an introduction that the book's theme is The Church in the World.

Copies can be ordered from the Department of Publication Services, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y., 10027. Price $1.00 each.

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**CHURCH WOMEN UNITED**

—Cont. from 2

these Boards oppose Capital Punishment in Georgia.

The Executive Board of Church Women United in Georgia, meeting at the First Methodist Church in Forest Park on Friday, September 29, 1967, VOTED to confirm our past actions favoring the abolishment of Capital Punishment in a Resolution making the following points:

1. It is better to spare all lives than for one innocent man to be executed,
2. There is proof that the death sentence is not necessarily a deterrent to crime,
3. There is an apparent need for reform of the parole laws and for prison reform,
4. Life sentences should mean "Life sentences."

NOTE TO LOCAL UNIT PRESIDENTS: We would be very much interested in knowing if your Unit has passed any resolution on Capital Punishment or on other issues. If you do pass occasional resolutions, it would be helpful to us to have a copy of them.

# LOCAL UNIT NEWS

ATLANTA—This issue may reach you too late for 1968, but the Atlanta Unit has Mayor Ivan Allen issue a World Day of Prayer Proclamation which calls attention to the day. Would this help publicity and attendance in your area?

The DeKalb County Unit holds about nine World Day of Prayer services in various Zones in their county.

The Athens Unit sponsors a Men's Prayer Breakfast at 7:00 a.m. They report $2,000 collected in Halloween Trick or Treat and UNICEF Christmas cards and calendars.

The Warner Robins Unit sponsors a swinging program for the elderly with monthly programs everyone would enjoy.

The Atlanta Unit continues the program of collecting cancelled stamps. If you do not seal the envelope they may be mailed 3rd class to 634 West Peachtree Street N.W., Atlanta 30308. Stamps should be cut from envelope with a 1/4 inch margin of paper around them to protect the perforations which must be perfect. One dollar will send 200 pounds of surplus U. S. food to the hungry overseas. We encourage you to participate.

Augusta Unit, working with the YWCA and Cathodic and Jewish women, participated in a "spot survey" with reation to the school lunch program. Two counties in Georgia were included in this survey.

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# MAY FELLOWSHIP DAY TO BE CELEBRATED ON MAY 3, 1968

Theme for the 1968 May Fellowship Day Celebration is "Human Values in a Technological Society; Anonymity and Community. Materials are available for order now as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| COMPLETE PACKET (contains one each of items starred below) | $1.00 |
| *NAME OR NUMBER? (Guide for observance of day with suggestions for worship, study, etc. No separate worship service). | 6 for $1.50 or .30 ea. |
| *HUMAN VALUES IN A TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Anonymity and Community (Study and discussion book) | .60 |
| *Poster | .20 |
| *Call and order blank | Free |
| *Report blank | Free |

**UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA**
634 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308

Nonprofit
Organization
U. S. POSTAGE
**PAID**
PERMIT NO. 824
Atlanta, Georgia

Additional Presidents -
Local Units CWU

MACON

Mrs. Louise Rives ✓
3182 Millerfield Road
Macon, Ga. 31201

WALTON COUNTY

Mrs. D. J. Cumming ✓
Box 81
Monroe, Ga. 30655

---

Mrs. W. H. Brown
alice Brown
202 E. Broad St.,
Griffin, Georgia 30223

Dear Friend,-

This is to give you advance notice:-

The Fellowship of The Concerned will have its annual session on October 23-24 at the Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie St. N.W. Atlanta 30303

Please put these dates on your calendar.

The subject will be "Human Rights"

As you know 1968 is "Human Rights year" the world around

Mrs. Robert Hoyt 2262 Meadowvale Dr. N.E. 30329
Mrs James Leak 2207 Kodiak Dr. N.E. 30329
Mrs Newton Fowler - 251 E. Parkwood Rd Decatur
Mrs. Newton C. Johnson
2596 Hogan ~~St~~ Rd
East Point, Ga 30044
Miss Estelle Clemmont
1019 Michigan Ave N.W.
Atlanta Ga 30314
Mrs. Lee Smith,
1507 St. Mary's Drive
Waycross, Ga 31501

(over)

Mrs H.V, Richardson
671 Beckwith St. S.W.
Atlanta 30314

Mrs. J. E Williams
1132 Lamont ~~Rd~~ St
Macon, Ga 31204
Mrs Victor B Yeargen
120 Westmore Rd.
Rome, Ga 30161
Mrs Betty Cantor

Alabama People.

LOCAL REGISTRATION -1968-

ALEXANDER, Mrs. G. T.,

ANDERSON, Mrs. Leon R., 1823 Tiger Flower Dr., N.W. 30314

ANDERSON, Mrs. S. E., A. U., 223 Chestnut St., S. W. 30314

BOWEN, Mrs. J. W. E., 1197 Fountain Dr., S. W. 30314

BRAWNER, Mrs. Dora D. 974 Michigan Ave. 30314

BINNS, Mrs. Carlton, 229 Bolling Rd., N.E. 30305

BOWNE, Mrs. V. M.

BROADNAX, Mrs. Odie, Dallas, Ga.

BLOOM, Mrs. Marshal

✓ BROWN, Mrs. Edw. M., 499 Emory Circle, N.E. 30307

✓ CANTOR, Mrs. Betty, Anti-Defamation League, 41 Exchange Pl., SE 303032

CHANDLER, Mrs. G. L., 1138 Fountain Dr., S. W. 30314

CHILDS, Major J. W., 339 Luckie St., N. W. 30303

CLEMENT, Mrs. Lamar

CONLEY, Mrs. James O., 1691 Carter Rd., Decatur 30032

DAVIS, Mrs. E. S., 1896 Madrona St., N. W. 30318

DAVIS, Mrs. E. G., 391 Forrest Ave., N.E. 30308

~~DAVIS, Mrs. A. G.~~

DODD, Mrs. W. W. 3377 Peachtree Rd., N.E. #6, 30326

FISH, Mrs. David L. Fish, 110 Castlewodd Dr., Marietta, Ga. 30060

FERGUSON, Mrs. Frank C. 3588 Kingsboro Rd., N. E. 30319

✓ FOWLER, Mrs. Newton B., 251 Parkwood Rd., Decatur 30030

~~GARDNER~~

LOCAL REGISTRATION 2.

GARNETT, Mrs. Lillian B., 92 Morris Brown Dr., S.W. 30314

GARBER, Dr. Paul Leslie, 423 Glendale, Decatur

GLASS, Dr. Victor, Home Mission Bd., 1350 Spring, N.W. 30309

GLISSON, Mrs. C. S., Jr., 941 Plymouth Rd., N.E. 30306

GRIGG, The Rev. W. R., Home Mission Bd., 1350 "Spring St.

~~HUGHES, Mrs. Robert E., 1699 Inverness Avenue, N.E. 30306~~

HAYNES, Mrs. Claud M., 1280 Oxford Rd., N.E. 30306

HUGHES, Mrs. Robert E., 1699 Inverness, N. E. 30306

✓HUNKEN, Mrs. Walter, 3175 Verdun Dr., N.W. 30305

✓JOHNSON, Mrs. Newton C. Johnson, Jr., 2596 Hogan Rd., East Point 30344

KING, Dr. & Mrs. Martin Luther, Sr. Ebernezer Baptist Church

LANGSLEY, Miss Dorethea R., 2159 Verbena St., N.W. #16, 30314

LENNON, ~~Spelman Colle~~ Mrs. Claire, Spelman College, Box 116, 30314

MALLON, Mrs. Herb T., 2138 Zelda Dr., N. E., 30329

MATTOX, Mrs. John, 2541 Tilson Dr., S.E., 30316

MAYFIELD, Mrs. A. L., 197 Barfield Ave., S.W. 30310

MAYS, Mr. & Mrs. B. E., 3316 Pamlico Dr., S.W. 30311
MCALISTER, 81 Ashby, N. W., 30314
MCCALL, Dr. Emanuel, Jr., Home Mission Bd., 1350 Spring, N.W. 30309
MCCUTCHEN, Miss Janie, Presbyterian Center
MEYER, Mrs. Joseph

MILNER, Mrs. Ben, 58 Sheridan Dr., N. W. 30305

LOCAL REGISTRATION 3.

PORTER, Miss Lucille, Porter (Mrs. E. G. Davis)
PARKS, Mrs Walter L, 502 Rockwell St., S. W. 30310
✓PATTON, Mrs. John T., 1745 W. Wesley Rd., N. W. 30327

✓RICHARDSON, Mrs. Harry V., 671 Beckwith St., 30314

SEDLAK, Mr. Mark, American Motor fMotel
SWAIN, Mrs. E. V., 4609 Ernest Dr., Forest Park 30050

VERNON, Miss Marie R., A.U., 223 Chestnut St., S.W. 30314

WALSH, Mrs. J. G., Presbyterian Center - 341 Ponce de Leon
WALSH, Miss Catherine, 732 Peactree N.E. Room #11
WALLACE, Mrs. Robert B. 2807 Winding Lane, N.E., 30319
WASSON, Mrs. Carrie B., 183 Linkwood Rd., N.W. 30318
✓WEATHERSPOOL, 2751 Valley Heart Dr., N. W. 30318
WEDDINGTON, Mrs. A. M., Route 2, Hiram, Ga.
WHITE, Mrs. Sarah, 934 Mayson-Turner Rd., N. W., Apt 27, 30314
WHITEHEAD, Miss Elizabeth, 700 Neal St., N. W. 30318
WIGGINS, Mrs. Robert S. 1805 Ponce de Leon, N.E. 30307
WILLIAMSON, Mrs. R. L., 1165 Tuckawana Dr., S. W. 30311

PLEASE SEND ANNOUNCEMENTS TO THE FOLLOWING

Mrs. L. O. Williams, 1488 Fama Dr. N. E. 30329

Mrs. Cyrus L. Timmons, 2813 W. Roxboro Rd. N. E. 30324

Clemmons ~~Miss Estelle Clemons, 1619 Michigan Ave, N.W 30314~~ m

Mrs. Robert Evans , 1115 Berkshire Rd. N. E 30306

Mrs. John Golden, 1140 Rosedale Rd. N.E. 30306

Mr. Sam Laird, Emory University , XXXXXXXXXX
13805 Oxford Rd. N. E.

---

Virginia Thomas
Traceway Manor
Tupelo, Miss - 3880

---

Mrs. Grace Scott
103 Hill St.
Summerville, Ga. 30747

---

Mrs. Willie M. Jenkins
P.O. Box 211
Sylvania, Georgia 30467

Chairman Program Material
Savannah District.

# CONFERENCE OFFICERS 1968-1970

## Women's Society of Christian Service

Georgia Conference

Southeastern Jurisdiction

President
Mrs. J. N. Shopshire
88 Kirkwood Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30317

Vice President
Mrs. Johnson Miller
P. O. Box 242
Grantville, Ga. 30220

Secretary
Mrs. Eva S. Martin
312 Camp Street
Rome, Georgia 30161

Treasurer
Mrs. Sarah White
934 Mayson Turner Rd.,
Apartment 27
Atlanta, Ga. 30314

Chairman, Committee on Nominations
Mrs. Rosetta Smith
Tye Street
Stockbridge, Georgia 30281

Chairmen of Program Areas:

Christian Social Relations
Mrs. Claire Lennon
Spelman College, Box 116
350 Leonard Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Missionary Education
Mrs. Eloise Smith
1938 Archer Street
Savannah, Georgia 31405

Spiritual Growth
Mrs. Carrie Mae Gordon
1729 Emerald Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30310

Secretary of Program Materials
Mrs. Lena Franklin
19 Cornwall Street
Savannah, Georgia 31401

Chairman, Wesleyan Service
Mrs. Edwina Cato
76 Johnson Avenue
Newnan, Georgia 30263

Election held March 30, 1968

List from Mrs. B. E. Mays - 1968 - CME Women

Mrs. M. D. Felton
414 Norris St.
Montezuma, Ga. 31063

Mrs. P. R. Shy
2780 Collier Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30318

Mrs. Addie C. Sloan
159 Whiteford Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30307

Mrs. R. B. Shorts
601 Hightower Rd., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30318

Mrs. Annie L. King Pace
170 Euharlee St., S. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30314

Mrs. Thomas Harvey
282 Hermer Circle, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30311

Mrs. E. H. Hicks
203 Simon Terrace
Atlanta, Ga. 30318

Mrs. A. L. Mayfield
197 Barfield Ave., S. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30310

Miss Elizabeth P. Whitehead
700 Neal St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30318

Miss Vivian Sherrod
970 Michigan Ave., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30314

Mrs. C. C. Browner
974 Michigan, N. W.
Atlanta, , Ga. 30314

Mrs. Neva J. Dennis
530 Jones St.
Elberton, Ga.

Miss Carrie C. Wasson
2125 Simpson Rd., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30314

Mrs. Marvin H. Sneed
3714 Marlborough Dr.
Tucker. Ga 30084

Mrs. Kenneth Eason, 584 Lumpkin St
Athens, Ga 30601

Mrs Walton Peabody, 657 Clairmont Ave Decatur 30030
Mrs. J. E. Buffington, 5550 Rock Springs Rd.
Lithonia
Mr. H. A Park, 6843 College Ave, Lithonia, Ga 30058
~~Mrs. Roscoe Pickett, 2000 West Paces Ferry N. W. Atlanta 30327~~
~~Mrs. Jack Patterson, 2850 Ridgewood Rd N.W Atlanta 30327~~
Mrs. Gordon Thompson, 1654 Noble Dr N.E. - 30306
Mrs Frank Morehead, 1370 N. Decatur Rd. N.E 30306
~~Mrs. Paul E Story Jr, 2588 Club Valley Dr N.E Marietta, Ga 3006~~
Mrs. W. Hoyt Henderson, 2841 Stewart Ave, S.W Atlanta 30315
~~Mrs, Richard Fleet, 180 Valleywood Dr. Athens Ga~~ 30601
~~Mrs. Jack Patterson, 2850 Ridgewood Rd N.W 30327~~
Mrs. F. A. Morrison, 703 Pat Mell Rd, Smyrna, Ga 30080
Mrs. Paul E Storey Jr. 2588 Club Valley Dr N E, Marietta, 30068
Mrs. B. S. Coursey, 5364, Forrest Hill Ct, Forest Park 30058
~~Mrs. Winston Crosby, 3425 Louisville Rd~~ Augusta 30906
~~Mrs. Ray Trogdon, 606 E Tugalo St, Toccoa~~ Ga 30577
~~Mrs. Paul Josey, 311 W. Main St.~~ Forsyth, Ga 31029
~~Mrs. L. H Traylor Jr. 709 Piney Woods Dr.~~ Lagrange 30240
~~Mrs. Joe Burton, 2619 Lakeview Dr.~~ Rome Ga 30161
~~Miss Mrs. Claud Haynes~~
~~Mrs. Clad~~ 1280 Oxford Rd N.E. 30306

6 OK

## LOCAL SECRETARIES CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
## ATLANTA-EMORY DISTRICT
1966-67

Mrs. Jack Patterson - 2850 Ridgewood Rd. N. W

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alpharetta First ✓ | Mrs. Claude Stephens, Brooke St., Alpharetta, Ga. 30201 | 475-5344 |
| Bethesda | Mrs. Pat Maddox, Rt. 4, Lawrenceville, Ga. 30245 | 963-7730 |
| BIRMINGHAM-UNION HILL CIRCUIT (3) | | |
| Birmingham | Mrs. Harold Steppe, Rt. 3, Birmingham Hwy., Alpharetta, Ga. 30201 | 475-7250 |
| Union Hill | Mrs. W. W. Watson, Rt. 1, Canton, Ga. 30114 | 475-5840 |
| Briarcliff | Toanna Wilson, 3061 Margavera Terrace, Chamblee, Ga. | |
| Brookhaven ✓ | Mrs. Ronald Dimery, 2253 Drew Valley Rd., N.E., Atlanta 30319 | 636-5096 |
| Chamblee First ✓ | Mrs. J. M. Schreeder, 4165 Chamblee-Dunwoody Rd., Chamblee 30005 | 457-4893 |
| Cokesbury ✓ | Mrs. Wm. Akridge, 2713 N. Druid Hills Rd., N.E. Atlanta 30329 | 636-3587 |
| Druid Hills ✓ | Mrs. Nolan B. Harmon, 998 Springdale Rd., N.E. Atlanta 30307 | 377-5746 |
| Duluth ✓ | Miss Lillie Branan, General Delivery, Duluth, Ga. 30136 | 476-2333 |
| DULUTH-WARSAW CIRCUIT (2) | | |
| Mt. Zion | Mrs. Bernard Smith, Rt. 2, Alpharetta, Ga. 30201 | 475-7148 |
| Dunwoody ✓ | Mrs. Norman McKee, 1547 Mt. Vernon Rd., Dunwoody, Ga. 30043 | 457-4276 |
| Embry Hills | Mrs. Reece Morris, 3210 Woodlyne Way, Doraville, Ga. | 938-8044 |
| Emory (Theology Wives) ✓ | Mrs. Ronald Abbott, 1500 Pierce Dr., Atlanta | 378-7131 |
| Epworth ✓ | Mrs. Joe Jackson, 2046 Tuxedo Ave., N.E. Atlanta | 373-5621 |
| Glenn Memorial ✓ | Mrs. M. E. Richardson, 755 Park Lane, Decatur, Ga. | ME6-5892 |
| Grace ✓ | Mrs. J. D. Eldridge, 635 Elmwood Dr., N.E. Ataltna 30306 | TR6-4354 |
| GRAYSON CIRCUIT (2) | | |
| Grayson | Mrs. M. P. Henderson, Rt. 3, Lawrenceville, Ga. 30245 | 963-7108 |
| New Hope | Mrs. Roy Wells, Stone Mt. St., Lawrenceville, Ga. 30245 | 963-4542 |
| Harmony Grove | Mrs. Geneva Woodall (H. D.), Pounds Rd., Tucker, Ga. 30084 | 938-3598 |
| Haygood Memorial | Mrs. Byron Kirkland, 1159 Reeder Circle, N.E., Atlanta 30306 | 875-5288 |
| Hinton Memorial | Mrs. Carey Berry, Dacula, Ga. 30211 | 963-2610 (temporary no.) |
| HOLBROOK CIRCUIT (2) | | |
| Orange | Miss Ruth Lathem, Rt. 1, Canton, Ga. 30114 | |
| Inman Park ✓ | Mrs. E. J. Crook, 2250 East Lake Rd., N.E., Atlanta 30307 | 378-7525 |
| Lawrenceville First ✓ | Mrs. Leon Craig, Decatur Hwy., Lawrenceville, Ga. 30245 | 963-4552 |
| Lawrenceville Road ✓ | Mrs. Geo. Faulkner, 3255 Lindmoor Dr., Decatur, Ga. 30033 | 443-4815 |
| LOGANVILLE-WALNUT GROVE CIRCUIT (2) | | |
| Loganville | Mrs. Sam Stevens, Loganville, Ga. 30249 | |
| MIDWAY-OCEE CIRCUIT (2) | | |
| Midway | Ethel Guthrie, Rt. 1, Alpharetta, Ga. 30201 | 475-6312 |
| Ocee | Mrs. Mary Addy, Rt. 2, Box 65, Alpharetta, Ga. 30201 | 475-6206 |
| Mt. Carmel | Mrs. Jack Grogan, Box 20, Norcross, Ga. 30071 | 448-2342 |
| Mt. Park | None | |

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

| | |
|---|---|
| Mt. Pisgah | None |
| Norcross | Mrs. Hilton Johnson, Spalding Dr., Norcross, Ga. 30071<br>448-4418 |
| Northwoods | Mrs. K. C. Bird, 2674 Addison Drive, Doraville, Ga. 30040<br>457-4641 |
| Oak Grove | Mrs. L. G. Maier, 2663 Galahad Dr., N.E., Atlanta 30329<br>636-3505 |
| Oglethorpe | Mrs. Gene Bolsius, 3528 Sexton Woods Drive, Chamblee, Ga. 30005 |
| Pleasant Grove | Mrs. W. P. Holbrook, Rt. 3, Cumming, Ga. 30130 |
| Prospect | None |
| Roswell | Mrs. Ed. Steele, 136 Spring Drive, Roswell, Ga. 30075<br>993-6439 |
| St. James | Mrs. W. C. Armstrong, 610 Abernathy Rd., Atlanta<br>255-2196 |
| Sandy Springs | Mrs. D. L. Hearin, 579 Carriage Dr., N.E. Atlanta 30328<br>255-0964 |
| Skyland | Mrs. J. C. Stubbs, 2464 Wawona Drive, Atlanta 30319<br>636-8552 |
| Snellville | Mrs. Allan Williams, Snellville, Ga. 30278<br>963-2592 |
| Trinity | Mrs. Charles Hilbers, 470 Emory Circle, N.E. Atlanta 30307 |
| Tucker First | Mrs. T. E. Harris, Harris Lane, Stone Mt., Ga. 30083<br>938-8086 |
| University Heights | Mrs. William M. Hall, 1203 Valley Brook Rd., Decatur 30033<br>636-2540 |
| Winters Chapel | Mrs. J. B. Ware, III, 5014 Happy Hollow Rd., Doraville, Ga. 30040<br>457-8635 |
| Zoar | Mrs. Hubert Brannan, Rt. 1, Lithonia, Ga. 30058 |

UNORGANIZED

Ebenezer (Birmingham-Union Hill Circuit)

Macedonia ( Holbrook Circuit)

Martins Chapel (Rock Springs Circuit)

McKendree " " "

Rock Springs " " "

Sharon - Inactive

Walnut Grove (Loganville-Walnut Grove Circuit) - Inactive

Warsaw (Duluth-Warsaw Circuit) - Inactive

| | |
|---|---|
| Number Churches in District | 56 |
| Societies (including Emory) | 48 |
| Unorganized or Inactive | 8 |

1 Dr & Mrs. Dwight Nysewander c̄
1016 E. Rock Springs Rd - N. E
Atlanta. Ga 30306

2. Rev. Wilson Brent
Haygood Memorial Church
1015 E. Rock Springs Rd. N. E
Atlanta Ga. 30306

3. Rev. W. W. Satterwhite
Riverdale, Ga

4. Mrs. Asa G. Yancey
2845 Engle Rd. N. W.
Atlanta, Ga 30318

5 Misses Nell and Florence Foster
1717 Meadowdale Ave N. E
Atlanta, Ga 30306

Work Book

Violence Sheets are missing

Invitation for the 7 —

Miss Doris Alexander; Wesley Community House
342 Richardson St S. W. Atlanta 30312
Mrs James W. Cooper, 163 Hemlock Drive, Marietta Ga 30060
Mrs. Henry C. Hannah, 823 Clifton Rd N.E. 30307

Mrs ~~John~~ S. Boyce Jr. 315 ~~West Lake Dr, Athens~~ 30601

Mrs. Albert L. Kleckner, 595 University Dr, Athens G 30601

~~Mrs Robert L. Hoyt, 2262 Meadowdale Dr N.E Atlanta~~ 30324

Mrs. Ed. H. Kemp, 405, Academy St, Acworth, Ga 30101
Mrs J U. Nickleson, 301 Nona Dr. Albany 31701
Mrs. L. M. Awtrey, 400 Dallas St. Acworth Ga

Mrs. D. R. Little, 3021, Lawrence St, Marietta, Ga
~~Mrs W. K. Wilder 1209 Benning Dr, Columbus 31903~~

Mrs - Thomas M. Bender, 1373 LaVista Rd. N. E 30324
~~Mrs Leslie Beall, 2888 Mabry Rd. N.E 30319~~ Atlanta

Miss Helen Toliver, 3013 Collier Dr. N.W. 30318
Mrs. J. W. Moulder, 1150 Moore's Mill Rd 30305
~~Mrs B. G. Dinsmore~~ 687

(Men)
Mrs. O. E. Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr N.W 30318
Mrs. J. Y. Wilson, 6515 Wright Circle N.E. 30328
~~Mrs. E.~~
Rev & Mrs Walter Chidsey, Commerce, Ga
Rev & Mrs Claude Singleton, ~~Avondale~~ 3266 Mountain Dr Decatur

Rev. & Mrs. Le Roy Smith 3420 Bouldercrest Rd
Conley, ga 30027

Rev. & Mrs. Jack R. Bozeman 4835 Manget Court
Dunwoody, ga 30043 ~~Dunwoody~~, ga. 30043

Rev. R. H Seawright. Jr - 425 Tenth St N.W

~~Rev. & Mrs James Weldon, 793 Park St N. W 30310~~

✓ Mrs J. J. Ecker, 1343 Peachtree St N. E 30306

Mrs. C. S. Brookes, 697 Cumberland Circle N.E 30306

Mrs. Byron Kirkland, 1159 Reeder Circle 30306

Mrs. J. E Bell. 1477 Diamond Head Dr. Decatur
Mrs. F. M. Hearn, 2398 Tanglewood Rd, Decatur
Mrs. J. E. Bell, 1887 Fairway Circle N E 30319
Mrs. W. F. Shell 653 N. Highland Ave N. E
30306
Mrs. Geo Suggs, 151 N. Decatur Rd N E. 30307
Mrs. C. O. Morris 1621 N. Pelham Rd. N. E. 30306

---

(Mrs Ethan L. Taylor. She has the
Letter Meansville. ga material
alone)
Mrs. S. D. Cherry, 1292 Oxford Road N. E.
Atlanta
Mrs. Alden Eddy, 138 Oakdale Rd N. E
30307
Mrs. Eugene Branch, 621 Ridgewood Rd N E
30307
Mrs. J. S. Joslin, 822 Houston Mill Rd
N E
30329

Page I

Mrs. E. E. Jolly, 347 Greenwood Ave. Decatur ok
30033

~~Mrs. I H. Tillman, 305 Highland Pl. Valdosta~~

Mrs. Newton Fowler, 251 Parkwood Rd, Decatur

✓ok Mrs. Bernard Facher, 1665 Noble Dr. 30306

Mrs. C. W. Greenlee, 2224 Florida Ave Savannah
30901

✓ok Mrs. J. E. Williams, 1132 Lamont St, Macon
31204

Mrs. Edward M. Brown, 499 Emory Circle N.E
30307

~~Mrs. C. R. Meissner, 398 Chatham Rd~~
Mrs. C. R. Meissner 398 Tall Oak Dr N.E
30305

~~Mrs~~ Miss Estelle Clemons, Atlanta University.

Mrs. S. R. Clark, 3249 Chatham Rd N.W
30305

✓ok Mrs. James Leals, 2207 Kodiac Dr. N.E
30329

Mrs. John Patton 1745 W. Wesley Rd N.W. 27

Mrs. Frank Hudson, 1425 West Pace's Ferry Rd N.W
30327 ~~30318~~

✓ Mrs. W. W Weatherspool, 2751 Valley Heart Rd N W
30318

Mrs. K. L. George, 1652 Detroit Ave. N.W 30310

Mrs. Hattie Carmichael, 109 Chestnut St. SW 14

Mrs. Harry Richardson, 671 Beckwith St. S.W 14

(over)

II

Mrs. Henry B. Horsey, 981 Peachtree Battle Circle N.W 30305

Mrs. C.S. Stenson, 938 Ashby Grove S.W 30314

Mrs. J.W.E. Bowen 1197 Fountain Drive S.W. 30314

Mrs Eva Parks, 502 Rockwell St. S.W. 30310

Mrs Carl Bliem. 927 E. Rock Springs Rd. N.E. 30306

Mrs. A.H. Sterne, 132 Westminister Dr. N.E. 30309

Miss Annie Mae Weddington, Route 2, Hiram, Ga

Mrs Wm. A Evans, 560 Waterford Rd N.W 30318

Miss Ruby Hurley NAACP - 859½ Hunter St. N.W. 30314

Mrs. Madona Rivers, 890 Beckwith St S.W 30314

Mrs. Phil Narmore, ~~597 [illegible] N.W. apt 35 30313~~

Mrs. Stanley Rawn ~~45~~ 4574 Stella Dr N.W 30327

Mrs. Van Enloe, 907 Piedmont Ave N.E. Apt C-2

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Mrs. Fred Patterson,
2959 Andrews Drive N.W. - 30305

III ✓ Mrs. Sheffield Owen. 3875 Stratford Rd N.E.
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✓ Mrs Charles R. Clegg, Young Harris, Young Harris Ga

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✓ Mrs. Cliff Hunter Jr 314 S. Lewis St, Lagrange
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~~Mrs. H.H Backstrom, 440 Lanier St N.W~~

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✓ Mrs. Sam Mozley, P.O. Box 593, Jonesboro. Ga

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Mrs Leon Anderson ~~1530 Graymont Dr. S.W 30314~~

1085 Winding Creek Trail N.W
Mrs. E. L. Askren, 1~~70 Laurel Dr. S.W 30305~~

ok ✓ Mrs. James R. Beach, 2370 Vineville Ave,
Macon, Ga

Mrs Carlton Binns 229 Boling Rd. N.E 30305

✓ Mrs. John J. Boyce Jr, 315 West Lake Dr. Athens

✓ Mrs. Warren Bradley 2010 Rector Drive SW. 30311

Mrs. Rex Neely, 1714 Sussex Rd. N.E. 30306

ok ✓ Mrs. Susie M. Heite 1504 John Smith Ave
Columbus, Ga

(over)

IV

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√ Mrs. Willis A. Peck, 1624 Watson Blvd.
Warners Robins Ga

√ Mrs. Benjamin Mays, 820 Fair St S.W.
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Mrs. H. B. Trimble, 772 Houston Mill Rd N.E 30329

Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin 772 Houston Mill Rd.

√ Mrs. Ben Milner, 58 Sheridan Dr. 30324

Mrs. Chester Martin, 300 Blackland Rd N W
30305

Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell, 3986 Club Drive N.E. 30319

Mrs A. B. Mitchum, Hampton, Ga

~~Mrs. Ruth Dyckman, P.O Box 595, Largo~~ 7

Mrs. Neva Dennis, 530 Jones St. Elberton, Ga

√ Mrs. Clayton Calhoun, Paine College, Augusta

√ ~~Mrs~~ Dr Cecilia Sheppard, Paine College Augusta

Mrs. W. M Thomas, 215 Fifth St Columbus Ga

Miss Cordelia J. Blount Paine College, Augusta

Mrs Naomi Roberts, Damascus, Ga

Mrs. M. E. Freeman, Rte 1, Box 311, Hogansville Ga

Mrs. M. D. Felton 414 Norris St Montezuma
Ga

~~Mrs. Ida Prather 146 Griffin St~~

E

Mrs. John Belterly, Paine College Augusta
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Mrs. Bell Kilpatrick, 2717 S. Clark Drive
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✓ Mrs. Edward Faust Jr. 3148 Bobolink Dr
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Athens, Ga

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Church, Augusta, Ga

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Mrs. Robt Hoyt, 2262 Meadowvale Dr. N.E
30329

(over)

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Tucker, Ga

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Marietta, Ga

Mrs. M. L. Collins 230 Roswell Rd. P.O Box 26
~~Smyrna~~ Smyrna, Ga

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√Mrs. R. N. McLemore 609 Keeler Woods Dr. Marietta Ga

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√Mrs. R. W Folensbee, 103 Kay Dr. Warner Robins 31093

Mrs. Earl Aldridge, 223 Kingsway Dr, Warner Robins 31093

Mrs. Ralph Barner, 621 S. Chandler St. Decatur

Mrs. Jonathan Jackson, 1195 Fountain Dr 30314

Mrs. A. S. Dickerson 150 Mosely ~~Drive~~ Place S.W 30314

Mrs. Elsie Edmondson, 188 Griffin St N.W 30314
Mrs Helen Salter 1810 Calloway Dr N.W 30314

√Mrs Annie Ruth Hell, Carver Hills Homes
Wilcox Ave 30314

√Mrs. Frankie Adams, 172 Racine St. S W
30314

VII

Mrs W. H. Dorsey, 490 Copenhill ave N. E.
30307

Mrs Fred Hull, acworth, Ga

Mrs Philip J. Hughes, Smyrna. Ga

Mrs. Clarence a. Johnson, gainesville, ga

Bryson Mrs. Brunson Futch 2861 S. Clark Drive, East Point

Mrs. Juanita Mays, 3112 Peeks ~~Street~~ Rd S W.- 18

Mrs. Carl Fisher, 1803 Sharon Ave. albany ga

Mrs. Wm H Stender, 1661 altadena Pl. S.W.

Mrs. John C. Blair 3740 Peachtree Dunwoody Rd
30305

Mrs. Richard Marmer 1420 Southland Vista Court

Mrs Lloyd Barnard Jr. 126 Lakeland Drive N.W.
30305

Mrs Hastie A Bitting Box 223 Summerville Ga

Mrs Walter L. Shepeard 2858 Pineview Rd
augusta 30904

Mrs G. L. McDonald ~~1413~~
1413 Ridgewood Dr 30904

Inv. only. (OK)

Mrs. James E. Barbee, 41 Beverly Rd N.E 30309 Atlanta

Mrs. Carl Sanford, 5855 Mitchell Rd N.W Atlanta
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S
✓ Mrs Max Goldstein 3840 Brooksgreen Rd. N E Atlanta
30305-

Mrs William N. Jordan, 1741 Pelham Rd N.E Atlanta
30324

Mrs. Fred Flowers, 219 Athens St, Hartwell, Ga
30643

Mrs C.C. Junison, 3315 Covington Rd Rt 3
Avondale Estates 30002

✓ Mrs. Jack Gautier, 1844 Lincoln Rd, Macon, Ga

✓ Mrs W. H Lumpkin Sr. 403 W Emery St. Dalton Ga
30720

✓ Mrs. Serena G. Norton P.O Box 1657
Brunswick, Ga

Mrs. Melvin Siegel 218 Groveland circle
Savannah 31405-

Mrs. Pauline Peuffier, 1820 Starnes St, Augusta
30904

~~Mrs. Hastie Billings Box 223, Summerville Ga~~

Mrs. Elfleta Green 1541 Picquot Ave, Augusta
Ga

Mrs. Odessa Bankston, 1738 E. Broad St, Athens
Ga

✓
Letter only
Miss Florence Harris, Southern Regional Office
Y.W.C.A. 41 Exchange Place S.E Atlanta

1 ~~Mrs. John Patton~~
~~1745 W. Wesley Rd N.W Atlanta 30309~~
2 Mrs. Virlyn B. Moore Sr.
1355 Moore's Mill Rd. N.W. Atlanta 30305

3 Mrs. B.S. Coursey 5364 Forest Hill Court
Forest Park, Ga 30050.

4 Mrs. Garnet Wilder 515 Aumond Rd.
Augusta, Ga 30904

5 Mrs. Roscoe Pickett
2000 W. Paces Ferry Rd. N.W-
Atlanta 30327

6. Mrs. W. F. Hutt
2531 Cascade Rd S.W. Atlanta 30311

7. Mrs. W. H. Dorsey

Mrs. Newton ~~C. Johnson~~
25~~96~~ Hogan Rd. East Point Ga 30044

Mrs. Jack ~~Patterson~~
2850 ~~Ridgewood~~ Rd. N. W. 30327

Mrs. Al ~~James Leak 2207 Kodiak~~ Dr N.E 30329
~~Atlant~~

Mrs Robert Sibley 725 Starlight Lane
Atlanta 30021

Mrs. Mary Kate Triskin
725 Houston Mill Rd N.E 30329

Mrs. H. B. Trimble - 725 Houston Mill Rd. N. E
30329

GEORGIA

3

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Mrs. Clayton Calhoun
Paine College
Augusta, Ga. 30901

Dr. Cecelia Sheppard
Paine College
Augusta, Ga. 30901

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1583 Heatherwood Dr.
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Mrs. R. N. McLemore ✓
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Marietta, Ga. 30060

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103 Kay Drive
Warner Robins, Ga. 31093

Mrs. Richard Fleet
180 Valley Wood Drive
Athens, Ga. 30601

Mrs. F. A. Morrison
703 Pat Mell Rd.
Smyrna, Ga. 30080

X Mrs. C. S. Coursey ✓
114 Forest Hill St.
Forest Park, Ga. 30050

X Mrs. Garnett Wilder
Woodlawn Methodist Church
Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. G.L. Murray
Route 1, Box 257
Rossville, Ga. 30741

Mrs. Ben F. Carr
Blarisville, Ga. 30512

Mrs. Hays Arnold
P. O. Box 127
Thomaston, Ga. 30286

Mrs. Wm. Fackler, Jr.
Pine Wood
Lagrange, Ga. 30240

Mrs. Dolph Kennedy
301 Raymond Ave.
Rome, Ga. 30161

Mrs Moreland G. Smith ✓
38 Peachtree Cir., N.E
Atlanta 9,

Mrs. S.V. Collins.
Peacock Blvd.
Morrow, G.

(Turn over) Atlanta, Ga. (Mrs Bowen's list)

1.(a) Mrs. X. L. Neal - 2737 Engle Rd. N.W.
1.(b) Miss Frankie Adams -
2 Mrs. Alberta Page - 1009 Ashby Grove, S.W.
Mrs. F. M. Hogan, Princ. R. F. Craddock School, 448 Gray St., 30318
3 Mrs. Evelyn Frazier - 875 Peyton Rd. S.W.
4 ~~Miss~~. Lucy V. Johnson 955 DeSota N.W. Apt. #9
5 - Mrs. Corinne Johnson 385 Cativa Drive S.W.
Mrs. G. T. Alexander, 1337 Hunter St., S. W. 30314
6 Mrs. Florence M. Hogan - 2825 Chaucer Dr (Drive), S.W.
7 Mrs. Mattie B. Acey 1022 Mayson - Turner Rd. S.W.
12. Mrs J. E. Garnett, 92 Morris Brown Dr., S.W.
8 Mrs. Vivian Henderson - 1209 Fountain Dr. S.W.
9 Mrs. Erdie Chandler - 1138 Fountain Drive
10. Mrs. J. N. Shopshire 88 Kirkwood Rd. N.E. Atlanta, Ga.
11. Mrs. M. L. Harris 115 Mowry, S.E. ✓

Out Of City

1. Mrs. H. C. Trenholm - c/o Alabama State College Montgomery, Ala.
2. Miss Sadie Belle Barrow - 1915 Peniston St., New Orleans La. 70115
3. Mrs. Amos O. Holmes - 427 Scott St. Bristol, Va.

LOCAL REGISTRATION -1968-

ALEXANDER, Mrs. G. T.,

ANDERSON, Mrs. Leon R., 1823 Tiger Flower Dr., N.W. 30314

ANDERSON, Mrs. S. E., A. U., 223 Chestnut St., S. W. 30314

BOWEN, Mrs. J. W. E., 1197 Fountain Dr., S. W. 30314

BRAWNER, Mrs. Dora D. 974 Michigan Ave. 30314

BINNS, Mrs. Carlton, 229 Bolling Rd., N.E. 30305

BOWNE, Mrs. V. M.

BROADNAX, Mrs. Odie, Dallas, Ga.

BLOOM, Mrs. Marshal

BROWN, Mrs. Edw. M., 499 Emory Circle, N.E. 30307

CANTOR, Mrs. Betty, Anti-Defamation League, 41 Exchange Pl., SE 303032

CHANDLER, Mrs. G. L., 1138 Fountain Dr., S. W. 30314

CHILDS, Major J. W., 339 Luckie St., N. W. 30303

CLEMENT, Mrs. Lamar

CONLEY, Mrs. James O., 1691 Carter Rd., Decatur 30032

DAVIS, Mrs. E. S., 1896 Madrona St., N. W. 30318

DAVIS, Mrs. E. G., 391 Forrest Ave., N.E. 30308

DAVIS, Mrs. A. G.

DODD, Mrs. W. W. 3377 Peachtree Rd., N.E. #6, 30326

FISH, Mrs. David L. ~~Fish~~, 110 Castlewodd Dr., Marietta, Ga. 30060

FERGUSON, Mrs. Frank C. 3588 Kingsboro Rd., N. E. 30319

FOWLER, Mrs. Newton B., 251 Parkwood Rd., Decatur 30030

[illegible]

LOCAL REGISTRATION ②.

GARNETT, Mrs. Lillian B., 92 Morris Brown Dr., S.W. 30314

GARBER, Dr. Paul Leslie, 423 Glendale, Decatur

GLASS, Dr. Victor, Home Mission Bd., 1350 Spring, N.W. 30309

GLISSON, Mrs. C. S., Jr., 941 Plymouth Rd., N.E. 30306

GRIGG, The Rev. W. R., Home Mission Bd., 1350 "Spring St.

~~HUGHES, Mrs. Robert E., 1699 Inverness Avenue, N. E. 30306~~

HAYNES, Mrs. Claud M., 1280 Oxford Rd., N.E. 30306

HUGHES, Mrs. Robert E., 1699 Inverness, N. E. 30306

HUNKEN, Mrs. Walter, 3175 Verdun Dr., N.W. 30305

JOHNSON, Mrs. Newton C. Johnson, Jr., 2596 Hogan Rd., East Point 30344

KING, Dr. & Mrs. Martin Luther, Sr. Ebernezer Baptist Church

LANGSLEY, Miss Dorethea R., 2159 Verbena St., N.W. #16, 30314

LENNON, ~~Spelman College~~ Mrs. Claire, Spelman College, Box 116, 30314

MALLON, Mrs. Herb T., 2138 Zelda Dr., N. E., 30329

MATTOX, Mrs. John, 2541 Tilson Dr., S.E., 30316

MAYFIELD, Mrs. A. L., 197 Barfield Ave., S.W. 30310

MAYS, Mr. & Mrs. B. E., 3316 Pamlico Dr., S.W. 30311
MCALISTER, 81 Ashby, N. W., 30314
MCCALL, Dr. Emanuel, Jr., Home Mission Bd., 1350 Spring, N.W. 30309
MCCUTCHEN, Miss Janie, Presbyterian Center
MEYER, Mrs. Joseph

MILNER, Mrs. Ben, 58 Sheridan Dr., N. W. 30305

LOCAL REGISTRATION 3.

PORTER, Miss Lucille, Porter (Mrs. E. G. Davis)
PARKS, Mrs Walter L, 502 Rockwell St., S. W. 30310
PATTON, Mrs. John T., 1745 W. Wesley Rd., N. W. 30327
Potter, Rev. Wm H. + Sadye, 1616 Ezra Church Dr., N.W.
RICHARDSON, Mrs. Harry V., 671 Beckwith St., 30314

SEDLAK, Mr. Mark, American Motor fMotel
SWAIN, Mrs. E. V., 4609 Ernest Dr., Forest Park 30050
Smotters, Mrs. Magnoria, YWCA
VERNON, Miss Marie R., A.U., 223 Chestnut St., S.W. 30314

WALSH, Mrs. J. G., Presbyterian Center
WALSH, Miss Catherine, 732 Peactree N.E. Room #11
WALLACE, Mrs. Robert B. 2807 Winding Lane, N.E., 30319
WASSON, Mrs. Carrie B., 183 Linkwood Rd., N.W. 30318
WEATHERSPOOL, 2751 Valley Heart Dr., N. W. 30318
WEDDINGTON, Mrs. A. M., Route 2, Hiram, Ga.
WHITE, Mrs. Sarah, 934 Mayson-Turner Rd., N. W., Apt 27, 30314
WHITEHEAD, Miss Elizabeth, 700 Neal St., N. W. 30318
WIGGINS, Mrs. Robert S. 1805 Ponce de Leon, N.E. 30307
WILLIAMSON, Mrs. R. L., 1165 Tuckawana Dr., S. W. 30311

1968

## ALABAMA

Miss Ida Allen, Route 1, Box 64, Five Points, Ala.

Mrs. Clifford J. Durr, 2 Felder Ave., Montgomery

Mrs. J. W. Gordon, 108 Woodland Dr., Hueytown, Ala. 35020

Mrs. James L. Robinson, 109 - 15th Ave., South, Lanett, Ala.

## ARKANSAS

Mrs. George L. Sixbey, Rt. 1, Box 67D Magnolia, Ark. 71753

## FLORIDA

Mrs. Chris Matheson, 528 First Ave., Gainesville, 32601

Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey, 6780 S.W. 75th Terr., South Miami 33143

Mrs. Hugh Wilcox, 3679 Rustie Lane, Jacksonville,

Mrs.

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Mrs. Winston G. Crosley, 3425 Louisville Rd., Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Neva J. Dennis, 530 Jones Street, Elberton, Ga. 30635
Mrs. Rosa Foster, 3446 Simmons, Macon 31201

Mrs. Willie M. Jenkins, P.O. Box 211, Sylvania

Mrs. Jack T. May, 180 Cloverhurst Terrace, Athens

Mrs. Edenfield, Athens

Mrs. Mamie B. Reese, 614 Whitney Ave., Albany, Ga. 31701

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Mrs. Eloise Smith, 1938 Archer St., Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Bell Wilson, 3048 Bethune Ave., Macon ~~3121~~ 31201

Mrs. Mitilda Wilson, 556 Straight St., Macon 31201

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Mrs. Le Roy Miles, 421 Bristol Road, Lexington, Ky. 40502

## MISSISSIPPI

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Kelly, Raleigh, Mississippi

Mrs. Lillie T. Lindsey, P.O. Box 657, Starkville, Miss.

Mrs. Willie C. Stovall, P.O. Box 497, Aberdeen, Miss. 39730

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Mrs. Charles Donsett, P.O. 145, Mt. Gilead, N. C. 27306

Mrs. Harold L. Mann, 2219 Lee Avenue, Sanford, N. C.27330

Mrs. Wm. R. Stevenson, Box 1367, Tryon, N. C.

Mrs. W. E. Meares, 206 Tranquil Ave., Charlotte 28209

Mr. Scott Hoyman, Regional Director, TWUA, Charlotte

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Mrs. G. T. Dukes, Jr., Box 66, Vance, S.C. 29163

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(E.A.)
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, 3401 Brookwood Ct., Columbia, S.C. 29204
Mrs. Thomas Albright, Route 1, Smyrna, S. C. 29743
Mrs. William Ledbetter

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Mrs. Eugene L. Cave, 3750 Prosperity Ave., Fairfax, Va. 22030

Mrs. Edmund J. Grant, 2201 Paul Spring Parkway, Alexandria, Va. 22308

Mr. & Mrs. Amos Holmes, 427 Scott Street, Bristol, Va. 24201

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Miss Thelma Stevens, 475 Riverside Dr., N.Y. 10027

Mrs. Carolyn Wilhelm, Board of Missions, 475 Riverside Dr.

/

# WORKBOOK

of

# THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

of

# THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

**1968 — INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR**

**The Twentieth Anniversary of**
**The Adoption of The Universal**
**Declaration of Human Rights**
**by The United Nations**

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF
THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
OCTOBER 23-24
THE ATLANTAN HOTEL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

God give us men, a time like this demands,
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands,
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy.
Men who have honor,
Men whom will not lie,
Men whom can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flattery without winking,
Tall men, sun crowned,
Who live above the fog,
In public duty and private thinking.

From "THE TIMES DEMAND" by Josiah Gilbert Holland
(One of the founders of Scribner's magazine, 1870)

# PREFACE

## International Conference on Human Rights

### OPENS IN TEHERAN

The International Conference on Human Rights opened at the New Majlis Building in Teheran on April 22. The three-week Conference was convened by the General Assembly as part of the activities to be carried on during 1968, which the Assembly designated as International Year for Human Rights.

At the inaugural meeting, the Conference heard addresses by the Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and the Secretary-General, U Thant. The Conference elected Princess Ashraf Pahlavi (Iran) as its President. It also observed a minute's silence in tribute to the memory of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the United States.

In welcoming the participants, the Shah said his compatriots were very proud that Iran was chosen as the site of the Conference, since one of the first documents recognizing the rights of man was promulgated in Iran by Cyrus the Great about 2,000 years ago. He recalled that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was drafted at a time when the abhorrent memory of the degradation inflicted upon many people during the Second World War -- one of the most murderous conflicts in history -- was still present in the mind of mankind. However, in a fast-changing world, the twenty-year period which had elapsed was considerable, and called for reflection. In view of this, it was necessary to adjust the principles in the Universal Declaration to the requirements of the times.

The Shah stated that formerly human rights meant, first and foremost, the political and juridical equality of individuals. Today, justice under law without social justice, and political democracy without economic democracy, no longer had any meaning. Real progress today consisted of daily breaking some more of the chains which privileged minorities had for centuries imposed on the less fortunate masses. The effective realization of justice under law and of political democracy constituted today the national duty of every State. This was the most precious gift which any Government could offer to man. Establishment of an order of humanitarian morality would not be fully accomplished until the flagrant injustices left by history were repaired, and the disparity between the rich and the poor nations was eliminated. The true battle of mankind today was the crusade to remove discrimination and social injustice at the national as well as the international level.

---Formulation and preparation of a human rights programme to be undertaken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights:

(Continued)

(a) Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular;

(b) The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of all human rights;

(c) Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialsim;

(d) Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world;

(e) Measures to strengthen the defence of human rights and freedoms of individuals;

(f) International machinery for the effective implementation of international instruments in the field of human rights;

(g) Other measures to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in promoting the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, including the improvement of methods and techniques and such institutional and organizational arrangements as may be required.

From --
U. N. Monthly Chronicle, May, 1968

"Be still my soul, thy God doth undertake
To guide the future as He has the past.
Thy hope, thy confidence let nothing shake;
All now misterious shall be bright at last."

## PROGRAM

October 23, 1968

9:30 A. M.

"Save Us From Weak Resignation
To The Evils We Deplore."

Prayer - The Reverend Dwight Nysewander, D. D.

Introduction - Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

The Purpose of the Workshop -

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Discussion Leader - Mrs. John Patton

The Two Atlantas - Mr. Harmon Perry, The Atlanta Journal

Mr. Walker Lundy, The Atlanta Journal

The New Fair Housing Legislation -

Kathleen K. Wood
Metropolitan Atlanta Housing Conference

Domestic Service - Mr. Charles Stinson, Urban League

Textile Workers Union of America -

Mr. Scott Hoyman, Regional Director
Textile Workers Union of America

Religion and Human Rights - "A Final Appeal To The Church"

Mr. John Lewis
Southern Regional Council

## Afternoon Session

October 23, 1968

2:00 P. M.

Discussion Groups:

Coordinator - Miss Thelma Stevens

Group I - Mrs. Betty Cantor, Leader
Mrs. Robert Hughes, Reporter

Group II - Mr. Pat Watters, Leader
Mrs. Marshal Bloom, Reporter

Group III - Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey, Leader
Mrs. Newton C. Johnson, Reporter

Group IV - Mrs. J. G. Walsh, Leader
Miss Betty Stephens, Reporter

# PROGRAM

October 23, 1968

6:30 P. M.

Invocation - Dr. Victor Glass, Secretary
Dept. of Work with National Baptist
Southern Baptist Convention

Dinner -

City Steel Band - Trinity Methodist Church
Mr. Howard Sutherland, Director

Gap Between Generations -

Miss Anne K. Smith
Emory University

East Lake Integrated Methodist Church -

The Reverend Philip H. Barnhart

Secular Christian -

The Reverend J. J. Mulroy

Peace Through International Law -

Mr. Hamilton Lokey

Czechoslovakia - Mr. Mark Sedlak

Scenes from the Conference of the World Council of Churches -

Dr. Paul Leslie Garber

# WORSHIP SERVICE

October 24, 1968

9:30 A. M.

UNITED NATIONS HYMN . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Congregation
(Tune: "Love Divine, All Love Excelling)

1. Thou Whose breathing fills our bodies,
Thou Whose pulse the worlds obey,
Turn our minds to heed Thy rhythm
Known along the starry way.
Swing the nations to Thy measure,
Bid men's hatreds turn to song;
Thrill us, thrill us with Thy music.
End earth's bitterness and wrong.

2. Thou Whose order rules the atom,
Thou Whose law propels the sea,
Bring, O bring Thy warring peoples
Close within Thy harmony.
God of beauty, heal our madness;
God of Love, our battles end.
Show the unity that binds us,
Foe to foe, or friend to friend.

3. Thou Who lightest with Thy glory
Leaf and lake and cloud and star,
Light the hearts of men to justice;
Show us kindred as we are.
Pour Thy mighty joy upon us.
Thou Whose grandeur filleth space,
Claim Thy cosmic sons and daughters;
Unify the human race.

PRAYER. . . . . "To Invent Braver Patterns" . . . . . In Unison

God
This sickening world
The anguish in our streets, the pain of war
Scourges, Scorn, Sears--all ours, not Yours, to cure.
But we cannot tell the young in words.
Help us to forgive their love of the absurd
Their search for perpetual estasy.

(continued)

(Prayer cont'd)

Help us to trust them as You trust them and to forgive
    them their resenting the Holy.
Their wrathful changes indebt us to them as Your Church
    is indebted to them
And all our congregations are indebted to them
As we take measures to answer.
Help them to re-invent a word for hope and to know the
    truth is truth.
Grant them grace when their sons are born, and the
    government is upon their shoulders.
Show them Your face when their time comes and their turn
    comes to respond to their own moment
    in their own homes, their own neighborhoods,
    their own cities, their own nation.
In all their world, help them to invent braver patterns
Groping toward Your own design
Help them to care and not break promises as infants who
    play with toys,
Help them to choose life and know
    the inwardness that pulses in the garden is also
    in the ghetto
    the roots of their cafe songs and poems are in
    psalms and prophets.
Help them to read the whole Book, not purloin a few
    phrases
    nor float upside down like free riders
    who do not carry their own weight
    in the limitlessness of all Time.
Now help us as Time runs out
To sift high speech, honoring tributes
    from the grime and dust of the work we must do
    as we endure what must be endured as others have
    endured before
For love of Your own love -- in Absence or in Presence.  AMEN.

[Dorothy K. Goldberg. Mrs. Goldberg is the wife of the Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg, former United States Ambassador to the United Nations.]

(Program continued next page)

Address - United Nations Section of Women

Mrs. Leticia Romas Shahani

1968 - International Human Rights Year -

Working Programs

B'nai B'rith Women - Mrs. Marshal Bloom

Council of Catholic Women - Mrs. Thomas Albright

Church Women United:
Atlanta - Mrs. Newton Fowler
Marietta - Mrs. David L. Fish
Athens - Mrs. Jack May

Y. W. C. A. - Mrs. Magnoria Smotters

Report of Workshop Groups -

Miss Thelma Stevens

The Negro In Southern Politics -

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council

Comments on Crime In America -

Mr. John Boone, Director
Project on Administration of Criminal Justice
Southern Regional Council

"New South" Magazine of the Southern Regional Council -

Mr. Robert Anderson, Editor

Closing Message - Dr. Harry V. Richardson

Uppsala Assembly's Message — which follows below — proved to be an astonishingly simple, concrete and winsome piece of theological literature.

Uppsala! An Assembly burdened with the old but bursting with the new. God must have been terribly bored at times and mightily outraged, too; but he seems to have been there, after all, leaving his tracks all over the place.

# The Message

## *from the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, adopted at Uppsala, Sweden, in July 1968*

✦ THE excitement of new scientific discoveries, the protest of student revolts, the shock of assassinations, the clash of wars — these mark the year 1968. In this climate the Uppsala Assembly met first of all to listen.

We heard the cry of those who long for peace, of the hungry and exploited who demand bread and justice, of the victims of discrimination who claim human dignity, and of the increasing millions who seek for the meaning of life.

God hears these cries and judges us. He also speaks the liberating Word. We hear him say — I go before you. Now that Christ carries away your sinful past, the Spirit frees you to live for others. Anticipate my Kingdom in joyful worship and daring acts. The Lord says, "I make all things new."

We ask you, trusting in God's renewing power, to join in these anticipations of God's Kingdom, showing now something of the newness which Christ will complete:

(1) All men have become neighbors to one another. Torn by our diversities and tensions, we do not yet know how to live together. *But God makes new.* Christ wants his Church to foreshadow a renewed human community.

*Therefore,* we Christians will manifest our unity in Christ by entering into full fellowship with those of other races, classes, age, religious and political convictions, in the place where we live. Especially we shall seek to overcome racism wherever it appears.

(2) Scientific discoveries and the revolutionary movements of our time open new potentialities and perils for men. Man is lost because he does not know who he is. *But God makes new.* The biblical message is that man is God's trustee for creation, that in Christ the "new man" appears and demands decision.

*Therefore,* with our fellow men we accept our trusteeship over creation, guarding, developing and sharing its resources. As Christians we proclaim Jesus as Lord and Savior. God can transform us into Christ's new humanity.

(3) The ever widening gap between the rich and the poor, fostered by armament expenditure, is the crucial point of decision today. *But God makes new.* He has made us see that Christians who in their acts deny dignity to their fellow men deny Jesus Christ, in spite of all that they profess to believe.

*Therefore,* with people of all convictions, we Christians want to ensure human rights in a just world community. We shall work for disarmament and for trade agreements fair to all. We are ready to tax ourselves in furtherance of a system of world taxation.

(4) These commitments demand the worship, discipline and mutual correction of a worldwide community. In the World Council of Churches, and its regional, national and local counterparts, only the beginning of this community has been given to us. *But God makes new.* The ecumenical movement must become bolder, and more representative. Our churches must acknowledge that this movement binds us to renewal.

*Therefore,* we reaffirm our covenant to support and correct one another. Present plans for church union call for decision, and we seek fuller communion with those churches which are not yet in full fellowship with us. We know that we never live the fullness of what we profess and we long for God to take over. Yet we rejoice that already we can anticipate in worship the time when God renews ourselves, all men, all things.

## A Prayer

God, our Father, you can make all things new.

We commit ourselves to you: help us
—to live for others since your love includes all men,
—to seek those truths which we have not yet seen,
—to obey your commands which we have heard but not yet obeyed,
—to trust each other in the fellowship which you have given to us; and may we be renewed by your Spirit, through Jesus Christ, your Son and our Lord. Amen.

# UNIVERSAL DECLARATION of HUMAN RIGHTS

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the full text of which appears in the following pages. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

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Final Authorized Text

UNITED NATIONS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

# UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

## PREAMBLE

**Whereas** recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

**Whereas** disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

**Whereas** it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

**Whereas** it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

**Whereas** the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

**Whereas** Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

**Whereas** a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge, *Now, Therefore,*

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*proclaims*

THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

**Article 1.** All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

**Article 2.** Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

**Article 3.** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

**Article 4.** No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

**Article 5.** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**Article 6.** Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

**Article 7.** All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

**Article 8.** Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

**Article 9.** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Article 10.** Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

**Article 11.** (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

**Article 12.** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his hon-our and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

**Article 13.** (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

**Article 14.** (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

**Article 15.** (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

**Article 16.** (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

**Article 17.** (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

**Article 18.** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

**Article 19.** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

**Article 20.** (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

**Article 21.** (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

**Article 22.** Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

**Article 23.** (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

**Article 24.** Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**Article 25.** (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

**Article 26.** (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all

nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

**Article 27.** (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

**Article 28.** Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

**Article 29.** (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

**Article 30.** Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

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# Report of the Workshop

of

# THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

of

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

October 23-24, 1968

Atlantan Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia

1968 - International Human Rights Year

The Twentieth Anniversary of
The Adoption of the Universal
Declaration of Human Rights by
The United Nations

and

The Silver Anniversary of

The Fellowship of the Concerned

PURPOSE "Save Us From Weak Resignation
To The Evil We Deplore"

Opening Prayer - Reverend Dwight Nysewander, D. C.

O Living God, we pause to recognize Thee as the Divine Architect of the Universe and the One who brings meaning into history and the contemporary life of man. Give us the assurance that whether in joy or sorrow, thanksgiving or weary complaint...that the life of mankind on earth is moving toward fulfillment of Divine Purpose.

Illuminate our spiritual perception that we may see Thy true purpose for us here on earth as something bigger and eternally more satisfying than comfort, peace and prosperity.

Strip from us any false mask of righteousness and security...and inspire us to seek the goals that are worthy of our desires and efforts.

Humble us until our burning desire is that we be united with Thee in whose command is our highest freedom, and in whose love is our perfect peace.

Bless this particular organization which seeks to keep the record straight in these days of rising hopes for social improvement. Continue to give them the Christian boldness to pentrate the dark corners of our society with Thy Divine light.

May we all, as Thy children, work diligently to bring some new measure of fullness for the common people on the earth.

Hasten the day when all men shall bow their knees to the Lord of Life, who alone can lead us out of futility and defeat to fulfillment and Eternal Life!

AMEN!

## EVENING SESSION - October 23, 1968

Reporter - Mrs. John Patton

"Be still my soul, thy God doth undertake
To guide the future as He has the past.
Thy hope, they confidence let nothing shake;
All now misterious shall be bright at last."

Invocation for dinner was led by

Dr. Victor Glass, Secretary
Dept. of Work with National Baptist
Home Mission Board
Southern Baptist Convention.

Dinner served to 150 people.

Atlanta City Steel Band - made up of boys who live around our Capitol. Seeing they needed something to do, Mr. Howard Sutherland imported, you might say, from Africa process of making musical drums of empty oil drums. What a concert they gave us! Then putting their oil drums (nicely painted) on their heads they slipped away. But they demonstrated, through their talent and spirit of love and enthusiasm, what can be done with "cast off" oil drums.

Then we moved to the college student who spoke of the "Generation Gap." Annie K. Smith made us know that we must not underestimate how much churchmen can benefit from closer relationships with members of nearby college communities. Because it is here that we find opportunities to engage in the search for more acceptable standards of personal, ethical conduct -- and the question -- "Where else can churchmen so fruitfully face, understand, and try to overcome the "generation gap?"

The Reverend Philip H. Barnhart, told of the workings of an integrated church and how all generations and races can work together for the Glory of God.

Secular Christian - It was Father J. J. Mulroy who said: "The walls of the Church are beginning to crumble -- Jesus never wanted walls. The walls are coming down and we are frightened. We don't sing and dance as much."

This was followed by reports of The Three World Conferences.

I. World Peace Through International Law.

EVENING SESSION Contd.

The speaker was Mr. Hamilton Lokey, an Atlanta attorney, who was a delegate to this conference held at Geneva, Switzerland in the summer of 1967.

The conference was attended by lawyers and judges from all over the world. The largest delegation was from Georgia and the second largest was from Australia.

Important facts about this conference as presented by Mr. Lokey were as follows:

1. Computers to summarize information from able lawyers and judges all over the world in order to determine the best legal system for emerging Nations.
2. Rules for international justice, such as, increasing the means of communication and uniform travel and traffic regulations.
3. Uniform and acceptable rules for marriage and divorce, such as the abolition of "quickie marriages" and child brides.
4. Unifrom rules for the execution of and probation of wills.

II. Peace Conference at Prague, Czechoslovakia

Almost before the Peace Conference was over the tragedy and calamity of the invasion by USSR troops were more than the little peaceful nation could bear.

Mr. Mark Sedlak, a native of Czechoslovakia, now a refugee from his native land, poured out his anguish to our sympathetic audience.

III. The Fourt Assembly of the World Council of Churches, Uppsala, Sweden, July, 1968.

Dr. Paul Leslie Garber, from Agnes Scott College, who attended this assembly presented scenes of the Council to us. He gave us the theme of the Assembly--"Behold I make all things new." (Rev. 21:5)

We were dismissed with this question in mind: "Is it really true that all Christians need each other, if they are to know God and respond rightly to His love in Jesus Christ?"

## MORNING SESSION

October 24, 1968

Reporter - Mrs. John Patton

The celebration of UNITED NATIONS DAY 1968, started with the United Nations Hymn and the prayer written by Dorothy K. Goldberg, wife of the Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg, former United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

The last few lines of the prayer:

> "Now help us as Time runs out
> To sift high speech, honoring tributes
> from the grime and dust of the work we must do
> as we endure what must be endured as others have endured before
> For love of Your own love -- in Absence or in Presence."
>
> AMEN.

It was these lines which seemed to enshrine the most informative lecture given by Mrs. Leticia Romas Shahani on the innerworkings of the United Nations. Mrs. Shahani is a native of the Philippines and serves in the Division of Human Rights, United Nations Secretariat. She was beautiful in her native costume and most clear in her presentation of her subject--"United Nations Section of Women."

All meditation and knowledge without action is futile so we were told by seven women's Action Groups just what had been accomplished by women working together for the betterment of their respective communities.

Further action was reported upon by Thelma Stevens as she gave thanks and praise to the leader of the conference, Dorothy Tilly.

"Black Power" in the right direction--in the right hands, was clearly defined by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Director of the Voter Education Project, SRC.

Hearts were wrung with anguish as Mr. John Boone told of "Police Brutality." We could see that the unbelieveable could happen.

Women from all over the soutland reflecting on the conference were saying: "Never have we had such an experience" -- "I didn't know about these things" --"I know now -- I'll put action into my words -- I will not have fear" -- "I'll be still so that God can undertake to guide the future as He has the past."

"Be still my soul..." - The stillness of Dr. Harry V. Richardson's soul reflected upon the whole group as he summed up the conference. The reflection of his Christ-like face lead the group into the paths of righteousness as he reflected on Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyan --

> "If I myself upon a looser creed
> Have loosely strung the Jewel of good deed,
> Let this one thing for my atonement plead:
> That One for Two I never did misread."

## A REPORT:

## WORKGROUP RESPONSE AND CHALLENGE TO ACTION NOW

I. The groups in session request the Southern Regional Council to give the fullest consideration to any early publication that tells the story of the twenty-five year history of the Fellowship of the Concerned, its programs and some evaluation of its accomplishments and impact on the changing south.

II. It is recommended that the action program, implicit in the address of John Lewis' A Final Appeal to the Churches, be made available for follow-up through appropriate channels by the Fellowship of the Concerned, and, that the speech by Mr. Vernon Jordan be included in the Findings mailed to those attending this workshop.

III. It is recommended that the possibility of more continuity between annual meetings be explored by using a committee, composed of participants from this Conference, to formulate specific suggestions on the following concerns:

1. To upgrade domestic workers wages, training, education of employers on Social Security and other relevant matters, and, that there be included in the Findings Report the address of the National Committee for Household Employment, where guidelines for action and other relevant resources may be secured.

2. To abolish the dual school system in the South.

3. To implement the fair housing laws.

Further, great concern was expressed that women who are here in this meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned use every effort and channel to find opportunities in their own communities to engage in activities that will help alleviate fears, combat white racism and call for honest confrontations, relationships and joint action programs.

Some further suggestions and concerns of the groups:

MORNING SESSION, October 24

a. Churches and Synagogues need to know the programs of other churches and secular agencies in the community.

b. Recognize importance and influence of a free press in the community and to check truthfulness and accuracy of statements made in the press. When possible, seek cooperation of the press in disseminating information.

c. Need for women within their church or Synagogue to exert greater influence to encourage freedom in the pulpit and support their ministers who take a stand on controversial social issues.

d. That women use their influence to change attitudes with:

    a. husband and children to break down prejudice

    b. give dignity to domestic workers

    c. through personal contacts in the community, speak out against prejudice and racism where ever the opportunity presents itself.

## I. The 25th Anniversary Meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned

The Atlantan Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia
October 23-24, 1968

A Report: Background - Miss Thelma Stevens

The 1968 meeting commemorated two significant anniversaries:

- The Silver Anniversary of the Fellowship of the Concerned and
- The 20th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the General Assembly of the United Nations

Someone has said, "We see the present through the eyes of the past, and the past through the eyes of the present." In this crisis year--1968--when change besets us on every hand, a knowledge of history gives some perspective and direction to the events and movements of our day, and enables us to evaluate the changes in terms of progress. We must not "be obsessed with memories that are no longer any use to us."

To take note of a historical event is significant only as it brings new understanding of our times and new motivation for relevant action.

The 25th Anniversary Commemoration of the Fellowship of the Concerned in the perspective of its history brings hope for today and the future.

This Fellowship of Concerned Women of three major faiths has done remarkable things. The inspiration, creativity, courage and commitment of Mrs. M. E. Tilly have been the moving force behind the action for this quarter of a Century.

Because of the significance of these facts of history the workgroups in session during this anniversary conference hereby record their individual and group expression of deep and abiding love and gratitude to and for Mrs. Tilly and her loyal family. She has symbolized over the years to so many people across the land the very spirit of undaunted courage, and fortitude unfailing often in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

Mrs. Tilly rejoices with those whose faithful efforts for establishing justice have been fruitful; she hurts with those whose burdens are great and whose opportunities are few. To the unnumbered hosts of women across the land, who with thanksgiving look with pride upon a goal achieved, she never fails to say, "Our task is unfinished".... She sees the new day with new needs ever before us. When any of God's children continue to be hurt by evil practices she knows that concerned women must be everlastingly at work. She knows well that God did not give to his children a spirit of fear but a spirit of power and of love.

It is for all these things and too many more to record that this conference in session on this United Nations Day of 1968 thanks God again for Dorothy R. Tilly.

Again we are called to even more relevant and consistent action as with united determination we face the gravest crisis of all -- to generate faith, justice, and hope in the midst of uncertainty and fear in our nation and in the worldwide community. In the words of one speaker "the greatest fear we face today is the fear in the hearts of good people who do not understand their world."

As we go forth to action we may well ask ourselves if the Kerner report's major conclusion is true where we live! That conclusion clearly places "White Recism" at the base of today's national racial crisis. The report of the study made of the "Two Atlantas" -- black and white, rich and poor -- best illustrates the validity of the Kerner conclusion and a key problem in our world.

On October 11, the day the three astronauts were launched into space for their eleven-day trip, a scientist spoke for one and one half hours to 900 women at a luncheon in New York City on the topic "Space - Pace Setter for Education." He said:

> "New capacities developing in the Scientific Age mean new freedoms for mankind."
>
> ---"In 400 B.C. Socrates said: 'We who inhabit the earth dwell like frogs at the bottom of the pool... If only we could rise to the surface and view the universe whole!... Thus would come the development of whole human beings."'
>
> (Youth today sees this future of wholeness with greater clarity and insight than those of us who are older and who are traditionally oriented.)
>
> The scientist said: "Man decided to leave the safety of the earth and play around in Universal Affairs. ...Earth sciences spawned the idea of launching into space, but man himself must see the New Man with all his humanity."

He said: "Four and one half billion years ago God flung a stone into space and created a world -- giving man the capacity to convert and transform life into new forms and new meaning."

How can we prepare for a world where all the people share this new glory of God's Creation?

No single nation, no single faith, no single community, no single person can work alone in a Universe that calls mankind to wholeness. We must work unceasingly through all the means at hand to create a Unity of strength.

The United Nations with its Universal potential is one great new creation of man for the fulfillment of mans universal cry for peace and justice.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the U. N. General Assembly without a dissenting vote in 1948. For the first time in history the world of mankind had a clear definition of "human rights" rooted in Universal needs.

-- This struggle for human rights is as old as humanity itself -- and deeply rooted in our Judeo-Christian tradition.

-- The U. N. Commission on Human Rights (created May, 1946) began its assignments to translate the Declaration into Covenants that would be legally binding in nations that ratified them.

Among the Covenants adopted by the United Nations for its agencies were:
The Genocide Covenant;
The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
The Covenant on Economical, Social and Cultural Rights;
The Covenant on Elimination of Discrimination based on Race;
Plus 14 other Covenants, and at least five had to do with the Rights of Women across the world.

An average of 40 nations have ratified each Covenant.

-- The USA has ratified only one of the total number-- Abolition of Slavery.

-- The Declaration itself has been translated into 51 languages.

-- Regional Pacts, new Constitutions, and many amendments to old Constitutions have been adopted throughout the world embodying the principles of the Declaration and the Covenants.

-- The idea for this International Year was suggested by an American citizen to Ambassador Richardson of Jamaica, who in turn introduced the resolution to the U. N. General Assembly. It was adopted in December, 1963, stating as its general purpose: A Commemorative Event Throughout the World on December 10, 1968.

A Review of Progress since 1948, and setting new standards of achievement, a call to member states for action within their own domestic life. Joint effort in the International Community to allay world hunger.

In the United States of America, a Review of Progress "took account of Civil Rights Laws that have been enacted."

What more do we need --

Supreme Court decisions, programs for justice and freedom throughout the land and other evidences of progress. Concerned citizens of the United States of America will encourage new efforts through the Congress to ratify U. N. Rights Covenants and create new ways to participate in development programs in the World Wide Community.

# Replying to Requests from the Discussion Groups

A. Report: Workgroups Response and Challenge to Action Now

I. No plans have been made yet to write the story of the 25-year history of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

II. Action Program implicit in the address of John Lewis, "A Final Appeal to the Church."

John's suggestions for action program:

The support of the cooperative, self-help movement is perhaps the most creative and effective step the Church Women could take in helping low income groups, not only in obtaining their rightful place in the economy, but in also giving them control over their own lives with a new sense of pride and dignity.

Some of the things Church Women could do:

-- become knowledgeable of the efforts of community groups in your area. (Write to the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, 52 Fairlie Street, Atlanta, Ga. to secure a list of cooperatives and other self-help efforts.)

-- assist community groups in the drafting and writing of proposals for assistance from private and public agencies.

-- encourage your church to make grants to indigenous groups.

-- observe state and federally funded agencies to see that programs designed to help the poor are implemented.

-- continue to review and respond to needs of community groups.

-- persuade your church officials to sponsor or invest in a self-help housing program for low income families.

-- work toward getting your church to place some of its funds in black owned institutions.

-- develop creative means in which the total asset of the church (funds, buildings, investments and prestige) can be used to aid the cause of justice and equality.

III. Pertaining "to upgrading domestic workers wages, etc."

There is no "National Committee on Household Employment." Here and there we find some steps are being taken--but it is local.

Here in Atlanta, the Urban League is working to form a Union of Domestic Workers and Mr. Stinson, the director, feels it will be completed in another month.

From the October 17, 1968, "Leadership Conference on Civil Rights,"
Memorandum
Mr. Arnold Aronson, Secretary

## Some Last Minutes Gains as Congress Adjourns

"School desegregation, open housing enforcement, food stamps, Head Start -- Congress treated less harshly than anticipated."

1. Whitten Amendment Defeated --

   Representative Jamie Whitten (D. Miss.) sought to keep HEW from enforcing effective school desegregation, although the odds against success were very high. A bipartisan of House liberals succeeded -- by two dramatic votes -- to accept the milder Senate version.

2. Open Housing Enforcement Begins --

   Instead of 9 million appropiation the House and Senate finally agreed on 2 million. We will have to look to private organizations to educate their members in the provision of the new law. We have a role to play.

3. New Funds for Food Stamps --

   $90,000 more needed. The final outcome agreed on by House and Senate was $50.000.

4. Head Start Transfer Averted --

   The attempt to transfer Head Start from OEO, where it has had notable success to anti-poverty program, to HEW where it would face the threat of state control. A compromise saved the program for the time being by simply instructing the President to study and submit recommendation to Congress by March, 1969.

5. A Boost in Anti-Poverty Funds --

   O.E.O. was finally granted $75 million. The agency will have a budget of $1.77 billion for the year of 1968.

6. Gun Control Bill --

   Bans mail order sales of rifles, shot guns, and ammunition and most of out-of-state purchases.

# "THE GENERATION GAP"

By Anne K. Smith

"The Generation Gap" has been something which has caused me much concern in the last few months. It is a subject which college students are very much aware of and are frequently discussing. And I find that their opinions vary from one extreme to the other. One classmate says that there is no generation gap today; we simply do not listen to our parents anymore. While another friend states that he does not trust anyone over twenty-four.

Most people will admit there is a definite difference in the person over thirty and the person under thirty. Much of the work in the civil rights crusade is done by people under thirty. Almost all the protesters of the Vietnam war (and the great majority of those fighting in it) are under thirty. There are very few hippies over thirty, and the hippie movement stands out as the single most visible protest against the syndrome commonly called the "American Way of Life."

This is easily seen and talked about on an impersonal level. All one has to do is look at Chicago this summer, and he sees disaffected young Americans who professed as much scorn for Communism as for capitalism and who had as their main goal expressing their rejection of both the war in Vietnam and party bossism; ironically, the demonstrators' most effective allies were the police, without whose brutal aid the protest would not have been so striking. This generation wants change in foreign policies that produced the Vietnam war and in domestic policies that fail to solve social woes. Students today are the product of an affluent society committed to ever more education in an era of rapid mass communication. Freed of economic anxiety, stuffed with knowledge, urged on to more social awareness, this generation is responding.

However, these are the responses which are obvious to the public and lead many mature adults to look upon the younger generation with utter disgust and which lead some of the younger generation to be embarassed by the behavior of their contemporaries. So what is the meaning of the phrase "generation gap?" Does it apply only to some members of each generation and do the other members look on in dismay?

On the whole, this is not the case. The young person has been sent to school for as long as he can remember. He has become restless and eager for experiences outside the classroom that will shape him as a human being. He sifts and weighs issues and personalities; he is no longer silent and elusive but articulate and pertinent, wanting everything and wanting it now. This is not just the raunchy looking flower child or the ambitious young radical; it is also the clean-cut young man who goes through the motions of college day after day constantly asking why it has to be like this and what can he do to escape from the mediocrity he is headed for; it is the young coed who finds herself in the middle of the Negro ghetto tutoring the small child and praying that her racist parents will not find out what she is doing. The young people today cannot understand the fact their parents have trained them in the church and yet are seriously supporting George Wallace for president. The social questions of sex, alcohol, and drugs that the religious leader has never thought would trouble her become real problems.

In other words, after all this education in which one is taught to say WHY to every conceivable idea from math to history, why is it so earthshaking that he begins to question the traditions and conventions which he has accepted all his life? This is what happens and for many it is a very serious questioning. It is difficult to break away from the values of ones parents and to know that he is hurting them by doing so; however, the ultimate desire is to be able to be ones self; to be real and to do what he really believes. Perhaps for some this is simply doing what they like without being bothered by anything silly like antique conventions and laws. But for others it becomes a question of couldn't my life be more meaningful or couldn't I accomplish more by doing something which will have the side effect of alienating me from my parents or the older generation. This is a very real problem in modern man's search for meaning or fulfillment in our society.

For many young people, the movie The Graduate identifies the emptiness that can result from slavish adherence to middle-class values. Just as Benjamin has no answers, to his problems, the younger generation has no answers, but it knows what it does not want and feels that it must rebel against the old.

Youths have no desire to conform to the ideals others have for them and yet they do not want to disappoint those who have given them all they have. They do not want to hurt them, but the young people realize that they have lives of their own which will be wasted if they do not use every moment for the fulfillment of their own goals, for the answering of their own questions. Robert Louis Stevenson said that "youth is wholly experimental." Youth is the only time when a person can really try everything and see what fits him and by experimenting he has a greater understanding of all those things with which he comes in contact. Many young people don't know where they are going or really even what they want to find when they get there. They do know they want lives based on more than traditions and conventions. They are striving for a state of mind where they don't care what other people thing of what they do and say.

Acceptance is the key to the problem. The generations must accept the fact that there is a gap and that this is not necessarily wrong. We have been reared at home and sent away to be educated. Why souldn't we change? Isn't education a waste if it produces a generation which is identical to the previous generation? We speak of religious growth and of the person who accepts Christ and then never does another thing to develop his belief. He remains; he exists. Isn't it the same with a young person who accepts the beliefs and ideals of his family and never questions them. If they are not strong enough to hold up against his questioning then they must be wrong for him.

The younger generation does not ask that the older one take up their beliefs--only that it respects the right of young people to form sound new ideas. The younger generation requests the right to be respected as individuals by their elders. Most young people have tried accepting what they see as hypocrisy and mediocrity in middle class America and cannot be satisfield with it; therefore, they are striving for something better, and it is their hope that their elders will respect their efforts.

# # #

# Some Observations about the Current Problem of Crime and Delinquency

By John O. Boone, Director
Project on Administration of
Criminal Justice

Two days ago I was working with a task force that was commissioned by the University of Georgia to develop curriculum for an institute next summer on police-community relations. One of the participants suggested that with all of the talk these days about law and order, it is new necessary for us to move back along the road to criminal justice to the point where we were shortly before the disorders became so widespread. Only in this manner, it was suggested, can we objectively evaluate the social problems of crime and delinquency and the instruments that are used in dealing with these problems. This means we would move back along the road and pick up an extremely important report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. In other words, we have dropped the Crime Commission's report and picked up a hitchiker called Law and Order. We seem also to have left another vital document by the wayside, "The Report of the Advisory Commission on Disorders," and have adopted repression in too many cases. Consequently, it is suggested, we must go back and pick up on the recommendations that were left behind.

First, however, let us take a look at a description of Crime, as propounded by the Crime Commission a couple of years ago:

> A skid-row drunk lying in a gutter is crime (At least this is the case in most jurisdictions despite the provocative court decisions that have been handed down in recent months) so is the killing of an unfaithful wife. A Cosa Nostra conspiracy to bribe public officials is crime, so is a strong-arm robbery by a 15-year-old boy. The embezzlement of a corporation's funds by an executive is crime, so is the possession of marijuana cigarettes by a student. These crimes can no more be lumped together for purposes of analysis than can measles and schizophrenia, or lung cancer and a broken ankle. As with disease, so with crime: If causes are to be understood, if risks are to be evaluated, and if preventive or remedial actions are to be taken, each kind must be looked at separately. Thinking of "crime" as a whole is futile.

Unfortunately, under normal circumstances, the average person will be concerned only about common crime. This is understandable because vitimization in lower level criminal cases are highly visible. The possibility that one of us could be the next victim makes this problem much more formidable than high level offenses, for example, we are as afraid of a violation of the Food and Drug laws that could result in multiple vitimizations, as we are the threat of armed robbery that would involve only one victim.

Mrs. Tilly has approached me several times during the past several months saying we have to do something about crime. It was this kind of concern that prompted her to ask me to make some comments this morning. All of us can contribute to solutions to this problem. However, in thinking about developing a presentation to you that could be most helpful, I decided to give you some information concerning where crime takes place. This will enable you to at least decide for yourself what steps should be taken for better protection. The data was ascertained by a field survey that was submitted to the crime commission.

It has implications for the way we use our law enforcement systems. It is pertinent to the nature of the patrol system. It implicates concepts concerning safe streets, not from rioters, although this is another problem that we have created, but from criminals that prey largely upon residents of the ghetto.

## TABLE I

## WHERE DOES CRIME TAKE PLACE?

| | |
|---|---|
| Inside the home/apartment | 23% |
| Near home, yard, sidewalk | 29 |
| Other private homes or places | 10 |
| Inside public buildings (stores, restaurants) | 6 |
| Outside public places (streets, parks, beaches) | 18 |
| Other | 11 |
| No specific place | 3 |
| Total | 100% |

## TABLE 2

## WHERE DID THE CRIME TAKE PLACE?--BY RACE AND SEX

### Robbery

| Where Robbery Took Place | White Male | White Female | Non-White Male | Non-White Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inside own home . . . | -% | -% | -% | 14% |
| Near own home . . . . | 15 | 33 | (75) | - |
| Home of friend . . . . | - | - | - | - |
| Other family property. | - | - | - | - |
| Public building . . .. | 15 | 17 | (25) | (29) |
| Private building . ... | 15 | - | - | (14) |
| Outdoor public place.. | 55 | (50) | - | (29) |
| Outdoor private place. | - | - | - | - |
| No specific place .... | - | - | - | - |
| Other . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | (14) |
| Total. . . | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Where the crime takes place is also related to what we are willing to do about the problem. For example, residents of the congested areas of our cities have been exposed to crime for many decades, but, those who are most concerned about this problem--the potential victims, the social agency persons and the police--did not have the power to marshall the resources in such a manner as to do something about it. Usually, social problems must be widely dangerous to the health or safety of enough people,or economically disruptive, before we will move to establish corrective and preventive programs that will deal effectively with the social problems of crime.

As suggested by the Kerner report, alternatives will require a commitment to national action--compassionate, massive and sustained--backed by the resources of the most powerful and the richest nation on this earth. From every American it will require new attitudes, new understanding, and, above all, a new will.

For a few moments now, lets go back to the Commission's recommendations for dealing with crimes:

> "The many specific needs of the criminal justice system--for manpower, for equipment, for facilities, for programs, for research, for money--are interlocking. Each one must be filled with the others in mind. Equipment cannot be operated, facilities manned, programs inititated or research conducted without personnel of many different kinds. It would be useless to seek to recruit more and better jobs for them to do. Programs cannot be conducted without equipment and facilities, and cannot be conducted effectively without research. Money is needed for everything. This discussion of the system's needs assumes that every need is dependent on the others.
>
> "The problem of personnel is at the root of most of the criminal justice system's problems. The system cannot operate fairly unless its personnel are fair. The system cannot operate swiftly and certainly unless its personnel are efficient and well-informed. The system cannot make wise decisions unless its personnel are thoughful. In many places--police departments, congested urban lower courts, understaffed county jails, the entire prison, probation and parole apparatus--more manpower is needed...
>
> "Too much of the system is physically inadequate, antiquated or dilapidated. This condition goes beyond the obvious obsolenscence of many correctional institutions and the squalor and congestion of many urban lower courts, which make it difficult to treat defendents or convicts humanly. The system's personnel often must work with poor facilities: recordkeeping systems that are clumsy and inefficient, communications equipment that makes speedy action difficult, and an absence of all kinds of scientific and technological aids."

But instead of moving forward upon the foundation that the crime commission established, we dropped it and picked up another package called Law and Order, that has a meaning that is only vaguely related to crime control. Instead of a crime control bill, the Congress passed a riot control bill that enables us to boost our police control programs, mace and the hardware that must accompany get-tough police policies. Some 400 million dollars are allocated for us to spend on means that are related to violence over the next three years. This is not meant to imply that we should not develop riot control programs, but, I do say we are using a fly swatter to put down deviance instead of D.D.T., if we do not likewise boost programs of problem management through financial provision, education and prevention. Certainly it is cheaper at the present to deal with control. However, in the long run, our children will reap a greater harvest of rebellion and disease.

ok

# "The Generation Gap"

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Vietnam and party bossism; ironically, the demonstrators' most effective allies were the police, without whose brutal aid the protest would not have been so striking. This generation wants change in foreign policies that produced the Vietnam war and in domestic policies that fail to solve social woes. Students today are the product of an affluent society committed to ever more education in an era of rapid mass communication. Freed of economic anxiety, stuffed with knowledge, urged on to more social awareness, this generation is responding.

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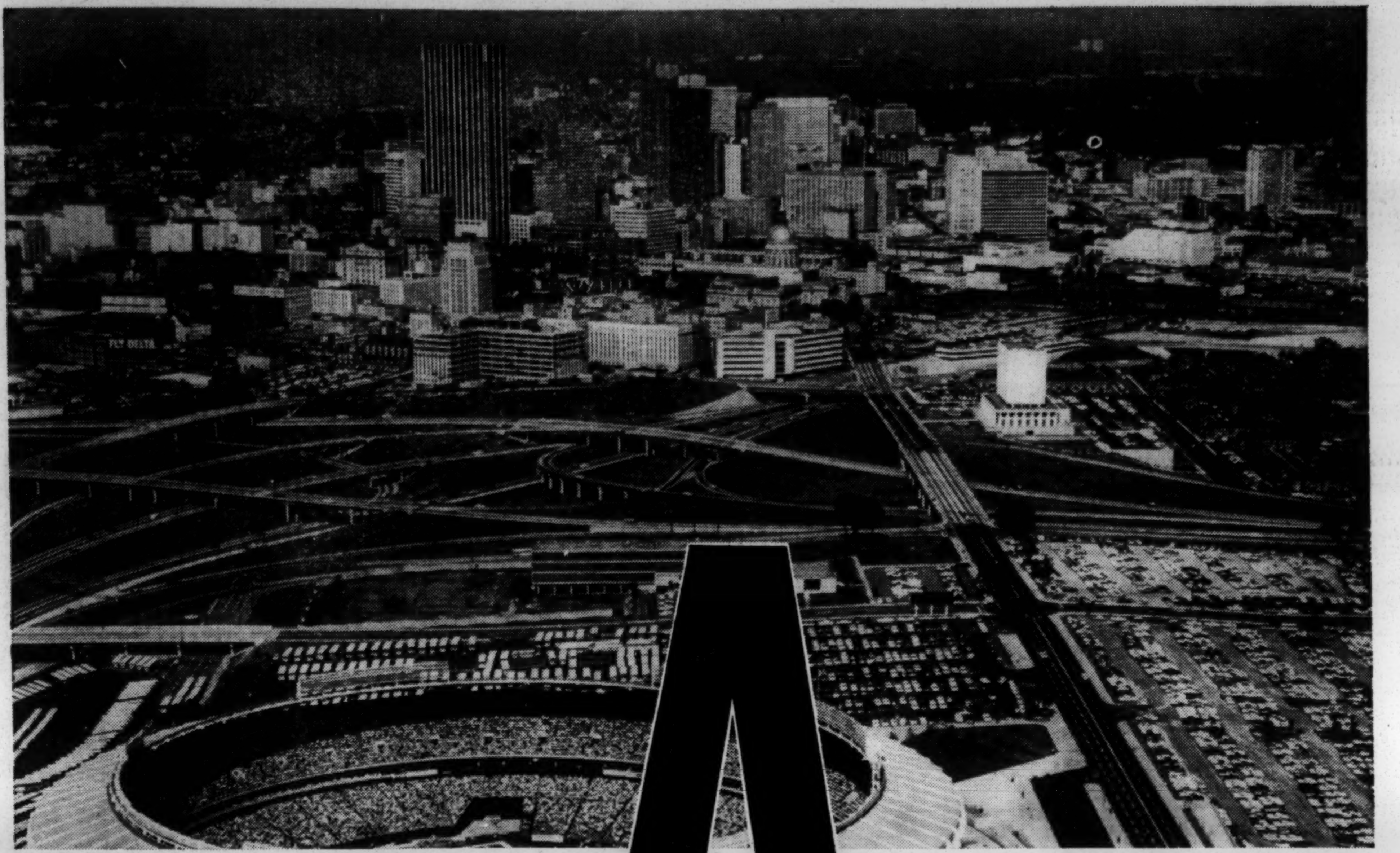

# 'The Two Atlantas'

IN-DEPTH, PAINSTAKING EXAMINATION OF THE RACIAL PICTURE TODAY IN ATLANTA

## "How does the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders report apply to Atlanta?"

The answers to this important, timely question are reported by Journal staff writers Lorraine M. Bennett, David Nordan, W. Eugene Smith, Harmon Perry, Walker Lundy and Bill Winn.

The six writers spent six weeks of work—four weeks of research and two weeks of writing—to produce this painstaking, first-of-its-kind examination of the racial picture in Atlanta.

The Civil Disorders report says, "Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal." Is this true of Atlanta? The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders has charged, "The conditions of Negroes in the central city remains in a state of crisis." Is this true in Atlanta? The Atlanta Journal spent the month in which Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was killed to get the answers for this in-depth 40,000 word report.

**The Atlanta Journal**
*Covers Dixie Like the Dew*

After April, 1968

THE TWO
ATLANTAS

Noel Davis

Lou Erickson

*Pictures to accompany "The Two Atlantas" series were taken by Atlanta Journal Photographers Noel Davis and Charles Pugh. Illustrations are by Lou Erickson, Atlanta Journal editorial cartoonist.*

Charles Pugh

## 'TWO ATLANTA' WRITING TEAM

Lorraine Bennett

David Nordan

Harmon Perry

Eugene Smith

Walker Lundy

Bill Winn

The Atlanta Journal team that authored "The Two Atlantas" is composed of Lorraine M. Bennett, W. Eugene Smith, David Nordan, Harmon Perry, Bill Winn and Walker Lundy.

Working in pairs, they followed a rough outline of the report by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, as it applied to Atlanta.

They studied local Negro history, his family structure, his relations with Atlanta police and vice versa, his political progress here, the job situation for Negroes, the educational system, exploitation of poor Negroes, housing problems, the response of Atlanta to the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the response of the city to the commission report and the response of the people.

They ventured into the street-corner society of Atlanta, the young, tough jobless black men to whom the "corner" is home.

They learned—from the Atlanta Negro's viewpoint—what discrimination is.

# Two Societies Grow Closer

*"Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."*

*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March, 1968.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

There are two Atlantas.

There is an Atlanta where a white college graduate can walk into a corporation's main office and be offered a good job with a bright future.

There is an Atlanta where a young black graduate can walk into the same office and be told, "I'm sorry, but you're too intelligent for this job."

There is an Atlanta where a white mother can walk into a shoe store and buy her child a pair of shoes.

There is an Atlanta where a black mother can take her child to the same store, be told by a salesman "We don't sell children's shoes," then watch as he turns around to sell a pair to a white woman.

There is an Atlanta where prosperous white businessmen meet at the posh Stadium Club to discuss how to create jobs for some of the city's estimated 8,000 hard-core unemployed, most of whom are Negroes.

There is an Atlanta where an embittered Negro refuses a truck driving job that would have paid $2.25 an hour because "I won't spill my blood for no white man for 50 years and still be a janitor."

There are other stories about Atlanta, thousands of them, almost one for every person living in the city. They point to a thesis that disagrees with the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

Atlanta is NOT "moving toward two societies, one black, one white . . ." Atlanta **IS two societies.**

They are not moving further apart. They are, in fact, being drawn closer together. But there are still two Atlantas.

There have been for one hundred years.

Neither understands the other and even the best efforts at understanding are handicapped by a legacy of geographical and cultural barriers.

There is an Atlanta where a sapphire-colored cocktail lounge swirls slowly as part of the city's burgeoning skyline. The drinkers, almost all white people can see the other Atlanta far below.

The view is as close as many of them get. And it is difficult to see very much from that far away.

The people in the other Atlanta, mostly Negroes, can stand on broken-down stoops and cracked sidewalks and see the bar in the sky. To them, it might as well be a spaceship.

They cannot see the faces of the people inside. The distance between them is too great.

There is one Atlanta of neat-looking chain store supermarkets and competitive food prices.

There is another Atlanta of steeper food prices where a grocer may charge poor people tax on each item and another tax on the total.

There is one Atlanta where pink-cheeked children play on green lawns.

There is another Atlanta where black toddlers play in dingy alleys carpeted with broken glass and share living space with rats.

So the two Atlantas exist today, side by side, as they have since the Civil War. The city's culture—indeed, the nation's—have kept them separated. In the last decade, government, at least city and national, has coaxed the two Atlantas closer together.

The masses of both colors, however, have themselves done less.

And being apart has hampered both Atlantas. As a result, neither knows much about the other or how to learn about the other. And both have suffered for it.

For instance, most white Atlantans do not want a black Atlantan living next door. Many cannot specifically explain why.

"I just don't think we could be social acquaintances," explains one white northside housewife. "I don't know why exactly."

Conversely, a Negro housewife on the other side of town says bitterly, "The problem is the color of my skin. When I brush past people they cringe. . . ."

The two Atlantas find communication on many levels difficult.

When a white Atlanta businessman recently heard a plea to hire the hard-core unemployed in the city, he snapped, "Where are these people? I can use them, but where the hell do you find them?"

Days later, a black counselor for young adults at the Negro YMCA on Butler Street complained, "All the employer is interested in is what does it mean to him. He doesn't care about the man's condition or anything about him."

It is evident—after more than a month's research by a team of six Atlanta Journal reporters—that the inhabitants of the two Atlantas know little about each other. And few have any way of learning more.

Those who claim the two Atlantas are farther apart than ever before are incorrect. Today, the Atlantas — however distant they may be—are in their closest proximity.

But they are still apart.

They are still two Atlantas.

# Negro History in Atlanta

*"Racial prejudice has shaped our history decisively."*

National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March, 1968

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

If there is anything that sets Atlanta Negroes apart historically from their brothers in other Southern cities, it is that a select few have been able to achieve positions of political and economic power far beyond the most extravagant dreams of the black masses in the rest of the South.

But, for the great bulk of the Negroes in Atlanta, life here is and has been a trial—a trial that has always had white men as judge and jury, a trial that has left black Atlantans, in the main, at the bottom of the economic, political, and social life of the city.

There is no historical basis to support the popular myth that white Atlantans, through their generosity and humanity, have been the major reason for the unusual success of those Negroes who scratched their way to prosperity. Most of the Negroes who get off the bottom of the heap did so under their own power, although there has been consistent and meaningful support from a small segment of the white population in the city.

The black man in Atlanta has prospered, relatively speaking, because he early determined to educate himself and to carve a place in the business life of the city.

He built here an educational complex (Atlanta University Center) that has become the center for black education, not only in Georgia and the nation, but in the entire world.

To do this, the Negro had to have remarkable leadership—and he got it. Historians are unable to explain why and how this leadership developed in the days of slavery and during Reconstruction, but the essential fact is that it did.

Negroes were first known to be in Georgia, in the area north of Rome, about the time DeSoto came through in 1540. When the site of Atlanta was determined by the terminus of the Western and Atlantic Railroad in 1837, there were still few black men, slave or free, in this area. Compared to the rest of the state and the South, settlers in what is now metropolitan Atlanta were poor and owned few slaves.

The 1850 census for Atlanta shows a total white population of 2,058 and only 493 slaves and 18 free Negroes. The great influx of black people came into the city after the Civil War.

Prior to the war, the white people in the Atlanta area were mainly concerned with the Negro in slave trading. A newspaper ad from the era shows that one white merchant offered both Negroes and groceries for sale at his store.

During the 1850s, white merchants and "mechanics" in the city became alarmed with the number of freedmen in Atlanta who were entering into such trades as dentistry, barbering, blacksmithing and the like. City council minutes from the times show that white Atlantans protested often to the city government over competition from free blacks.

A free Negro dentist, Roderick D. Badger, was the particular object of protests in 1859 when white dentists registered a complaint with the council for "tolerating" the black man in Atlanta. Badger remained here and went on to become one of the most popular and prosperous of the city's dentists until his death in 1891. He had many white clients.

Whites of the time were also concerned with the ease with which slaves could procure "ardent spirits" in Atlanta. On May 21, 1852, the city council adopted an ordinance forbidding Negroes, free or slave, from dealing in liquor. The penalty for violation of the ordinance was "39 lashes on the bare back"—a typical punishment for slaves.

During the war, slaves were still bought and sold in Atlanta, and an advertisement from a local newspaper shows that slave traders were still in business during May 1864—two years after Lincoln had issued his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

During the siege of Atlanta, city Negroes were pressed into service as laborers on construction gangs to build breastworks. There apparently were few fears among the whites that the slaves inside the city would revolt, and, in fact, the black Atlantans stood by their masters throughout the war, only deserting when federal troops entered the city.

The economy of the entire South was destroyed by the war. The value of the approximately 500,000 slaves in Georgia who were set free was estimated at $272 million—all of which was lost by whites overnight.

The war destroyed Georgia farms, towns, transportation facilities and rendered the currency worthless. The state's social system was bankrupt, and the black man was cast into a broken society which had been based upon his own slavery.

For a brief period during Reconstruction (1865-77), Negroes in Atlanta got a heady glimpse of freedom as they rose to positions of political and civic leadership, but their unaccustomed prosperity was short-lived.

The economic ruin of the rural areas, which followed in the wake of the war, brought Negroes flocking into Atlanta in great numbers. They took up residence in the bottoms along railroad tracks, where many of their descendants still live.

Many Negroes could find no work in the city, and whites deeply resented their competition in the already bankrupt labor market. The black man's determination to find work deeply intensified racial animosities and fears among poor Atlantans.

The more industrious and luckier Negroes managed to worm their way into the professions of the day: barbers, mechanics, dentists, drug salesmen, doctors and the like.

One of the most successful of these was Alonzo Herndon, founder of Atlanta Life Insurance Co. Herndon, a former slave who came to Atlanta penniless in 1876, opened a barber shop in the Markham House and by 1908, had accumulated property valued at over $80,000.

Shortly after the war, the Atlanta City Council adopted an ordinance making Negroes subject to the same laws as whites and repealing discriminatory laws against Negroes. Negroes were allowed to vote, but white Atlantans almost unanimously opposed this.

In 1871, William Finch and George Graham became the first black men ever to be elected to the Atlanta City Council. Finch was to become particularly influential in the city, and he worked tirelessly for Negro education.

It was during Reconstruction that the Negro made his greatest strides in education in Atlanta. In 1867, Atlanta University was founded. Morehouse College, then in Augusta, but soon to be moved to Atlanta, opened its doors the same year. In 1870 Clark College was founded; in 1881, Spelman Seminary; and in 1885, Morris Brown College.

No force in the city was to have more historical significance for the Negro than the founding of these schools of higher education.

Two years before the founding of Atlanta University, James Tate and Grandison B. Daniels, both ex-slaves, opened the first public school in Atlanta for black children.

Negroes, who had been quasi - members of paternalistic white churches in slavery days, broke off from the whites during Reconstruction and formed their own denominations. The Negro churches were, in time, to furnish Atlanta with some of its most remarkable black men, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. being only one among many.

During Reconstruction, Negroes were elected to the state legislature and they helped write the Georgia Constitution of 1868. Reaction among whites set in, however, and by 1870 whites were again in control of state government. There followed, in the 1880s, a series of decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which demolished almost all of the social gains made by the Negro since 1865.

In the period between Reconstruction and 1900, the Negro was subjected to a rash of discriminatory legislation, particularly during the 1890s.

In September, 1895, Atlanta was host to the Cotton States and International Exposition, a much ballyhooed fair designed to show the progress of the South since the war. It was at this fair, which was held in Piedmont Park, that Booker T. Washington made his famous "Atlanta Compromise" speech.

Washington, the anathema of today's militant Negroes, advised the blacks in the South to stay home, concentrate on vocational training and not attempt to mix socially with the whites.

He linked the welfare of southern Negroes with the prosperity of the region, and he called for Negroes to enter business where, he said, they had more opportunities in the South than the North.

The speech was hailed as a great success by the white press, and for many years afterward, Washington practically dictated Negro development in the South. He did so, however, over the impassioned outpourings of W. E. B. DuBois, a professor at Atlanta University, who began to issue his militant social studies on the Negro in America in 1896.

The reaction that set in against the Negro during Reconstruction carried over into the 20th Century. From 1888 to 1903, 241 Negroes were lynched in Georgia which made the state second only to Mississippi (with 294) in that same period.

Despite growing racial tensions, Negroes in Atlanta hammered their way into the community's business life and by 1900 had amassed an impressive amount of property.

By the turn of the century, Georgia Negroes had gathered property with a total value of about $14 million, much of which was in Atlanta.

The next two decades would see the beginnings of several Negro owned and operated firms that would take their place alongside the most stable white institutions.

Notable are Mr. Herndon's Atlanta Life Insurance (1905), the Atlanta Savings Bank (1909) and the Citizens Trust Co. (1921).

But the majority of Atlanta's black citizens watched the 20th Century dawn on a city sharing in a national mania of race hate that would soon deprive most of them of their few

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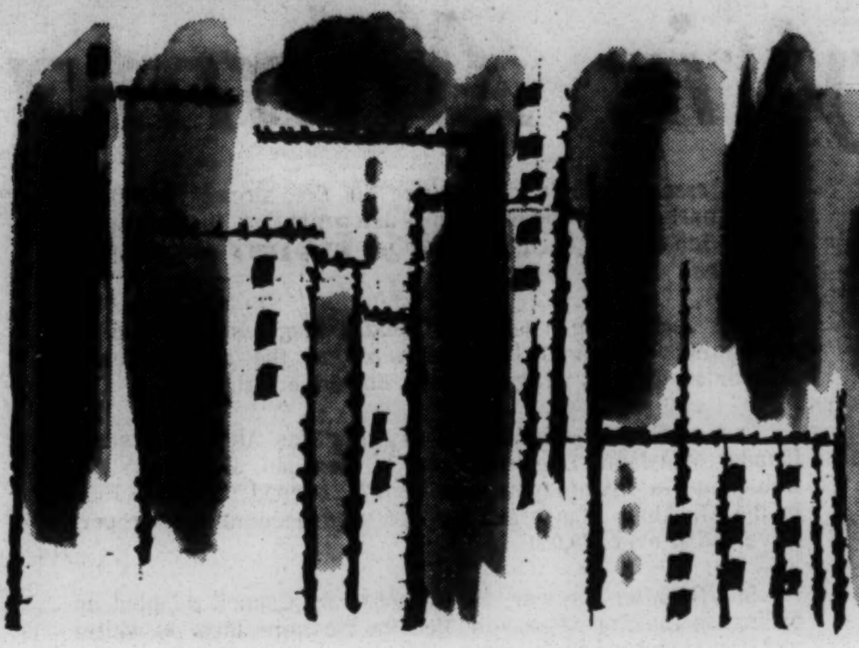

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remaining rights and force them into another 50 years of social and political stagnation.

The concept of white supremacy, coupled with the fear and bitterness left over from Reconstruction, was prompting law after law designed to hold down the Negroes and, if possible, relieve them of gains made during the preceeding three decades.

Writers and lecturers, including Georgia's Tom Watson, were preaching superiority of the "aryan race" and the "hideous, ominous, national menace of Negro domination."

The old Fulton Tower was filled with blacks charged with all manner of crimes, including one unfortunate charged with "insulting" a 15-year-old white girl by kissing her on the hand.

It was in this atmosphere that on Sept. 22, 1906, whites began a four-day rampage through Atlanta, dragging Negroes from vehicles, shooting, knifing, looting and burning in the worst race riot in the city's history. Ten Negroes and two whites were killed, and at least 70 persons were injured, some seriously.

According to newspaper accounts, no Negro was spared because of sex or age. When it was over, the white community rose to condemn the rioters, and several prominent citizens paid the cost of burying the dead.

If the remorse seeped over to the state Capitol it did not last long, for within two years, Georgia Gov. Hoke Smith had fulfilled a campaign promise and had won passage of laws that deprived the state's Negroes of the right to vote in primary elections. The laws had the effect of disenfranchising Georgia Negroes.

Prior to World War I, Atlanta was considered a national leader in passing ordinances restricting the Negro. By 1913, laws were on the books requiring segregation in almost every aspect of life in the city and even in death with segregated cemeteries.

Most office buildings in Atlanta contained separate elevators. The evidence of this can still be seen in many of the downtown structures.

Yet, of the first seven Atlantans called to serve in World War I, two were Negroes.

While white Atlanta began to blossom into the celebrated capital of the Southeastern Empire, her black citizens remained mostly in the same conditions of poverty they had known since Reconstruction.

Migration into Atlanta during the early decades of the 20th Century was indicative of the farm-to-city trend of the times. From 1900 to 1920 the Negro population grew from 35,727 to 62,796 and the whites increased from 54,090 to 137,785.

But by 1921, a strange little Mexican bug with an insatiable appetite for cotton fiber had found a permanent home in Georgia, and the flight of boll weevil refugees to the city began in dead earnest.

By 1930, with the beginning of the Depression, there were 90,075 Negroes and 180,247 whites inside the city limits. A large segment of both races were unwashed, unschooled and unemployed.

Whites arriving from the farm had little more than Negroes. The difference was that the whites spread about the city and settled wherever they could afford to live. The Negroes were forced by law and custom into already black areas of the city.

Atlanta's origin as a rail center had long since determined the residential patterns that existed. The whites did not like the property along the rail lines, so it naturally fell to the Negroes.

The Rev. Williams Holmes Borders, who came to Atlanta in the mid-30s, recalls that, "He (the Negro immigrant) would walk or come by bus or train to Atlanta and proceed immediately into a Negro community. There he would come in and flop down.

"He would find little work of any kind, little chance in the mills. He might find some kind of menial labor, but if he made night janitor downtown he could be considered highly successful."

But like most of the history of Atlanta's Negroes, these dark years were not without glimmers of accomplishment.

In 1922 the first municipal swimming pool for Negroes was built in Washington Park on the West Side. Since Negroes were still able to vote in general elections, they managed to squeeze their first high school, Washington High, from a school bond election two years later.

In 1926, Leo "Tiger" Flowers of Atlanta became the first Negro to hold the middleweight boxing championship of the world. The Atlanta Daily World, founded in 1928, was by 1932, the only daily Negro newspaper in the nation. Also in 1932 the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce was formed.

But throughout, the most significant example of accomplishment for Atlanta's Negroes has been the colleges that make up the Atlanta University Complex.

With Dr. DuBois' publications, the complex became the only university in the world devoted to a scientific study of Negro life. The Negro scholar later said that, " . . . between 1896 and 1920 there was no study of the race problem in America which did not depend in some degree upon the investigations made at Atlanta University . . ."

Just before the turn of the century, the white community's envy of the university was shown when a chancellor of the University of Georgia blasted the General Assembly for letting " . . . northern capital come here and build magnificent (Negro) colleges . . . without doing anything for the higher education of your own (white) youth."

The most meaningful contribution of the Atlanta University has been the steady stream of highly qualified leaders, businessmen, and educators it has poured into the Atlanta Negro community.

Teachers have been plentiful, and educated sons of struggling Negro businessmen have returned to build family interests. Atlanta now has one of the most successful black business communities in the nation.

The result has been a powerful Negro economic bloc with effective capital and voice to clear the way for the masses.

The first bi-racial committee organized in the South and one of the first in the nation was born through the influence of the university in 1918. The organization became the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

In 1946, a Columbus Negro, Primeus King, challenged the white Democratic primary in the U.S. Supreme Court and brought a new era to the history of the Atlanta Negro.

The court ruled the white primary illegal, and Atlanta's 100,000 Negroes found themselves suddenly with a powerful, even decisive, political voice in the affairs of their city.

Things began to change. Two years later, in 1948, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins defied a large bloc of white opinion to hire six Negro policemen, answering 20 years of pleading from the city's Negro leaders.

A few years later, in the early 50s, the city put up only token resistance as a group of Negro ministers insisted that they would not sit at the back of the bus and thus ended segregation on public transportation.

In 1954, Dr. Rufus Clement, then president of Atlanta University, became the first Negro ever to win a city-wide election as he gained a seat on the Atlanta school board.

In 1965, Nergo real estate man Q. V. Williamson was elected to the board of aldermen; he was the first of his race to hold a seat there since Reconstruction.

The early 1960s also saw the removal of "white" and "colored" signs from public water fountains and rest rooms. A series of sit-ins brought desegregation of public accommodations in the city, though not without violent reaction from some whites.

One of the most meaningful episodes in the city's history came in 1965 when a native son and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was honored by Atlanta at a massive banquet.

During the 30 years that wrought change, Atlanta found itself with two successive mayors who demonstrated an ability to hold the support of the Negro community while placating the whites.

Mayor Ivan Allen today attributes the racial spirit of the city to 30 years of effective Negro leadership, combined with his own administration and that of his predecessor, William B. Hartsfield.

Negro leaders generally agree, but they quickly add that it was Gov. Ellis Arnall who in 1946 took the most courageous stand when he vowed to enforce the court ruling that outlawed the white primary.

Gov. Arnall refused to follow neighboring states that were searching for other methods to disenfranchise the Negro in the 40s after the lily white primaries were struck down.

The positive role played by a small segment of white leaders in the struggle of Atlanta's Negroes cannot be ignored. But, in the main, it was the Negro alone who picked himself up and began the long climb out of darkness—wrenching most of his real gains from a reluctant, apathetic white majority.

# Family Life in the Slums

## Most Homes Fatherless

By The Journal Staff

> *"For the Negro family in the urban ghetto, there is a different vision — the future seems to lead only to a dead-end."—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March, 1968.*

An Economic Opportunity Atlanta worker estimates the average black family in her area has five or six children, lives in fewer than five rooms and exists on an inadequate diet.

Most of such families are headed by women, she says.

The Rev. Howard Creecy of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, who serves many slum families on Atlanta's West side, explains, "When Daddy is unable to support his large family, he becomes frustrated and runs away."

Approximately 32,000 people live in Atlanta's 16 public housing projects. About four of these were built for whites. Blacks inhabit the others. Although Atlanta Housing Authority officials do not release exact statistics, they estimate three-fourths of the 32,000 are Negroes.

Of those 32,000 people, 18,000 are children. In 1963, 45 per cent of these households were headed by women. But by 1967, the figure was 63 per cent.

When the Negro family breaks down, leaving the female to support the children, it is simply a symptom of the problem, says Dr. William S. Jackson, dean of Atlanta University's School of Social Work.

"The cause of the breakdown is segregation and discrimination."

**DR. JACKSON** explains the collapse of the Negro family this way:

"If the Negro male had been treated as equal to the white man, he could have stepped into his rightful place as head of the family.

"But during the slavery period, the black man was just a stud to produce more children for the white owner who wanted more work hands."

After the Negro gained emancipation, Dr. Jackson continues, segregation and discrimination blocked him from a decent education and job, so he could not take care of his family.

Many black women began to migrate to the cities where they could obtain domestic work. The male stayed home with the children. And with the coming of automation and the machine, Dr. Jackson notes, the male's chances for employment were pushed down even further.

The same thing happened in Atlanta. Black people who migrated from rural Georgia when cotton gave out found no comparable means of support. Neither have later generations.

**SO, AS** a result, the Negro female comprised 51.5 per cent of all people on welfare in Fulton County last year. Statistics show her place of birth most often is rural Georgia. She comes to Atlanta in her search for a living wage.

Of families who received aid to dependent children during the last fiscal year, 75.8 per cent are Negroes, according to the State Welfare department.

The Moynihan Report, a landmark study in 1965 by the U.S. Department of Labor on "The Negro Family — The Case for National Action," concludes that nearly one-fourth of urban Negro women who have ever been married are divorced, separated or living apart from their husbands.

**THE REPORT** also concludes nearly one-fourth of all black births are illegitimate.

". . . The circumstances of the Negro American community in recent years probably has been getting worse, not better," Moynihan states. "At the heart of the deterioration of the fabric of Negro society is the deterioration of the Negro family."

It is also at the heart of the other Atlanta.

And at the heart of dead-end futures.

Like that of Mrs. Harris.

And Thomas.

## Views from Atlanta's Ghettoes

By The Journal Staff

"Why aren't you in school today?"

"Didn't have no shoes," he mumbled. He was eight or nine. He leaned his thin black arms on a wide stick which he turned sideways and scraped a "road" for an imaginary car. His buddy, about the same age, looked up blankly and went on playing in the sand.

"What's your name?"

"Thomas." Thomas' shirt was torn at one sleeve. His toes protruded from a pair of ragged blue sneakers. He was spending the sunny morning on a sandpile at one of Atlanta's city parks.

"Thomas, where's your father?"

"He don't live with us."

"Then where's your mother?"

"Workin'."

"You have any brothers or sisters?"

"Sister."

"Where is she?"

There was a pause. "In school. She went to school."

"You didn't go to school either?" His pal looked up.

"Had to stay home an' take care of my little sister."

There was no little sister with him.

**YOUNG THOMAS** and his friend were lost in the quixotic dream of hewing a superhighway out of a mountain of sand, but the oppressive shadows of a dead-end future hung over both of them.

Thomas already knows about the two Atlantas. He knows he belongs to the black one.

He walks down Atlanta's famous Peachtree Street and sees other children in their starched shirts and neat trousers. They have real shoes on their feet, too, not ragged blue sneakers.

He gazes wistfully into gaily decorated department store windows and sees the toys his momma can't afford. Then he goes back to his expressway in the sand and uses a stick for a shovel and a rock for an automobile.

Thomas knows all about the other Atlanta.

**SO DOES MRS.** Harris, who can sit on her rickety wooden porch and watch the sun sparkle off the metallic top of Atlanta's new $10 million Civic Center. She can hear the traffic whirring along the city's sprawling expressways neaby. However, she is more acquainted with the rats whose expressway runs through her living room.

Mrs. Harris lives in the section of Atlanta known as Buttermilk Bottoms. Her husband is dead. She is not well. She recently went to Grady Memorial Hospital and had a growth cut from behind her heart.

She has four children to feed, clothe and send to school.

The five of them rent four rooms in a two-story shack, for which she says she pays $57 a month. Three other families exist within the same cracked and broken walls. Dingy clothes hang on lines stretched across her sagging front porch. They swing gently in wind that carries the odor of rot and filth blown from a garbage dump beside the house.

Mrs. Harris says she receives a Social Security check of $140 a month for her four children. "It's not enongh to make out on, as high as things is now," she contemplates.

"But if I have to make out, I have to make out. If we could do better we would."

**SHE HAS LIVED** in this condition for the past five years since she became a widow. She scrimps because she likes to send her children to school "nice, clean and well-fed."

The money she pays the realty company, a white firm renting almost exclusively to Negroes, includes the gas and electric bills. She buys her groceries from a big chain store uptown because she cannot afford the prices in her neighborhood. Even with the 50 cents for the bus ride, she still saves money.

Mrs. Harris points to her clothesline: "We got to keep everything hung up from the rats. You can get up at night and stomp on the floor and one of those rats will turn around and say, 'Am I makin' too much noise, Lady?' "

She chuckles at her joke. Her faded blue dress holds itself together with safety pins. Her black and white shoes have no backs. A large fever blister on her upper lip pops open as she laughs. She dabs at it with a handkerchief to stop the blood.

Then she sighs and looks around at the decaying pile of garbage beside her porch and the broken window above.

"I'd like to live in a house like before my husband passed; I'd like to live a little better before I die . . ."

But Mrs. Harris knows Buttermilk Bottoms will be there tomorrow, and so will her dead-end future.

**CERTAINLY NOT** all black families in Atlanta are exemplified in the extreme ghetto cases of Thomas and Mrs. Harris, but many of the poor ones are.

Some are not even so fortunate.

A mother of seven who lives on a $154 monthly welfare check recently was brought before Judge E. T. Brock's Municipal Court after she was picked up for being drunk.

The judge said if she could afford booze she didn't need welfare.

Perhaps she was trying to forget that the rent is due, that her children have no clothes for school, that her husband took most of her welfare check and skipped town.

## Patterns of Slave System Still Affect Negro Family

By The Journal Staff

The immediate years following the turn of the century marked the beginning of a change in the structure of the Negro family from one geared less to the system of slavery to one patterned similar to that of the white man.

But the patterns imposed by the slave system are still part of the fabric of Negro family life in Atlanta.

Slavery imposed a stigma on the black people more humiliating and more far-reaching than the great exploitation of their physical resources.

Cross-breeding between the slave woman and the slave master, and the breakup of slave families through trading, selling and separation proved to be significant factors which affected the Negro's social life for years after emancipation.

As a result of slave woman-slave master relations, the mulatto presented a social problem which required decades to erase. It also required decades for most ex-slaves to lay valid claim to a family tree.

**ATLANTA UNIVERSITY'S** Dr. William S. Jackson, an authority on Negro development, notes that the light-skinned Negroes fared far better than their darker-skinned brothers and, until a few decades ago, were often pitted against them.

A light-skinned Negro shook up an interracial dialogue in Atlanta recently by telling a white segregationist, "I'm the color I am because a white man slipped over the back fence when grandma had no choice."

The segregationist, who misunderstood, had insisted that God had given the Negro his light-colored skin.

In spite of the difficulties of maintaining itself, the family began to take on an important value to the Negro. The light skin-dark skin division remained a lesser issue.

Actual knowledge and documentation of grandparents, coupled with the assurance that their children would now remain under the domain of the family began to lay the foundation for a stronger Negro family structure.

**THE NEGRO** family soon became a close-knit unit like the families of other ethnic groups though different in its struggle for survival. Hardship and the head-on collision with the forces of an anti-Negro society was a part of everyday life.

But, despite these difficulties, the Negro family, as a cohesive social unit, survived and multiplied.

With the end of World War I and the exposure it gave Negro soldiers, plus increasing educational opportunities and financial improvement, two Negro family structures—two different kinds of family life—began developing.

The structure of the uneducated and economically disadvantaged became less cohesive, unstable and disorganized and more dependent on society, while the educated and financially advantaged Negro family developed an opposite structure.

The results of that development are apparent in Atlanta today. There is a vast difference between the life of the city's low income, economically deprived families, scarred by denials and inadequacies, and that of those more fortunate.

# Life on the Street Corner

*"To some Negroes, police have come to symbolize white power, white racism, and white repression."*

*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March 1968.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

What is a street corner?

To a resident of the Atlanta of white collars and cushy green lawns that's an absurd question. Who ever thinks about street corners?

To a resident of the Atlanta of hand-me-down rags and parched clay yards, the street corner is a way of life. He can pal around with his friends there, and he may even find a living there, shooting craps or "hustling." There he satisfies his need for group acceptance.

And there is where he most often meets "the man."

"The man" is corner talk for policemen.

What is a street corner?

**"THE CORNER'S** home," ventures a black youth in Summerhill.

"The corner crowd is trouble," warns a young white officer as he pilots his patrol car through a sultry spring night.

Killing time on corners has been a part of city life since men built cities, so much so that laws govern the pastime and songs have been written about it.

In the law, it is technically termed "loitering," and, depending on who you are, where you are, how you look and how big a crowd you're in, standing on the corner can get you in trouble with "the man."

**IN THE SLUM,** among the "soul brothers," it usually does.

Too many of them do it. They are not dressed "right" and they are black.

Law enforcement officers have never liked to see crowds gather, especially, in recent years, crowds of black people on ghetto street corners at night.

"If you stand around on the corner in Summerhill," complains John "Malt Liquor" Patrick, Economic Opportunity Atlanta (EOA) worker, "the police come along and tell you, 'Aw right, boys, move along.' But you go over on Hunter Street and look at the people standing on the corner.

"It's something when a man's got to go all the way across town just to stand on the corner. I mean, if they gonna make us get off the streets, then let's make everybody get off the streets. Let's just clear the streets."

**THE POLICEMAN** feels he is doing his duty, clearing the slum street, because he sees trouble—at times with cause—in a crowd of black people.

The black man is "jest jivin" and resents the officer because he really isn't doing anything wrong.

But the conflict goes much deeper.

The uniform reminds some Negroes of the scars they bear, both mental and physical, from too much force or too little protection.

"We hate uniforms because they represent the system," lashes a young Alabama militant attending a Negro college here. "I don't believe they (police) are here to protect me."

The black man in the slum often tends to see "the law" only as the men who evict him from his home, garnishee his wages or take his television or car that he came by so easily "on credit."

**THIS HAPPENS** because he can't get the money to pay his bills or because he spends his money foolishly. But each time it happens, his credit and job rating drop a little, and getting money becomes more difficult.

Then there is the other problem.

"One bad cop can stereotype all cops with some people," notes Johnny Popwell Pr., Negro actor with Atlanta's Academy Theatre and local director of Volunteers in Service To America (VISTA).

When Atlanta's Negroes talk about the possibility of a riot here, they talk about police.

"A killing by the police could set it off here," one black poverty worker believes.

But others don't think it would have to go that far. Some contended that just over - heated tempers might be enough.

Threatens a Summerhill youth about the officers' "move on" orders: "I'm going to take my own time doing it."

**"MAYBE THE COP** is trying to make a reputation for himself," he hypothesized. He pushes the black man, the black man shoves back, the officer radioes for help, "and there you go."

"A gun and a badge go to the head of some policemen," muses another Negro in a seamy Hunter Street bar.

When Atlanta's black people talk about police, some complain about Negro police.

"A black cop in a riot is the first one beating the hardest," declares the militant student, "He wants to prove to the white man that he can be white."

To the black person who is becoming more and more conscious and proud of his race and who doesn't like police very much anyway, the black cop is the ultimate "Uncle Tom", the ultimate "sell-out" to the system.

One Negro government worker tells a story about being accosted on a street in a Negro neighborhood.

" 'Hey, what you got in your pocket?' he asked me. I said 'What are you talking about? I got my money in my pocket'."

He said he showed the detective a small plastic change holder and the detective let him go.

"Those sorry police," he muttered later. "Now, somebody was getting raped or robbed then, and there he was harrassing me."

**BUT OTHERS,** like Mr. Popwell and Hunter Street shoeshine sage Jobe Lewis, see progress being made.

Mr. Lewis thinks Negro officers "know more about what's going on in the Negro areas." He thinks black people respect black officers more than they do white policemen.

Says Mr. Popwell: "When I first came here (1957), I hated all cops, black and white, but Atlanta's police have made some beautiful changes in the past five years."

Mr. Popwell, who used to work for EOA in the Boulevard area, says he has "learned how it feels to be a target in a uniform," by working closely with police during some of Atlanta's racial crises.

"I can understand now how the young, inexperienced cop might lose his cool in a situation where his very survival is threatened," he explains, "but he shouldn't be in that situation." He means the police department should be more selective about who they send to work in slum areas.

"They made one mistake by putting crime bureau cops back into areas where frictions had already developed between them and the residents," he said. Other local Negroes share his feelings.

**"ALL POLICE** orientation should include visits to poverty areas and an understanding of poverty problems, black and white," says one Negro poverty worker.

Atlanta's police department began just such orientation last fall.

Municipal Court Judge E. T. Brock thinks common sense could solve many of the police-citizen problems.

"I frankly think City Hall does try to teach polite procedures, but there are many cases where the officer is impolite, indiscreet, and he could have accomplished the same thing by using common sense."

Says Jobe Lewis: "The key to our problem is more brotherhood and fellowship. More communication."

Lt. Claude Dickson of the Crime Prevention Bureau, one of the first Negro policemen here, advises the Negro who finds himself at odds with a policeman:

"Look at the thing positively. Look on this officer as another human being whose job it is to offer protection to you, your property and your life.

"I realize the existence of the concept — if I get hit I hit back—but restrain yourself and wait for your day in court. . . . Establish him (the officer) as the aggressor."

The crime bureau is taking this message into Atlanta's slums. So are Mr. Popwell, the VISTA volunteers he trains and other poverty workers.

**IT TAKES TIME** to change attitudes.

Too many black people believe, for instance, about "their day in court," that "anytime I get in court with a white cop, I know I've had it. They won't listen to me."

But sometimes they do.

However, the black men in Atlanta, at least many of the very poor black men, still do not believe they are treated or will be treated fairly by the law.

In many cases, they cannot even relate to the law, because they live apart from the Atlanta for which they believe the laws were made. Theirs is a world where promiscuity is not a scandalous sin, where gambling is a way of life and where the biggest heroes may be the guys that "made a bundle" illegally.

So, they don't trust "the man."

No part of Atlanta's racial picture is more important than this for it is on the street corner — with the policeman representing one and the black man the other — that the two Atlantas most frequently come together.

# Police Bear Ghetto Tensions

*"The abrasive relationship between the police and minority communities has been a major — and explosive — source of grievance, tension, and disorder. The blame must be shared by the total society."—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March, 1968.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

Sitting in the blue-domed Polaris cocktail lounge atop the Regency Hyatt House, a middle-class Atlantan enjoying a night out on the town can peer outside and see most of Patrolman Sidney Dorsey's beat.

The view to the east is awesomely beautiful from this lofty perch — rows of bright lights cutting wide swaths through an anonymous night, galaxies of earth-bound stars sprinkled on black velvet.

From the Polaris, the lounge patron might easily believe that Officer Dorsey's beat is cool, clean and silent.

He could hardly be expected to discern the stench that permeates the rotting, sagging old apartment buildings with their screenless doors and broken windows.

He could not be expected to see the waist-high piles of broken bottles in the alleys where children play, the filthy gutters, the dusty unpaved streets, or the "joints" where hollow-eyed Negro men and women slump along grimy barroom walls and nurse their beer.

He could not feel the cold hand of apprehension that suddenly quickens the pulse of the lone policeman.

**HE MIGHT FOR** an instant spot the flashing blue light on top of Officer Dorsey's squad car but he cannot see the blood of the man who lies dying on the street. Nor could he see the bitterness in the eyes of the young black man being frisked while a crowd looks on.

He cannot hear the mumbled curses of the teen-agers being forced off the corner nor the slurred protest from the ragged old wine-sopped drunk who is being held for the paddy wagon.

A million frustrations run about the ghetto in search of a brick wall to hit. Many of those frustrations are borne by the policeman — like Officer Dorsey — whose job is to enforce the laws and morals of the white middle-class in the black, lower-class slums.

In Atlanta, he generally rides alone, down dark streets filled with hostile eyes. He may be admired and respected by the majority of the community, but the majority is prone to hang back when the chips are down.

He is aware that death and danger can, and do come from any quarter any time. How does a lone policeman handle a drunk with a shotgun or a half - dozen teen-agers in a dark alley?

**OFFICER DORSEY,** a relatively small-framed 28-year-old Negro Army veteran, feels the only way to handle the situation is to stop crime before it happens.

He does not like to see drunks or crowds of teen-agers on the street. He clears them out with dispatch and firmness.

"It may seem hard," he explained, "but if I left that old man alone he would be mugged or in a fight within half an hour.

"The kids are bad about sniffing glue. They run down these alleys, and it's impossible to catch them," he said after dispersing a dozen or so teen-agers from a street corner.

"Besides," he continued, "you leave a gang of teen-agers on the corner, and within minutes they will molest or insult some woman passing by or start something else. I have to get them off so other people can be left alone."

The old man, muddy with a week's manual labor, may not understand why he was arrested for spending a piece of his wages on a Friday night toot. The youth with nowhere else to go probably cannot understand why the policeman won't let him stand on the corner, especially when he knows the rule is not applied in white neighborhoods.

**BUT MOST PEOPLE** in Atlanta's poor-white neighborhoods do not make a practice of standing on the corner, nor do they gather on the street in large numbers as do poor Negroes.

A white sociologist from a North Carolina college, a police community relations specialist doing research in Atlanta, explains the dilemma that faces police in terms of an almost impossible conflict between frustrated officers and frustrated Negroes.

According to Assistant Prof. Robert L. Wendt of Salem College, there is a definite gap in communication between the policeman and the slum dweller.

If credit is to be given for Atlanta trying to ease the anti-establishment frustrations that thrive in the Negro ghetto and to improve the police image in poor-white neighborhoods as well, the efforts of the police department's Crime Prevention Bureau should be first in line for the honors.

The identification of ineffective police methods as a primary cause for "the long, hot summer," and the perhaps disproportionate responsibility that has been placed on the shoulders of the cop on the beat, have prompted a beefing-up of the bureau. It is a community relations program that already has been recognized nationally.

Some Atlanta officers, including Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, are admitting openly that old methods of police work have failed and that perhaps a new approach is needed.

On the upper levels at least, the old belief held by most policemen that they are enforcers, not social workers, is being displaced by "a new concept."

**IN MANY WAYS,** the city got a head start over other American cities when a 1964 report issued by the Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency pinpointed poverty as a chief cause of crime.

The commission, headed by U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Griffin Bell, started out to make a study of the rising crime rate but soon found itself neck deep in a study of social problems.

It became apparent that the two were inseparable, and Mayor Ivan Allen and Chief Jenkins took the matter to heart.

Thus was begun the police department's crime prevention program, based on the then-unique concept that one must understand the problems of poverty if he is to understand the high crime rate that goes with it.

Subsequently, many of Atlanta's Negroes, though primarily spokesmen for the middle class, have conceded that police-community relations have improved during the past two years.

The latest development in the program, based on recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, was the authorization for the hiring of 59 extra police officers to work in communities in an advisory capacity.

But the Crime Prevention Bureau, no matter how effective, can do no more than pave the way for a revamping of attitudes that must extend to every member of the force.

**CHIEF JENKINS** places the responsibility for the actions of the inevitable "bad apple" cop on police superintendents, captains and lieutenants. Only occasionally does he bring the power of his office to bear directly on the beat policeman.

"We tell them not to be conscious of race or color," he said. "I have personally told everyone in the department that 'If you can't do this, either you get out of the force or get yourself some real dark glasses'."

The attitude of the Atlanta chief of police, remote as it may be from the patrolman, probably should be placed high on the list of reasons the city has been able to avoid serious racial disorders.

But no matter how enlightened the chief may or may not be, the real community relations efforts will continue to fall on the shoulders of the patroling policeman.

With this in mind, the Crime Prevention Bureau has been charged with incorporating "the new concept" into the over-all training program of the force. Since last fall, every new officer has been temporarily assigned to the bureau for "breaking in."

A more tangible result is a list of "trigger words" that are distributed to all officers. The literature says that "such words as kike, dago, bohunk, pollock, whitey, spook, shine, wop, chink, darky, sheeny, hillbilly, nigger, boy, spick, sambo, Rastus, should be banished from our vocabulary forever."

**IT POINTS OUT** that "the term 'boy' or 'hey boy' when used in a derogatory manner, is cited as a cause of many incidents of friction between Negro citizens and police. "And remember, the only pronunciation for Negro is Negro, not Negra."

Lt. Claude Dickson, one of the first Negro officers hired on the Atlanta force, said, "We must wipe out the tendency of some officers to disregard the fact that they are dealing with human beings. Don't talk down to him. Don't abuse him. Use the word 'Mister.'

"If we can teach our officers that if you have to use force, use it only to the extent necessary to stop impending danger. If we can teach this, the major conflict is over."

But aggression is bred by frustration; and Prof. Wendt contends that most policemen, like most slum residents, are plagued — because of the nature of the system — with frustrations.

"The Negro is frustrated by the things he sees in the world outside the ghetto," Mr. Wendt said. "He has wants created by every psychological jerk a capitalistic society can come up with. Then he is denied the things he believes are readily available to the white society.

"He is infected with the American dream as much as any white man. His goals were shaped by an educational system designed for the middle class, white American. He knows no other."

The report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, which the sociologist said he had not yet read, declared that, "Through television, the universal appliance in the ghetto, and the other media of mass communications, (the American) affluence has been endlessly flaunted before the eyes of the Negro poor and the jobless ghetto youth."

**SUBSEQUENTLY,** Mr. Wendt continued, "He finds a need to strike at the establishment." The police are the only representatives of the establishment he knows—the only part he can strike at.

"But the police are also frustrated," Mr. Wendt repeated. "They are not fully supported by any segment of society, yet the establishment asks them to do the job. The police are rapidly becoming a third party in society, unclaimed by upper, lower, or middle class."

Furthermore, he explained, they are human and they feel the hate and resentment directed toward them. "And they are capable of returning in kind. 'You hate me, by-God, I can hate you, too . . ' "

"A cop is frustrated," Mr. Wendt said. "He is frustrated by his low salary, his lack of support from a community, his

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GHETTO BEAT

# A Ride with Sid Dorsey

By The Atlanta Journal Staff

Officer Sid Dorsey slowed his black and white Atlanta police car in front of a neat apartment building on Angier Avenue and waved to his wife and two children seated on an upstairs balcony.

"I know what she wants," he grinned. "Food."

An hour later the young Negro policeman threw a sack of hamburgers in the back seat of the car and began a tour of his beat that would take him, sooner or later, back to his own street.

It was a hot Friday night, and hundreds of Negroes lined the street. Some gathered on the corner to talk, some spilled out of crowded beer joints, and some, laden with groceries, made their way toward home.

**MANY WOULD** wave to Dorsey, who grew up in the neighborhood, or yell, "Hey Daw-sey" or "Sid-ney." A thousand dark eyes — some smiling, some bitter — watched the police car cruise silently by.

Sid Dorsey, like most of Atlanta's policemen, normally rides alone down the dark streets he is charged with watching over. This night, however, a white newspaper reporter was in the front seat beside him.

He had just turned onto Bedford Place, a dilapidated street which skirts the west corner of the big new Civic Center Parking lot, when he leaned forward and said to the reporter, "Looks like we got a fight."

Then, "Good God, that cat's got a shotgun."

**IT WAS NOT** until that point that the reporter saw any of the action. A slight-built Negro man was staggering up the sidewalk holding his temple from which spurted a steady stream of blood. His T-shirt was more red than white, and the liquid spilled through his fingers and trickled down his black arm.

Behind him, about 10 feet, marched a second Negro, a tall, dark, middle-aged man, who pointed a bolt action shotgun at the wounded man's back.

The policeman had eased his car near the two men before either of them spotted him coming from the front. His service revolver was leveled at the chest of the shotgun bearer before he even realized he was in the presence of the law.

"Drop it," Officer Dorsey said coolly. "Drop it right now."

**THE MAN** wheeled and stared through a long moment then said, "let me unload it first."

"No, I said drop it right now," the policeman demanded.

The tall Negro began to work at the bolt of the weapon, still insisting that he would unload it before turning it over.

Then the patrolman brought his pistol away from its ready position as his right hand arched to the gear lever and slammed the car into park. For one very long second there was nothing between the muzzle of the shotgun and eternity.

**BUT THE** smaller policeman was too quick for his befuddled adversary. He was almost instantly on the street and wrestling for posession of the shotgun which the man still refused to give up.

At this point, the wounded Negro began to cry and moan as the blood still gushed from the hole in his head and puddled on the dirty sidewalk.

After about five seconds of struggling, the policeman swung his left shoulder, and the butt of the shotgun smacked against the temple of its owner, who fell backward and released it.

By this time there were about 50 people on the scene, and they began to make a lot of noise. They crowded in on the officer, the victim and the man who had done the shooting. Several yelled threats at the tall suspect who they said had fired into an automobile with children inside it.

**A HYSTERICAL** woman began to scream obscenities at the man who she said endangered the life of her child. The mood caught on, and another began to insist that "I can't find my baby, where is my baby?"

The bleeding man had slumped to the sidewalk. "Somebody please help me, please call an ambulance," he sobbed.

Even after the suspect was placed in the back seat of the car and an ambulance was summoned, the spectators still threatened the man who had had the shotgun. Dark hands reached inside the patrol car and tried to strike at him.

A man was obviously bleeding to death on the street, a mob was getting out of hand, a suspect had to be watched, and one lone, rather small Negro policeman was supposed to handle it all.

**THE REPORTER** offered to hold the shotgun.

Four additional police cars arrived, and the bleeding victim was placed in the back seat of Officer Dorsey's car to wait for an ambulance. Grady Memorial Hospital ambulance arrived 20 minutes later.

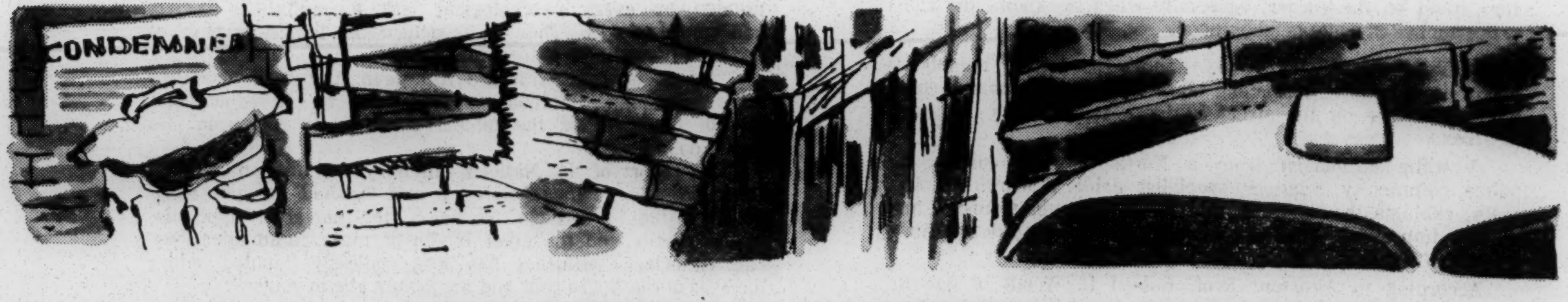
The policemen dispersed the crowd and sent to a neighboring house for a towel to wrap around the moaning man's head.

Twenty minutes earlier, 20 people had tried to tell Office Dorsey what happened. Now he could not find a witness willing to go to the station to give a statement.

**ONE MIDDLE-AGED** Negro woman who had sworn that she saw it all now refused to go downtown. She insisted that she would be locked up. Assured that she would not be, she finally consented.

Officer Dorsey leaned over the seat and tried to wipe up some of the blood in the back of the car when he noticed the mashed paper bag.

"Damn," he said, "that guy sat on my hamburgers."



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alienation from the run of society, his unusual hours and a hundred other things that might have happened to him during his shift.

"What happens when a frustrated cop runs into a frustrated Negro?"

What can happen is demonstrated in the civil disorders that broke out in Atlanta during the past two summers. Each disorder here has resulted from some kind of disturbance revolving around police action.

**THE COMMISSION** finds a similar trend nationally.

" . . . All the major outbursts of recent years . . . were precipitated by routine arrests of Negroes for minor offenses."

One young Atlanta Negro observed, "All it takes is one stupid cop . . ."

Chief Jenkins readily admits that it would be impossible to remove all traces of race prejudice from the minds of 875 men. The idea is to polish the man so it won't show through.

From almost any point on his dingy beat, Officer Sidney Dorsey can look back at the Polaris. It stands high above the roof line of a row of shacks, like a sparkling blue monument to a god unknown erected by some alien race.

Officer Dorsey doesn't really have much time to look at it, however. He has to keep his eyes glued to the street.

"There's another fight."

"Good God, that cat's got a shotgun."

# Can Politics Bridge Gap?

*"The frustrations of powerlessness have led some Negroes to the conviction that there is no effective alternate to violence as a means of achieving redress of grievances, and of "moving the system."*
*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March, 1968*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

Politics.

Is it an effective alternate to violence?

In the two Atlantas, it depends on one's viewpoint, the color of his skin and the number of coins in his pocket.

Generally, however, white and black men on the leadership level of each race say politics has been a good alternative. They say it can only continue to get better as the percentage of Negroes in Atlanta increases.

"Politics is one way," believes young Julian Bond, a Negro state representative. "A disadvantaged people has to try a variety of ways."

**"POLITICS WILL PAVE** streets, provide some jobs and make sure some schools are built here instead of over there," he adds. "It's not heaven but it can make things better."

"A political solution to Negro problems is definitely valid," agrees the Rev. William Holmes Borders, aging Negro pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church and himself an unsuccessful candidate for office two years ago.

"The political structure is the place to straighten things out," adds G. Everett Millican, a white member of the aldermanic board. "These people ought to get more interested in politics. The problem is to get them out and get them interested."

At the other end of the Negro political spectrum from Messrs. Bond and Borders are masses of Atlanta black people who feel unhooked from the local political machinery.

"The power structure's not too worried about the poor people," says a black man in Summerhill. "If they were, they would have done something before now."

**STILL, NO ONE** in four weeks of interviews, even the most militant, advocated violence as a better alternative to the political way of doing things.

"We've got a lot of respect for city hall," explains another Summerhill resident cynically. "We have to have confidence in something."

In one sense, the black man in the slum is only feeling the same frustration that the white member of the middle class feels. That is that he has no control over, nor communication with, government—even on the local level.

"The man in Ansley Park is just as powerless as the man in Mechanicsville," says Mrs. Eliza Paschal, who was ousted earlier this year as director of the city's complaint-hearing Community Relations Council. "The difference is the man in Ansley Park is more content with his life."

Explains politician Bond, "Either people don't know what politics can do or they expect it to do too much."

This is no more painfully true than in the slum.

"Last year," grumbled a man in Mechanicsville bitterly, "we talked to city hall about getting streets paved. They didn't do anything. The holes are still there."

**THE MAN WAS** ignorant of the complicated process necessary to pave a neighborhood street. Fifty-one per cent of the property owners must agree to the paving and all of the property owners must themselves pay to have the work done.

Typical street paving cost in Atlanta: $7 a front foot.

A DeKalb County middle-class Negro who moved from Dixie Hills last summer put black cynicism more simply. "If the white power structure wants to do something for you, they will. If they don't, they won't. The majority rules so you have to face it."

"A politician will do what he has to do, what he is made to do," adds the Rev. Howard Creecy, pastor of the Mount Moriah Baptist Church. "There's not much heart in politics. It's all a matter of expedience."

Mr. Millican, a veteran local politician, admits Negroes have advanced in political circles over the years.

"They've come far in the last several years politically," he says. "But people don't start off in politics at the top level."

**NEVERTHELESS, THE BITTERNESS** evidenced in numerous interviews with black Atlantans on all rungs of the political ladder translates into the same "powerlessness" mentioned in the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

In Atlanta, it is a fact that many Negroes feel the political system is not for the black man.

In all fairness, however, it must be observed that Atlanta Negroes probably have more power, more influence in city hall than black people in any Southern city.

At present, they compose 45 per cent of Atlanta's population and one-third of the city's registered voters. In the 1961 race for mayor, Ivan Allen outpolled now-Gov. Lester Maddox 31,000 to 125 among Negro voters, a fact that provided Mayor Allen with his margin of victory.

"Bloc voting is a lot of hooey," says Rev. Borders innocently. "We just vote for the man most likely to serve our interests just like everybody else."

**IN 1965, NEGRO REAL ESTATE MAN** Q. V. Williamson became the first black man elected to the city's board of aldermen since Reconstruction. He is also the second Negro in modern times to win any citywide political race.

As a result of this power of the vote, white politicians in recent years have listened more and more to black leaders and often have been responsive to their requests.

But despite the good that has been accomplished for Negroes through the political system here, it is also important to note the bad.

"The white people still feel they can ignore Negroes on some issues," says Mr. Bond, "and they're probably correct."

When word spread late last year that Mrs. Paschal was not going to be re-hired as director of the Community Relations Council, Negroes began mustering support.

Although she is white, Negroes believed Mrs. Paschal had served them well during her year as head of the commission. They wanted her retained.

**THE PREDOMINANTLY WHITE** commission board of directors voted almost straight down color lines, 10-5, and Mrs. Paschal was ousted.

"Leroy Johnson (state senator and a leading local black leader) went down to city hall and said, 'If you do this, it's a slap in the face of every Negro,' and they went ahead and did it," Mrs. Paschal said later. "The white power structure says (to the Negro), 'Go ahead and play politics as long as you don't get in our way'."

Afterwards, she was hired as executive secretary to the Metropolitan Atlanta Summit Leadership Congress, which apparently is slowly replacing the four-year old Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference as the loudest "voice" of Atlanta Negroes.

After the Paschal firing, an old, respected Negro leader sadly told a friend, "Maybe I've been wrong all these years. Maybe the young (militant) ones are right."

The position of the Negro in Atlanta politics has undergone a local growth progression since its early days and it is necessary to understand the changes in order to understand the situation today.

Gone are the times when a single black leader could deliver the entire Negro vote by himself.

Today no one man, or handful of men, controls the black vote.

**AS NEGRO VOTERS GAINED** more experience, their voting organization progressed from a dictatorship (where one man wields the power) to a democracy (where numbers of splinter and splinter-splinter groups direct the vote).

This change has forced politicians — both black and white — to spend more time courting the Negro vote. No longer may a candidate deal only with a few Negro leaders. Now he must move out onto the "grass roots" level and campaign close to the people.

This movement also has had its bad effects. A gulf has developed between the "in office" Negro leader and his constituents. All of the Negroes who hold office locally are middle-class but many of whom they represent are poor people living in slums.

"They call me an 'Uncle Tom'," grumbles the Rev. Mr. Borders, a member of the Old Guard. "I don't give a cuss what they say. I can get things done."

Regardless, it is true that the younger leaders—epitomized by the new Summit—are succeeding in wresting the reins of political leadership from the oldsters.

A high point in the struggle came last fall when leaders of the old Summit attempted to deal with the city without consulting all of the Summit member organizations.

**A SPLIT OCCURRED** and indications are the new Summit is gaining more and more support. It can be viewed as part of a trend toward this de-centralized leadership among Negroes.

"The upper-class Negro leaders are accepted at city hall. They can go behind closed doors," explains Rev. Creecy, an organizer of the new Summit. "The man in the ghetto doesn't know what they are talking about behind the doors. He becomes suspicious. He forgets that the middle-class Negro came up the same way he did."

Another man interviewed expressed the same sentiments. W. Z. Miller, president of the only incorporated civic club in Dixie Hills, complained, "I can't do anything. I'm not considered a leader."

His organization, the 15-year-old Community Civic Club, has 69 members, most of them home owners.

"They (the city officials) wouldn't pay me no attention," he adds angrily, "but when (Stokely) Carmichael came out here they paid him attention."

However, despite attention from both officialdom and the press, hyper-militant Negro leaders appear to have little

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## ALTERNATIVES

# Political Power May Bridge Gap

Continued from Preceding Page

political influence in Atlanta. Their followings are usually relatively small and temporary.

**ONE BLACK POLITICIAN,** however, did admit the militants have their effect on Negro leaders.

"Their very presence forces us to be more militant," he explains.

One observation of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders is that almost all of the riot cities of last summer have governing councils elected city-wide rather than by wards. This, the report maintains, tends to make the Negro communities feel less influential in city affairs.

In Atlanta, it is apparent that ward elections — which were last held 30 years ago — indeed would put several more Negroes on the aldermanic board.

This issue, therefore, takes on racial implications. In the last session of the legislature, Mr. Bond introduced a local bill to require ward election for half of the city's 16 aldermen.

Negro solons supported the measure. Whites opposed it.

The bill was beaten handily.

"There are people on the board of aldermen," observes Mr. Bond stoically, "who didn't carry their ward."

**A WHITE LEADER** sympathetic to the Negro cause agrees cynically, "It would be dangerous (for white leaders) to have ward elections in Atlanta."

In summary, despite modern-day divisions among local Negro leaders and the over-riding power of the white establishment, politics remains a meaningful way to solve some problems—not only of the middle and upper class Negro, but also of the black man who lives in the slums.

"Why, even raising hell is political," says one Negro leader. "It's a form of petitioning."

Politics.

It may be a bridge between the two Atlantas.

# VOTING STRENGTH CHANGES CUSTOMS

By The Atlanta Journal Staff

Negro participation in Atlanta politics has, perhaps more than anything else, forced the white man to reassess his estimate of the black man's abilities to share the responsibilities of government.

Furthermore, many Negro politicians say, white candidates must now entertain the possibility of black opposition that will likely be sophisticated and articulate and respected in the community.

A Negro sits on the Atlanta Board of Aldermen, there are many Negro state representatives and two senators from Fulton County, and, some black leaders say, the possibility of a Negro mayor in Atlanta is now not such a far-fetched idea.

"The Negro, through his participation in politics locally, has altered the customs of this society," says Dr. Clarence A. Bacote, a professor at Atlanta University and an authority on the Negro in Atlanta politics.

Dr. Bacote points out that black men rarely if ever support reactionary candidates, a fact which he says has significantly improved the quality of white leadership in the city.

Whites must now not only face Negroes in direct political competition, they must face the reality of having to deal with a more moderate white Atlanta community that will not so easily give in to panderings to the Ku Klux Klan political mentality.

All this, many Negro leaders say, has brought about a change in the white man's psychological makeup with respect to the Negro.

Seeing the Negro function in the legislature, in civic organizations, on the aldermanic board, on police committees, in government service, as firemen, postmen, policemen—all this has made the white man take a second look at his Negro brother.

Moreover, even the most die-hard segregationist can no longer say "niggers is stupid" because it has become obvious that the black man is not stupid.

The black man, says Negro Sen. Horace Ward, has shown the white man that Negroes can perform on the same level as the whites.

# Housing Key to School Problem

*"We support integration as the priority education strategy; it is essential to the future of American education."—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March 1968.*

By The Atlanta Journal Staff

Between 1960 and last September, the Atlanta Public School System gained 25,000 black students.

It lost 7,000 white students.

This is what has transpired since Atlanta's white population, refusing to share a neighborhood with black people, began a headlong rush to the suburbs that is still continuing. Whites are moving out; blacks are moving in.

Often, the black man cannot afford the rent. So he invites his neighbors—and their children—to move in with him. In other cases, the landlord splits a house into apartments.

**THE RESULT** is the same: the people-capacity of the house is increased.

This is the story of the school system that serves the two Atlantas.

"A school that was adequate for a white neighborhood becomes half adequate for a Negro neighborhood," points out Atlanta School Supt. John W. Letson.

The schools in question are likely to double in enrollment.

Thus, in the eyes of the school officials, Atlanta's school problems become inexplicably tied to housing. Segregation in one forces segregation in the other.

Fifteen previously all-white schools have gone all or almost all black since 1960. In the turnover, most of them have become overcrowded, stuffing pupils into classrooms already packed.

**DR. LETSON LAYS** the blame for this crisis on Atlanta's refusal to desegregate its housing patterns. "If we have an all-Negro school somewhere, it just reflects an all-Negro neighborhood."

Atlanta has 10 high schools that are all-Negro and two that are predominantly Negro. Although there is only one all-white high school, East Atlanta, 11 others are predominantly white.

Dr. Letson contends that, theoretically, there is nothing to prevent any child from attending any public school in Atlanta. However, transportation difficulties, location of the home and the possible reception they might receive from other students deter many Negroes from going across town to a white school.

But this does not overly concern the school system.

"I am not convinced," Dr. Letson comments, "that segregated schools can't be excellent schools.

"I accept the commission's quote (see above). That's our goal. But I do not agree with the opinion that if schools are not integrated they cannot be good schools."

**THE IDEA THAT** only good schools are integrated, he explains, would be damaging to a Negro student who, because of transportation or residential reasons, must, attend a Negro school.

"If you tell him a Negro school is not a good school, it only hurts him," Dr. Letson says.

What the superintendent does not say is what is happening all over Atlanta.

If a Negro comes into an all-white school and remains there with any success, a few more of his race soon arrive . . . and a few more.

Soon, the percentage of black students begins to multiply. At the same time, the percentage of whites in that school begins to decline.

Educators have estimated if three out of 10 students in a school become Negroes, the school will eventually go all-black. That is known as the "tipping point."

So integration in the Atlanta School System remains an elusive thing, like trying to catch a soap bubble as it

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# School Pattern Is Shifting

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floats through the air. When a person gets close enough to touch it, it disappears. A school integrated today may become predominantly or totally segregated tomorrow.

**TRYING TO** locate new schools where they will be truly integrated is the greatest problem confronting school officials, according to Dr. Darwin W. Womack, assistant superintendent of school plant planning and construction for Atlanta schools.

"Fringe" neighborhoods, transitional areas that lie on the edge of all-black or all-white communities, are the locations of highest integration.

"But by the time we build a school on a fringe area, the fringe has moved and the school goes all-Negro," he says.

Furthermore, much of white Atlanta, Dr. Letson says, holds the opinion that if a school is largely desegregated it is not a good school. This helps to stimulate the white family's exit from the city to the suburbs.

Schools should not be judged this way, educators say.

Boys and girls, black and white, come into the school system a product of their backgrounds, Dr. John Martin of Atlanta Public Schools' Instructional Service Center explains.

**THEIR DEFICIENCIES** show up through achievement test scores. As long as schools are rated by IQ test scores, as they are now, every "good" school in Atlanta will be one where children come from good homes," Dr. Womack adds.

Good homes, to many people, mean white homes.

"IQ tests that are given to all children throughout the school system show results that parallel their economic levels," he continues. "People rate good and bad schools on test scores and it's hard for ghetto children to measure up on achievement tests keyed for middle-class whites."

It's all a question of what method is used to judge the schools, he explains.

A middle class school may have a poorer staff not doing nearly the job of the ghetto teachers, a teacher might work twice as hard in ghetto schools as one in silk stocking areas.

But achievement test scores of ghetto children would still be lower, he concludes, because of the built-in economic factor.

This is because ghetto children come from homes where they never see printed materials, books or magazines around the house, Dr. Womack explains.

"Motivation is not a value they hold," he adds.

Wayne Johnson, a tutorial director for the Vine City Foundation, after working with children in Vine City, echoes the same statements.

**EVEN THOUGH** some of the youngsters are in the fourth or fifth grade, they can't read basic primer words, he says.

"There is nothing in their families or home life to stimulate basic learning orientation," Mr. Johnson says. The Vine City tutorial program attempts to lift these children from crushing deprivation to a level where they can feel comfortable in school.

Atlanta's schools are too large to deal with such problems, Mr. Johnson declares. These children must be taught on a face-to-face basis.

"We're doing what must be done in the home. We try to instill confidence," Mr. Johnson explains. "You give a child confidence, a sense of worth, and no one can stop him."

Atlanta schools are trying to provide adequate training and facilities for students like those in Vine City, Dr. Martin states. "We're offering compensatory education programs at no expense.

"This is not a racial problem," he emphasized. "It's not an educational problem either. It's a sociological problem and it relates to the background and quality and quantity of experiences children have as they grow up."

**JUST COINCIDENTALLY,** however, the Atlanta School System's problem child is most often found in the ghettos—the black ghettos.

Dr. Letson says everything possible is being done to provide equal facilities for black students in the ghettos as well as white students in affluent suburbs.

"We've been more successful getting Negro teachers to go into all-white schools than getting whites into all-Negro schools," Dr. Letson says. "This bears some relationship to the facilities. New schools are not inner city schools."

The Atlanta school board is polling its faculty members to see how many of them would be willing to serve on integrated faculties.

To this, one Negro leader, Dr. Sam Williams of the Community Relations Commission, charges, "Why don't they just stop pussyfooting around and obey the law? It's the law that teachers teach in integrated situations."

**DR. WOMACK SAYS** $60 million has been spent on school facilities in Atlanta since 1962.

He says about 70 per cent of this has gone into Negro areas.

"We've increased teacher salaries," Dr. Letson points out. "We've reduced the pupil-teacher ratio. We have a larger number of new programs. We've just completed a new technical school for anyone who wants to go."

Nevertheless, schools in black Atlanta and schools in white Atlanta are not equal.

Five of the six largest high schools in Atlanta are Negro. Ten of the city's 25 high schools are overcrowded. Six of these are predominantly Negro.

According to school board records, there are fewer special classes for students in Negro schools. Last year, no predominantly Negro schools had speech or hearing therapists. However 10 predominantly white schools did.

**PREDOMINANTLY NEGRO** schools average about $171 in expenditures per student for furniture, desks and equipment. Predominantly white schools average about $219 per student.

Although Negro schools have the edge on white schools in average nember of pupils per teacher (18.9 in predominantly Negro schools; 19.1 in predominantly white), the average number of pupils per classroom is 28 in predominantly Negro schools and 27 in predominately white.

In spite of statistics, Negro and white schools in Atlanta are closer now then they have ever been.

There has been improvement, Atlanta educators note, but much remains to be done. The integration bubble continues to bounce about the city, bringing children from black Atlanta and children from white Atlanta into identical school situations but usually only briefly.

What effect does this have on student attitudes?

Lou Becker heads the Emory University Upward Bound Project, a program which takes high school students from poverty areas and attempts to prepare them for college.

**IN HIS WORK,** he deals with both black and white students and he has noticed surprisingly little friction between the races. When there is trouble, he says, a parent is almost always at the root of it.

Mr. Becker, who is white, has three children, two of whom went to integrated grade schools. However, his oldest daughter attended a school "99 per cent white."

"It made all the difference in the world in her attitude, which is completely different from the other two," Mr. Becker notes.

"I don't mean she's a racist, but she looks at the situation differently. An integrated beginning can lead to a whole different outlook."

Students in an all-white current affairs class at Grady High School, which is mostly white, agree.

"Our generation is becoming less prejudiced. We have a chance now to show our parents how people should be treated," says one student.

"Integration in the schools is a tremendous help," another observes.

Integration is the primary education strategy, concludes the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

An integrated beginning can give a child a different outlook, concludes Mr. Becker, a father speaking from his own experience.

Many Atlanta children do not attend integrated schools.

They may never have the opportunity to acquire that different outlook.

# Textbooks Aimed at White Child

By The Atlanta Journal Staff

Almost 60 per cent of Atlanta's children must go outside their schools to learn about the history of their race.

A Negro educator believes this is the great tragedy in the American education system. The history of the black man is buried under centuries of white superiority.

"You cannot expect a race to be respected or to respect itself without some common knowledge of its past," says Dr. C. A. Bacote of Atlanta University.

He says that all white children, and many Negroes as well, know about black people is that prior to the Civil War they were all contented slaves, so contented, in fact, that many refused to leave their white masters after they were freed.

The names of George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington come up occasionally, but the average white person doesn't know what either of these men did, Dr. Bacote continues.

"I've often wondered why there were only whites in the books," admits a Negro athlete at predominantly white Grady High School.

"We've gone to school all our lives learning about the white man. We should learn about the Negro first," he says.

**GEORGE C. WILLIAMS**, director of Economic Opportunity Atlanta's Pittsburg Neighborhood Service Center, points out a tragedy in the local school system that Atlanta School officials are struggling to overcome:

A black child, sitting in one of Atlanta's ghettoes, opens his first grade reader.

He sees a white boy and girl waving goodbye to their father, who, briefcase in hand, is climbing aboard an airliner.

He turns the page.

The white children are running out the front door of their neat suburban home. Their clothes are new and unwrinkled. Shiny toys are lying on the green, carefully manicured lawn. Their father's long, sleek automobile is parked in the background.

The black child closes his book and returns to his own fatherless home, to his broken toys, to his playground in the street.

"He stops reading at the third grade level because nothing he reads relates to anything he knows," Mr. Williams asserts.

**DR. JOHN MARTIN** of the Atlanta School System's Instructional Service Center says at last something is being done to correct this situation. School officials are trying to include Negroes in the textbooks. Where there are no such textbooks, they are using supplementary materials with brief excerpts from Negro history.

"We've had a few integrated books in the school system since 1963," Dr. Martin said. "Unfortunately they are not in all the schools yet. But I know some children in the slums are getting them.

"True, there has been a dearth of these materials, but some readers are now being developed especially for the slum child. They show tall buildings and city streets, things he might find in his own situation."

Most major publishers are putting out multi-ethnic editions of their textbooks now, Dr. Martin notes, and these include pictures of black and white students playing together.

**DR. MARTIN SAID** some of the schools are teaching Negro history through special kinds of observation classes. Many teachers supply their own sources when no others are available.

Even Dr. Bacote at Atlanta University says he has been encouraged in recent years by the number of offers that have come to him to teach crash courses on Negro history in various colleges.

Rev. Lon Chesnutt, campus minister at Emory University, said that school is planning a "teach-in" which will deal with the black man's history, his role in America's heritage and cultural experiences in the black man's terms.

"We plan to show these through films, dance, music and art forms," he explains.

Marcia Houston, a Negro senior at Emory and active in campus organizations, underscores the need for Negro history in schools.

"It's important to understand the black man has made important contributions to the history of this nation," she says.

**"THERE'S A GROWING** desire to no longer deny our heritage and the things that make us black, to no longer consider them as negative values and try to become white," she adds.

Carolyn Yancy, a 17-year-old Negro senior who transferred to Grady High School from all-Negro Washington High in the ninth grade, recalls her family was always careful to expose her to Negro history in their home, and possibly because of that she has not noticed textbooks without it.

Carolyn and her twin sister Karen are among 133 black students at Grady High, which has 1,200 pupils altogether.

Middle-class Negro parents have made a valiant effort to bring the black heritage into their children's upbringing. The poorer families, however, have nowhere to go for history of any kind other than to white textbooks.

Still, as Dr. Martin says, an attempt to incorporate Negro history into the schools is being made at last. The attempt is small-scale, but at least it is there.

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# *Job Wall Hard to Scale*

> *"Pervasive unemployment and underemployment are the most persistent and serious grievances in minority areas. They are inextricably linked to the problem of civil disorders."*
> *—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March 1968.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

The American Dream.

The idea that any Charley Potatoes can make it if he tries.

Frankly, many Atlanta Negroes simply do not believe it.

They read about it in school. But they grew up in the other Atlanta.

Now, they don't believe the American Dream any more.

Maybe it's true in the white man's world, they say. But not in the other Atlanta.

For proof, they tell and re-tell stories of what happened to them, or to a "brother," when they tried to scale the employment wall around the white man's Atlanta.

**"ONCE I WAS LOOKING** for a job as a cook in East Point," remembers a Forest Park high school senior. "I waited an hour for the man to talk to me. A white boy came in and the man came over and said the job had been filled.'"

For the untrained, unmotivated, unemployed black man in Atlanta, a job — at least a steady job — is not viewed in the same moral light as in middle class Atlanta.

"A job to these people is a way to get money, or rather, another way to get money," says Ron Stirrup, young adult program assistant at the Negro YMCA on Butler Street.

"They only get job conscious when the heat is on," he adds, "when they need money."

Mr. Stirrup, a Negro, is not being critical of Atlanta's street corner society. He works within it daily and is simply stating facts.

"Some men are really laughed at in these areas for taking a job. His friends view it as going over to the other (white man's) side," he says.

"They can live off each other, off women on welfare, or on day labor," says a worker for Economic Opportunity of Atlanta (EOA). "And when they do get a job, it's easier to drop back into the old habits than to get up and go to work every day."

**ONE NEGRO MAN RECENTLY** was employed through a poverty program as a school janitor and was fired three months later after it was learned he lied about having a prison record. Officials said he had been a good janitor.

Another EOA worker, John Rolle of the Dixie Hills neighborhood center, adds, "They spend their time largely waiting for their 'chance' or looking for a dream. They see no dignity in work. Their heroes are persons you never heard of, mostly those who have made big money with little work."

Such is the outlook of the hard core unemployed black man.

However, the vast majority of Negroes in Atlanta earnestly seek a good job, work hard at it and strive for a higher position on the socio-economic ladder.

For them, jobs also are a major source of irritation with the white man.

They complain they cannot find jobs that pay enough to live on. They say they are forced into a constant hand-to-mouth existence.

"The Negro man cannot earn a living and support his family. This is the central fact of lower class Negro life," writes Dr. Elliot Liebow, ex-10th grade dropout, in his book, "Tally's Corner."

"If he cannot live on the $40 or $50 he makes in one week," Dr. Liebow says in his study of the street corner

**Continued on Next Page**

DAY
LABOR
HELP

# Job Attitudes a Problem

**Continued from Preceding Page**

world, "the longer he works, the longer he cannot live on what he makes."

The conclusion is obvious: the man soon quits the job.

**A BLACK WOMAN IN** Atlanta's Vine City put it in her words: "A person who lives up tight all the time just can't make it if something goes wrong."

A Negro draftsman laughs now as he recalls his first job application.

"The guy wanted to make me assistant stock clerk at $43 a week. I was drawing $87 a week unemployment money at the time," he says. "It struck me as hilarious. The guy just couldn't comprehend the idea that I might be better qualified than him."

In addition, many black people also complain that Atlanta business firms often hire only one or a very few "showcase" Negroes.

"This is so they can say, 'Look, we're integrated,' " says one Negro.

"Those Negroes are not given a job," adds another. "They're given a position. They (the white owners) hope we'll say, 'There's a brother in that store. Let's go in.' '

Negroes also complain they do not always receive equal treatment with white people when they apply for jobs.

"Some jobs change when a Negro approaches them," explains a black Atlantan bitterly.

Another cited one firm that customarily gives lectures on hairdo and attire to Negro girls but does not give the same lectures to whites.

**MR. ROLLE, WHO HOLDS** a college degree in elementary education, says when he came to Atlanta, he tried for nine months to get a job. At one automobile assembly plant and at a railroad office, he says they told him that because he put down "college education" on his application form he was "too educated" for the job.

He calls the treatment "a subtle kind of discrimination."

He said the railroad told him, "We feel you would do a good job but we have a lot of old timers and you know how they are . . . you'd like a job that's not so restrictive."

Negroes also are discriminated against by the testing necessary for many jobs, Negro leaders say.

"Studies have shown these tests are geared to the white society and most of them pick at your adaptability to the white society, your interest in music, fine arts, travel. In other words, your broadness," says Ben Brown, a Negro legislator and official of the job-conscious Atlanta Urban League.

"The Negro's world is right here in Vine City, or where ever he lives," he adds. "When a Negro takes a test with a white fellow, he's behind from the beginning."

**BECAUSE MANY JOBS** are moving to the suburbs, another problem is transportation for carless Negroes from the city. One of the most-mentiond blocks to employment in Atlanta is getting to and from the job.

Negro employes also complain that promotions in Atlanta businesses are more difficult for a black man. And a few believe they are impossible.

"I won't spill my blood for no white man for 50 years and still be a janitor," says one Negro youth.

Mr. Stirrup, of the Butler Street YMCA, charges, "All the employer is interested in is what does it mean to him. He doesn't care about the man's condition or anything about him."

Statistics from the 1960 census indicate Negroes in Atlanta may have good reason for these on-the-job complaints.

That year, only 20 per cent of the resident Negro work force of Atlanta was employed by private industry, the census says. The other four-fifths worked for government.

The same census show black people were "considerably under-represented" in every job category except "service workers, the lowest-paying service jobs which probably will be eliminated over the next two decades."

**THE EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN** the last 10 years have borne out this prediction. The demand for laborers had dropped 13 per cent in the last decade while white collar clerical jobs increased over 40 per cent.

White and Negro leaders may disagree over whether the 1960 census statistics are still valid. The Negro employe has made great inroads into the white working world in eight years but surveys indicate he is still a far distance from total job equality.

And even when he has covered this distance, he sometimes must contend with the atmosphere that greets him on the job.

Many, however, say they are treated fairly.

Jim Dearing, only Negro agent for the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, says he has been "pleasantly surprised" at his treatment on the job.

"I was led to believe it would be a lot worse than it has been," says the agent, who was hired last August. "I've been treated just like another agent."

A 28-year-old Negro executive for a soft drink company adds, "The people I work with are better than they used to be because I am there. We are making progress."

**OTHERS REPORT LESS HAPPY** experiences. And their voices are tinged with angry bitterness.

One black man, an employe of the federal government, explains part of his frustration.

"They get a job opening (promotion) and they put it on the board. If you get the job, you get a bad shift. No matter how much seniority — you might have 15 or 20 years—they say you have to work a night shift."

Mr. Stirrup explains the attitude problem. If Jim the clerk comes into your office, you say, 'Hi, Jim,' but if John the porter comes in to empty the waste baskets, nobody even notices him."

Occasionally, the attitudes from whites turn hostile.

**MR. STIRRUP TELLS OF ONE** black man who worked at a meat packing plant. He says the white employes would splash hot water on the Negro workers.

"It was a joke to the foreman," Mr. Stirrup adds angrily. "This triggers reactions," he explains. "These people aren't too articulate so they react violently and the company gets rid of them."

"There are times," says another Negro, shaking his head slowly, "that I marvel at the amount of mental health and stability my race has maintained."

What he is saying, in other words, is that he is amazed the Negro can remain peaceable.

The white Atlantan, on the other hand, registers surprise if he cannot.

It is part of the conflict of the two Atlantas.

# 'Why Should I Work?'

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

It is about the distance of two Hank Aaron home runs from Atlanta Stadium.

Where Fraser Street cuts Georgia Avenue in the heart of the business district of Summerhill.

It is "the corner," the gathering point for a group of the "brothers."

The white man calls them the "hard core unemployed" and can't decide if they really exist.

The black man in Summerhill calls it "hustling" and knows that the profession can be a great deal more profitable than working.

**A VISIT TO THE CORNER** is educational, if not entertaining, especially for a white man from the other Atlanta.

He was eye-balled closely as he crossed Fraser Street and took up a position on the corner one morning recently. It was early in the day so he shared it with only four black men, who all looked strong and in their 20s.

When he was introduced around by a friend, they shook his hand after he offered it and greeted him indifferently.

He said, "I'm trying to find out why you guys aren't working?"

A pause to let that one sink in.

"They don't pay enough," answered one Negro finally, squatting on his haunches because another man had the only available soft drink case to sit on.

"They want a man to do a $3.80 job for $1.60," the man continued.

The others nodded in agreement. "Yeah man."

"A man can't live on $1.60 an hour. You figure it up. Sixty-five dollars for a four-room apartment. If you have a big family, another $25 for food. Utilities cost you something. By the end of the month, you haven't got nothing left.

"That's not living, man. That's existing. I'd rather stay right here on the corner.

**HIS SPEECH ENDED AMONG** a chorus of "That's right's."

So, "whitey" thought to himself. They won't work because they aren't paid enough money.

"How much money is enough?' he asked his audience.

"Two dollars," answered the man sitting on the case . "Two-eighty," said another man who was leaning against the wall.

Then "whitey" thought to himself. Even $1.60 an hour would be more profitable than just standing here on the corner. He said the thought aloud.

The man who was standing said, "I can make $75-$85 just shooting craps on this corner. Why should I work?"

Another man said he had a "deal" going with wrist watches. He bought watches for $4 from a Whitewall Street jewelry store and resold them in Summerhill for $25.

Another man said his girl friend supported him with her welfare check.

Such is life in the street corner society. It is one segment of the other Atlanta.

# 'Things Are Changing'

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

"The witnesses are coming."

"Who says things are changing? I do."

The signs litter the halls and bulletin boards of south Atlanta's all-Negro Price High School.

The "I" refers to the young black people pictured in the Advertising Council-sponsored signs, and the signs go on to relate how determination and education have carved for black people a place in the white-dominated world of business and industry.

The "witnesses" are local Negroes who "have made it" and return, under sponsorship of the Merit Employment Association, to Negro schools to tell how "things are changing" in Atlanta.

**THEY SIT ON THE STAGE** in the school's dingy gym and one of their number, Waymon Wright, 28, a Coca-Cola Co. public relations man, turns on the crowd of several hundred black students with a "power" speech.

Stressing the need for the students to develop "marketable skills," he declares that neither white power or black power is the answer to "our" (America's) problem, but "green power" is.

"I want to see us (Negroes) marching, not as we have before, but into the halls of learning and the voting booth," says the first Negro ever elected head of Georgia's Young Democrats.

He receives an ovation.

Over the city, in six different schools, the witnesses tell about their jobs and a little about themselves. They also answer questions.

Fest Dunlap, 27, who grew up fatherless in the poor Northside Drive-McDaniel Street area, tells Murphy High students about his job of supervising draftsmen at Western Electric.

Veronica Jacobs, 21, born to the Negro middle class and an honor graduate in mathematics at Alabama A&M, tells Price students of her duties preparing computer punch card programs at Lockheed-Georgia Co. in Marietta.

Lonnie Wilson, 25, native of a poor rural community in Texas, talks of maintaining electronic transmission equipment for American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Mrs. Bobbie Walden Britt, 25, a product of the "deprived" Howard High School area, discusses her clerical duties at AT&T with West Fulton students.

They hear questions common to all young people thinking about their careers, such as "when is the best time to apply for a job at Davison's?"

They also hear the tongue-in-cheek like "Is there any job I could get at Lockheed to keep me from being drafted?"

And they hear another.

"How do the white people treat you, before and after you get the job?"

**THOUGH DIFFERENT** from the street corner society, they are nonetheless part of the other Atlanta.

It is significant, however, that the MEA, whose member companies at their own expense share their employes with the students twice each year, was begun two years ago by white men.

No whites serve as Witnesses, but they still do the majority of the co-ordination of the program.

# Business Tries to Respond

*"Employment is the key problem."*
*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March 1968.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

Fifty Atlanta businessmen met in late March for luncheon at the swank Stadium Club and discussion on how to put hard core unemployed Atlanta to work.

After listening to a plea for the businessmen to employ the unemployables, one man rose and asked, "Where are these people? I can use them but where in the hell do you find them?"

The statement points up most vividly that there are indeed two Atlantas and that little real communication exists between the two.

The untrained, unmotivated black man distrusts the white employer and will not go to him for a job; and the white employer argues — often honestly — that he cannot find these people on his own.

"They may advertise," says an Atlanta Urban League field worker, Thelma Wyatt, "but these Negroes won't answer the ads because they don't believe they can succeed at the job or don't believe they will be given a chance."

**ONE TOP ATLANTA** bank executive admits bluntly, "These people will not come forward and seek jobs. They will have to be led by hand and spoon-fed at the expense of the businessmen.

"But if they are not led by the hand," he continues, "they will be throwing rocks this summer."

The white businessman in Atlanta, however, has other things to worry about, too.

In trying to hire and promote Negroes on the job, employers must also consider their long-time white employes.

Carl Paul of the City Hall personnel office says white workers more often than not have seniority over the newer black employes. "We base a lot of promotions on seniority."

He adds, "It takes a long time for the lower class to move up."

**LIKE MANY** personnel managers and local business leaders, Mr. Paul pleads innocent to charges of discrimination.

He explains, "It's the system. You want to do it but you don't want to hire a lot of people and put them over everybody else just so you'll comply with the (Civil Rights) law.

"As a vacancy occurs . . . people are promoted from the ranks," Mr. Paul continues. "Ninety to 95 per cent of such vacancies are filled by old-timers.

"That's the way the system operates."

Negroes, like some young whites, do not always understand the logic of the argument and often suspect it is used as an excuse to keep them from being hired or promoted.

Another problem is with the individual white people who employ Negroes as maids and yardmen.

For instance, a white Northside housewife might pay her maid $6 a day. In order to work, the maid must send her children to a government-sponsored day care center.

Because she earns only $36 a week, the maid cannot afford to pay for the child care. Therefore, the government — including the white woman for whom she works — must pay for it through taxes.

**THROUGH HER CHURCH** or club, the white woman may even go to the day care center to do volunteer work which she would not need to do if she paid her maid more than $6 a day.

But there is the other side of the coin.

Recently, a well-to-do Atlanta white woman announced at a church discussion on the subject that she would not pay her black yardman "any more than he is worth and he is certainly not worth $80 a week."

Her statement reflects a prevalent feeling among some white employers in Atlanta.

However, a spokesman for Economic Opportunity Atlanta contends that the woman — and the other Atlantans — may have to do just that.

"America is going to have to pay people what it costs them to live, no matter what they're worth," the poverty worker says.

Basically, that is the major bone of contention.

One bright spot has popped up in the employment gap between the two Atlantas. A first move is being made by the Atlanta business community, some of whom are becoming convinced of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders statement that precedes this article.

**THE FIRST STEP** was the meeting eight weeks ago at the Stadium Club. The local chapter of the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) announced the beginning of a job drive for the city's hard core unemployed.

The leaders asked for the help and cooperation of the 50 businessmen at the meeting. And generally, the response was positive.

***Who are the "hard core unemployed" in Atlanta?***

***The hard core unemployed are defined by the National Businessmen's Alliance as those over the age of 45 or those between the ages of 16 and 21 who are physically disabled, school dropouts or those with special obstacles (i.e. lack of motivation) which prevent them from holding a job.***

It marked the first time local business has taken any sizable step toward recognizing the problem and setting about to resolve it.

Their aim is to begin bringing down the special obstacles that exist between the two Atlantas when it comes to the category of jobs.

These obstacles include:

- Applicant must be high school graduate.
- Applicant must be able to pass certain aptitude and intelligence tests.
- Applicant must be over 21.
- Applicant must be under 50.
- Applicant must be male.
- Applicant must be white.
- Applicant must not be physically handicapped.

The NAB businessmen point out that these qualifications often have little to do with the jobs they apply to.

"We get a job order form saying a man will be paid $1.60 an hour for driving a truck," says State Labor Commissioner Sam Caldwell. "We refer a worker and the company says he must have a ninth grade education. They must drop these barriers."

**THE NAB DRIVE** has collected 1,718 job pledges so far — 96 per cent of its goal. Salary for the jobs range from the $1.60 minimum wage up to a few at $3 an hour.

The next step is Mr. Caldwell's. His task is to recruit the jobless to take the jobs.

"We can find the people to fill the jobs," he says confidently. "There's no doubt in my mind that the program will be successful."

To insure the campaign's success, Mr. Caldwell is trying a unique approach. He is recruiting the jobless black man on his own ground, instead of waiting for him to come over to the white man's.

Mr. Caldwell has put six rolling "jobmobiles" circulating in the slums to lure potential workers.

"We are reaching people who haven't been reached before," he explains.

The jobmobiles, really old buses donated by churches and individuals, are designed to recruit people, transport them to the available jobs, and insure that they are accepted and work out successfully.

"Many times, these people would be referred to a job, then be screened out once they got there because of educational requirements or prison records or something else," Mr. Caldwell says.

**THE BURDEN** for making this program work lies both with the person who is jobless and the employer. But, more and more, some Atlanta businessmen are realizing they must make the first move.

"The employers will have to . . . take a chance on hiring the really hard core unemployed and see if they really do the job," the labor commissioner says.

He adds, "If you hire 50 of them and 40 of them go bad, then you've made 10 productive workers out of people we haven't been reaching before. You need to go out and hire 40 more."

What the NAB local efforts is beginning to demonstrate is that progress can exist between the two Atlantas in the category of jobs.

Granted, cooperation from the city's businessmen is not total. And granted, discrimination in employment still lives.

But some business leaders are trying to establish contact with the other Atlanta.

A bridge IS being attempted.

And that in itself is significant.

# Exploiters Sow Bitterness

*"Ghetto residents believe they are 'exploited' by local merchants; and evidence substantiates some of these beliefs."*
*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March, 1968.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

There is a grocery store in Atlanta that hikes its prices to coincide with the arrival of welfare checks.

There is a group of fast-talking home repair outfits in Atlanta known as the "blue suede shoe boys" that threaten home owners with foreclosure and eviction unless they sign a home repair contract.

There are door-to-door salesmen in Atlanta who sell $100 vacuum cleaners for $300, discount the contract to a finance company the next day and then disappear.

There are loan companies in Atlanta that charge $108 interest on a one year $300 loan. The same loan at a downtown bank costs $24.

There is a grocery store in Atlanta that charges tax on each item and then tax again on the total price.

* * *

**THERE ARE** black people in Atlanta who have to buy at a higher priced grocery store because it is the only one in their ghetto and they have no car to take them out of the area to another store.

There are black people in Atlanta — and a few whites — who can be conned or intimidated into buying an overpriced item from a fast-talking door-to-door salesman.

"Unless you hold these people's hands, they're going to sign that contract," says a lawyer exasperatingly.

There are black people in Atlanta—and some whites, too—who get into trouble because of too easy credit buying and poor money management.

"American advertising makes these people think everything is within their grasp," says another lawyer.

There are black people in Atlanta who cannot—or believe they cannot—borrow money from a bank or reputable loan company and go instead to a loan shark.

"There's not anybody out here who's not paying something to a finance company," says a poverty worker in the Perry Homes area. "Usually, it's been refinanced so many times, they wind up paying three times what they owed to start with."

Then there are black people in Atlanta who blindly — and often mistakenly—trust a salesman or merchant simply because he is white.

* * *

**MOST OF WHITE** Atlanta knows little about these black persons and even less about the merchants with whom they deal.

**UNEDUCATED NEGROES**—the number is debatable—are exploited by businessmen—most of whom are white—on a daily basis.

It happens here in the other Atlanta.

In other cities, exploitation by white merchants has been given as the reason for most of the fires that start when a slum riot erupts. The fires often wind up destroying homes. But they almost always start with burning businesses.

"It does something to people when they're kicked around," said a poverty worker in Summerhill.

After one store burned in one area of Atlanta following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., residents in the neighborhood said the white store owner was known to have shortchanged young children who would come into his store.

"Any way they can make money off these people, they try it," says Mrs. Nancy S. Cheves, general counsel for the Fulton County Legal Aid Society. "It's just awful."

**THERE IS EVIDENCE** in Atlanta to support the contention of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders that many of the exploitation complaints are indeed valid.

Legal aid handles about 4,000 cases every year where merchants have filed suit against poor people—mostly Negroes—for money owed.

In an astounding two-thirds of the cases, either the court finds in favor of the individual or the merchant meekly drops the case after receiving a letter from Legal Aid.

Legal Aid lawyers admit, however, that only a small percentage of economically exploited black Atlantans ever seek help from a qualified attorney.

Many Negroes do not realize they are being exploited, as in the case of the home repair firm which has charged $3,000 for $600 worth of work.

Others realize they are being taken but are ignorant of a way to avoid it, as in the example of the lone grocer in one area who sells spoiled meat and moldy cheese.

**"MANY NEGROES** in this city aren't fooled," says a lawyer with an Emory University Law School project to help the poor. "They know they're dealing with crooks but that's all they can afford."

A few Negroes are simply afraid to fight back, as in the case of the elderly woman who was held prisoner in a loan company back office until she promised to pay what she owed.

One of the major financial problems weighing on poor blacks, according to both legal aid sources and consumer officials, is simply that it is too easy for them to get credit.

"You can't believe how much credit these people can get." says Mrs. Colquitt M. McGee, legal aid attorney for the Perry Homes area. "People on welfare can get credit."

Several people interviewed blamed the merchant for the too-easy credit situation.

**"THEY DON'T** give a damn whether the people can pay or not," Mrs. McGee says. "They ought to have more sense than to extend credit to these people."

K. W. Shaw, director of the Consumer Credit Counseling Services, agrees.

"Creditors are prone to blame the consumer because he didn't use better judgment," Mr. Shaw says, "but the burden is on the creditor to use better judgement."

One attorney estimates that 50 per cent of the profit from stores in Atlanta are attributable to service charges and interest.

Often, however, black people are "taken" by fast-talking salesmen armed with complicated contracts.

"A Philadelphia lawyer can't understand some of these contracts, much less ignorant people," complains a local lower-court judge.

"Their profession," says an attorney with the Emory University project, referring to the glib salesmen, "is talking fast enough so people don't know what's happening."

**ADDS MRS. McGEE,** "This is the one time in these people's lives that they can be important, that they can be somebody. Signing their name can be rewarding in itself."

There are dozens of different ways salesmen use to exploit the uninformed:

- When a man missed one payment on his car, the contracts' small print may allow the salesman to repossess, resell it at a profit and garnishee the man's salary for the money he owes.
- A tailor may sell a man a suit of clothes but not allow him to try it on until after he finishes paying for it.
- When a man misses a payment by one day, a loan shark begins a series of harassing telephone calls at all hours of the day and night.
- A salesman suggests that a housewife use her welfare check to pay him for some frivolous item he's trying to sell her.
- Since her rent is paid for a month in advance, a rental agency tells a woman she can move out if she doesn't like the fact that sections of her roof are falling in during a heavy rainstorm.
- A merchant in a white area agrees to change a $20 bill for a Negro, gives him $1 in change and calls the police when the man protests. It is each man's word against the other. Police threaten the black man with arrest.
- A salesman will get an unsuspecting homeowner to sign a home improvement contract complete with small print that includes taking a second mortgage on the home.
- A merchant sold a woman a washing machine, which, she found when she got home, would not plug into her house current. The merchant would not return her money.
- A landlord sublets apartments and make a profit by moving two families into an apartment made for one.
- A salesman misrepresents his sidekick as "the sheriff" and they threaten to bulldoze a person's house down if he does not sign a home improvement contract.
- A salesman will tell a person that his welfare will pay for the product if he will just sign the contract. The person learns later it won't.
- If a renter gets one day behind in his rent, the landlord locks the door to the man's apartment until the rent is paid.

**THERE ARE A HUNDRED** more ways that businessmen can—and do—fleece uneducated black people.

Many who know the problems of the poor contend that

Continued on Next Page

## Law Itself Sometimes Exploits City's Poor

Sometimes, it is the law itself that exploits people in Atlanta.

For instance, the law says that a landlord may take out a warrant to evict a lessee for non-payment of rent by simply paying the county marshal $5.

If the lessee paid the rent and wants to contest the eviction, he must put up—within only a few days—a bond equal to two months rent.

This "double bond" remains in the hands of the court until the matter is settled, which is often several months.

Poor people complain that they are unable to pay two months rent in advance and, therefore, are forced to give up their apartment even if they have paid the rent owed.

Last year, the Fulton County marshal's office served a total of 20,000 dispossessory notices in Atlanta.

# NEGROES BUY OUT WHITE MERCHANTS

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

The Rev. Joseph Boone, a Negro, stood in the doorway of the small supermarket on Boulevard Drive in the heart of what was the all-white community of Kirkwood only six years ago.

The surrounding community is now all-Negro and the business district, which includes the office of a Negro psychiatrist and an Afro-American cinema, contains about 40 per cent Negro-operated businesses.

The Rev. Mr. Boone and two other partners in the supermarket are typical of the new Negro exploitation fighters who moved in during the racial disturbances in Kirkwood two years ago with a new technique for striking back at white merchants who they felt had taken advantage of the Negro.

Leaders of the Kirkwood protest argued the white merchants were getting rich off the new Negro residents and were not concerned with the maintenance and upkeep of their businesses since they didn't have to live there.

**HAVING NEGRO-OWNED STORES** in the community made the techniques of boycott and selective buying more effective.

The Rev. Mr. Boone, a former high school and college athlete, expresses the mood of others fighting exploitation when he says all forms of taking advantage of Negroes must eventually be eradicated.

Across town in Vine City, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People two years ago launched an offense directed at neighborhood white merchants.

The protest received wide publicity and merchants began changing after a confrontation between a couple of them and the NAACP, which threatened a boycott. A chain reaction started and other merchants followed suit.

**THIS NAACP OFFENSIVE FOCUSED** new attention on what was suspected of going on for years in other slum areas where poor Negroes live.

Few Negro-owned businesses, especially grocery stores, are located in these communities, and, unlike Kirkwood, there has never been any prior attempt to either effect a strong organized protest or to buy out the white businesses.

# How Exploiters Fleece the Poor

Continued from Preceding Page

it is often a reputable business that exploits—or forces exploits—or forces exploitation of—the individual.

"Banks aren't willing to loan money for work on poor people's houses on dirt roads," says a slum resident of the city bitterly.

Another points vividly to the fact that there are few—if any—large chain grocery stores in any slum areas.

"Merchants don't go into the ghetto," he says.

It goes without saying, however, that there are many honest merchants doing business in the slums of Atlanta.

**ONE WHITE GROCER** who owns the only grocery store in Perry Homes received free all-night protection from youths in the community during the aftermath of Dr. King's death when rumors began circulating that the store might be firebombed.

In return, the grocer established a permanent college scholarship at nearby, all-Negro Archer High School.

Another well-liked merchant, a white clothing shop operator on Hunter Street, is the only white on the block whose store was not damaged during the King crisis.

There are many other respected merchants operating successfully in Negro areas of the city. But there are the exploiters too.

Both categories, however, often use the same reasons to explain why their operations must be different than those on the other side of town.

Shoplifting and theft are always more frequent in slum areas, and, as a result, business insurance always costs slum merchant more.

"The merchant says, 'These people burglarize my store so I have to charge a little more to make a profit," says Mrs. McGee.

Another lawyer says, "These merchants say they are doing these people a favor. They say, 'No one else would lend them money.' "

Admits a slum resident, "It's easy to see how little merchants couldn't make it if they didn't charge 'too much,' "

A more difficult problem, however, than the rightness or wrongness of the exploitation itself, however, is the predicament of the people involved.

One lawyer put it this way:

"There is no solution for these people.

"If you have a wife and seven kids and no education, there's no way on God's green earth you can keep from starving without extending yourself."

It is another serious problem of the other Atlanta.

## *LOFTY GOALS*

# Public Housing Desperate Need For City's Poor

*"Discrimination (against Negroes in housing) prevents access to many non-slum areas, particularly in the suburbs, where good housing exists. In addition, by creating a 'back pressure' in the racial ghettos, it makes it possible for landlords to break up apartments for denser occupancy, and keeps prices and rents of deteriorated ghetto housing higher than they would be in a truly free market."*

*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March, 1968.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

There are about 30 slum lords in Atlanta.

Most of them are white people.

There are more than 50,000 slum dwellers in Atlanta.

Three out of four of them are black people.

They are the problems of the other Atlanta.

Between 17,000 and 19,000 units of sub-standard (slum) housing are believed to exist today in Atlanta. In addition, between 1,000 and 1,200 units "disrepair" into the slum category every year.

**PROBABLY NO PROBLEM OF THE OTHER ATLANTA** has been in the spotlight of City Hall more than housing. And probably none has suffered such jarring defeats.

Basically the hitch is this:

A housing shortage exists in the Atlanta for black people. Housing experts say it is equal to the number of sub-standard housing units.

It is ironic that in the other Atlanta—the middle class white man's Atlanta—there is no housing shortage. A Doubting Thomas needs only to read the Sunday classified ads in this newspaper for proof.

But few of these apartments and houses are open to poor Atlantans.

And even fewer are open to poor Atlantans who are black, which introduces the desperate need for public housing here.

Mayor Ivan Allen, who admitted last January in his "State of the City" address that City Hall has offered "not a single major corrective program" to cope with the problem of slums, has set a lofty goal.

**LAST YEAR, HE ANNOUNCED A DRIVE** to build 9,800 public housing units by the end of this year and an additional 7,000 soon afterwards. These units will take a total of about 1,000 acres.

The idea hit snags almost from the start, not from within city government, but from the people of Atlanta.

"People who are better off just don't want public housing (in their neighborhood)," explains Cecil Alexander, chairman of the mayor's committee on housing resources.

"Every time you want to re-zone a piece of land (for a housing project), you run into neighborhood opposition," he adds.

During a heated zoning hearing recently, an attorney for the land developer involved said bitterly, "People all say you've got to get rid of slums, but when it comes to housing for the people in the slums, everybody says put it somewhere else."

The charge rings true.

**THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA SAY,** in effect, "Negroes should have decent places to live. But not next to me."

When the city attempted to get land in Cascade Heights re-zoned for public housing last year, citizens in the area rose up in indignation and got the move defeated.

"The resistance became so massive," says stunned Alderman Hugh Pierce, "that we had to back down."

He adds, "I couldn't imagine a preacher (one of the opposition) getting that upset and saying those things."

Opponents of the re-zoning argued there is already too much public housing in Southwest Atlanta, a statement not exactly true. A map of public housing in the city reveals that much of it—60 per cent—is located either due south of downtown (Fourth Ward, 20 per cent) or due west (Third Ward, 40 per cent).

**HOWEVER, IN TRUE SOUTHWEST ATLANTA** (Seventh Ward), lies only 10 per cent of the city's public housing.

"They say we're dumping it all in Southwest Atlanta" says Mr. Pierce, alderman for the Fourth Ward. "How can they say that?"

So, City Hall struggles along, trying to find pieces of land for public housing that are agreeable to the neighbors, the over-all planning of the city and the federal government, which underwrites the cost of the housing.

At present, there are 9,029 units of low-rent public housing units where 32,000 Atlantans live. Another 140 units are under construction next to Perry Homes but already area residents

Continued on Next Page

# Whites Leaving for Suburbia

By The Atlanta Journal Staff

One of the two Atlantas—a sizable part of it at least—is leaving town.

White Atlantans, frightened of the social and economic implications of having Negroes living next door, are heading for suburbia by the thousands.

It is a trend that ripples through the entire story of the two Atlantas but makes its effects felt most in the area of housing.

The city is losing nearly 10,000 white people every year to the safety of suburbia. At the same time, it is gaining an average of 4,000 black people per year.

**THOUGH THERE** are other factors involved — lack of land in the city and higher taxes — the majority of whites say they leave for another reason:

A Negro in the neighborhood or the threat of one.

As a result, the percentage of white people living inside the city has dropped from 61.7 per cent in 1960 to 55.2 per cent (estimated) in April of last year.

The Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission predicts the city will be less than half white by 1972.

Despite the residential movement outwards, the white people have kept the jobs that bring them into the inner city every day.

**MORE THAN** two - thirds (about 89,000 people) of the suburbanites work in the city. They make up about one-third of the city's total work force.

All this has come about because of Negro expansion into previously all-white residential areas and the subsequent white flight to areas outside the city.

It is continuing today.

"I won't be the first person on my block to sell to a Negro," said a nervous white resident of a "fringe" area in Southwest Atlanta recently, "but I will be the second."

It is the position much of one Atlanta holds.

# Public Housing Desperate Need

Continued from Preceding Page

are complaining that no corresponding boost in services is being added.

In urban renewal areas, 82 units are occupied now and 650 more are under construction.

Another 4,550 low-rent public housing units are in the planning stage and should be open within 18 months. That will give Atlanta a total of 14,000 units.

**MR. ALEXANDER SAYS THE CITY** would have 90 per cent of its housing goal of 9,800 units this year committed to construction by now if land had been available 18 months ago when the program started.

But, as a study of the problem noted, "The city's largest available tracts of land are either zoned commercial or zoned for low-density residential areas."

Instead of being 90 per cent completed, the city may have 4,800 housing units open by the end of year if it is lucky, predicts the mayor's housing coordinator, Malcolm Jones.

Mayor Allen, however, points out that total is still commendable "considering it took 35 years to get the 9,000 existing units built."

Another part of the problem concerns housing units that have been destroyed by "progress," thus adding to pressure on existing housing facilities.

**DURING THE 10-YEAR PERIOD ENDING** last year 21,000 units housing a total of 67,000 people were demolished for expressway construction, urban renewal or other efforts of government.

That is equal in population to the City of Macon.

Expressways were the biggest evictors, moving out 23,000 Atlantans. Urban renewal—cynically referred to by some Negroes as "urban removal" and with some justification—has resulted in the destruction of 3,806 dwellings and has displaced 17,000 people.

During that same 10-year period, while those 21,000 units of housing were being bulldozed, the city built only 5,000 units of low-rent public housing.

Such statistics indicate one of the ways the problem of housing for poor people developed. In short, the city removed more houses for these people than it built.

**BUT THIS AFFECTED ALL POOR PEOPLE,** both black and white. And many whites are quick to point this out.

However, as usual, the man on the bottom rung of the ladder was most often caught in the squeeze. And, as usual, this was the black man.

In Atlanta, Negroes compose the vast majority of those called "the poor." For example, forty-two per cent of the black people of the city pay less than $50 a month rent. Only 13 per cent of the white people do.

The Negro has an additional burden when it comes to housing:

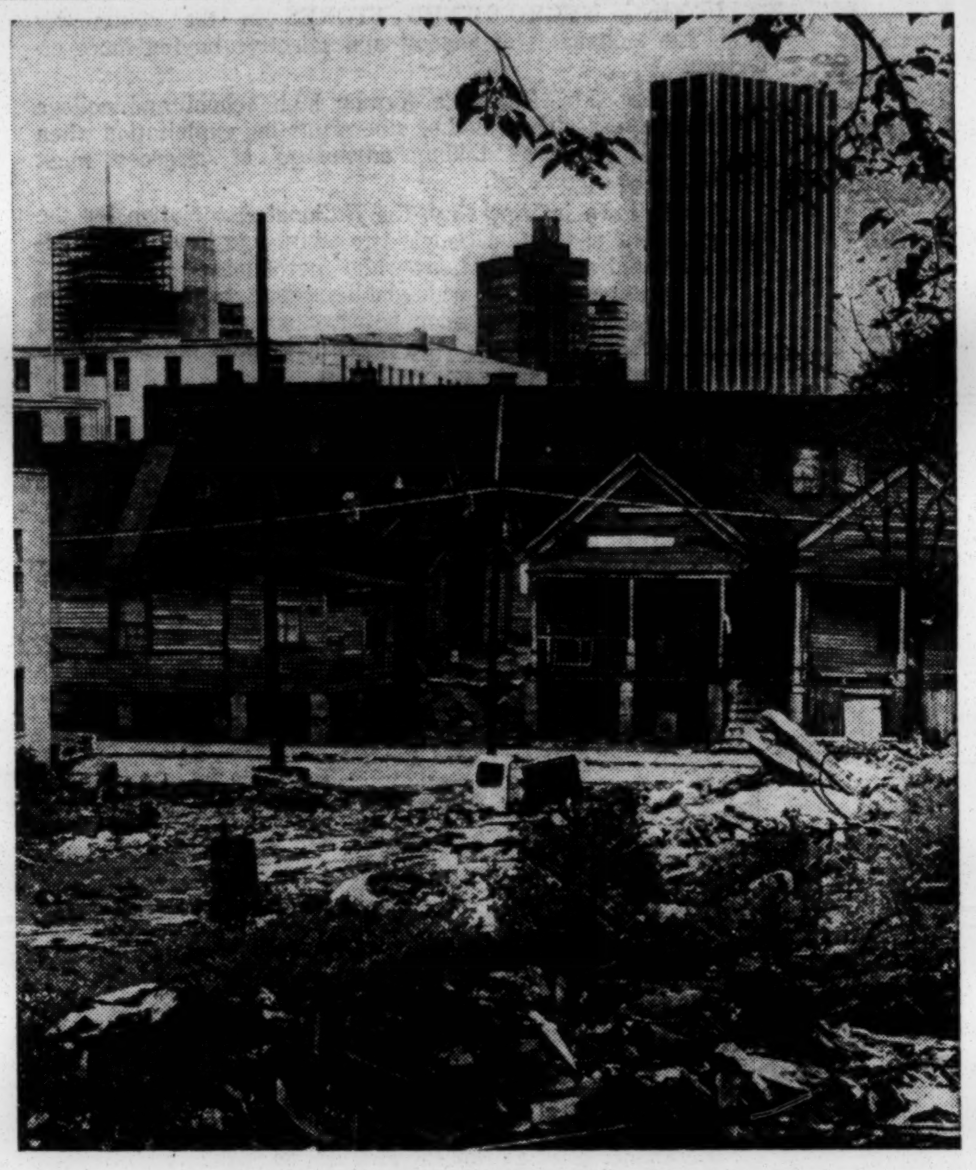
Most of white Atlanta will not rent or sell to him.

Although new areas of the city are opening up to Negroes—through migration of whites to the suburbs—segregation in housing is becoming more pronounced, says a study by the city.

**ACCORDING TO ANOTHER STUDY,** the index of housing segregation in Atlanta rose from 87.4 per cent in 1940 to 91.5 per cent in 1950 to 93.6 per cent in 1960. Total segregation is 100 per cent.

These forces have helped form Atlanta's ghettos where thousands of black people are forced to live because whites in other areas do not willingly rent or sell to them.

The ghettos often are slums. Statistics bear this out. As an example, in the 1960 census, bathroom facilities were either missing, shared or not located in the same building in one out of every eight Negro-owned housing units as compared with one out of every 80 white-owned.



In Vine City, Where Slum, Skyline Contrast

When the blame is singled out for the housing shortage of the other Atlanta, it is difficult to lay it all at the feet of city hall and the mayor.

They have done what they could in recent years.

The real problem now is simply with the people.

**"A MAJORITY OF THE WHITE COMMUNITY** in Atlanta," says a 1967 Community Improvement Program report, "seems to be of the opinion that all Negroes are socially unacceptable.

"Consequently," the report continues, "members of the white community do not wish to have Negroes move into their neighborhoods."

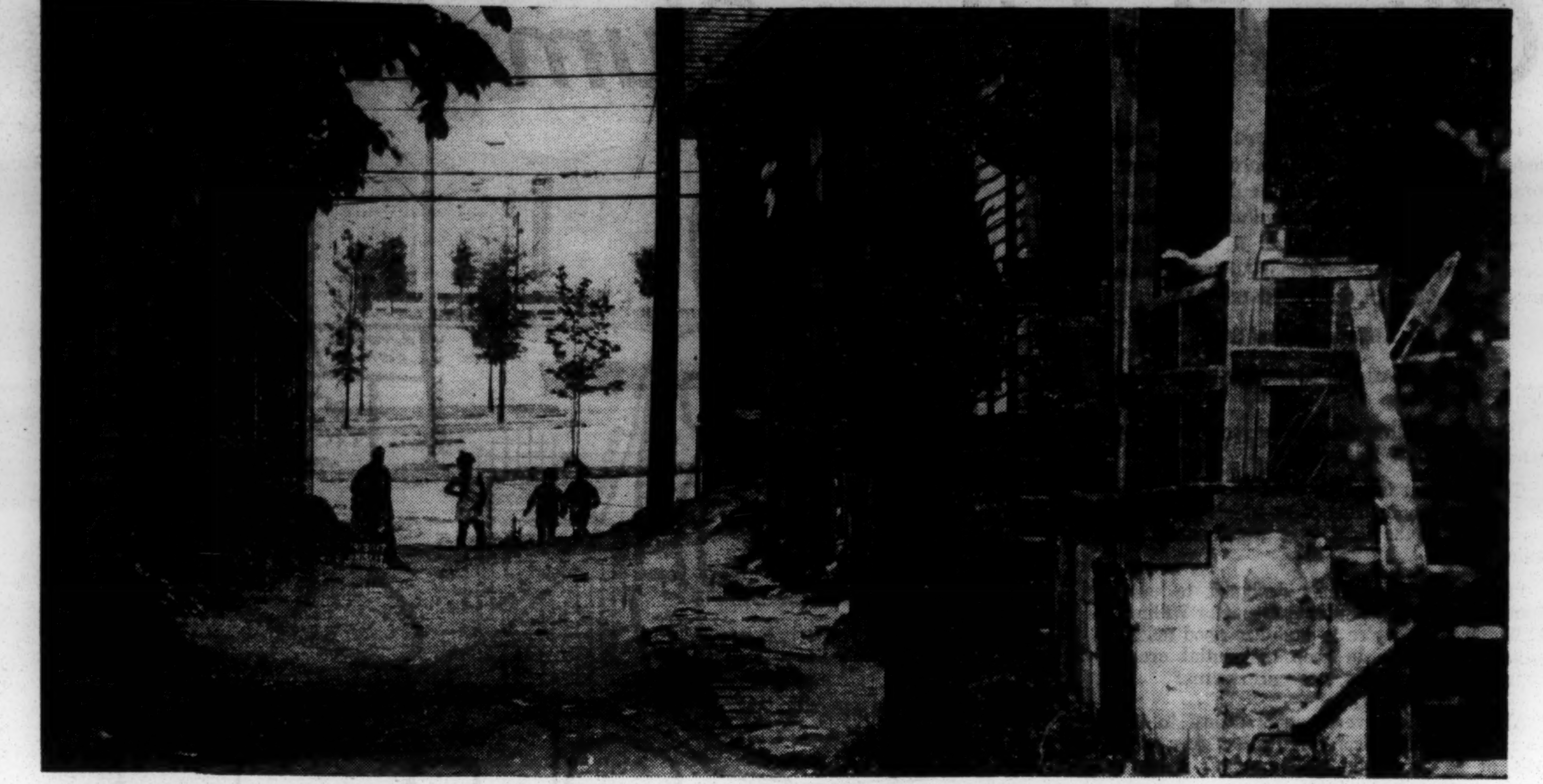
An earlier report by the Southern Regional Council makes almost the identical observation and adds, "More sophisticated whites have sometimes tried to retain the prestige of not living on the same streets as Negroes by having their street's name changed."

That, the report says, is why Hunter Road becomes Mozley Drive at Chappel Road, Boulevard becomes Monroe Drive at Ponce de Leon and Parkway turns to Charles Allen Drive at Ponce de Leon.

**RATHER THAN STAY,** however, most whites, when threatened with Negroes moving into the neighborhood, simply fled to the safety of suburbia And surrounding counties have systematically refused to build public housing units, thus adding to the flow of poor Negroes to Atlanta.

Thus, the "crabgrass curtain" keeps Negro citizens pinned in the inner city and white people in the suburbs.

And keeps the two Atlantas apart.



. . . in an Alley Called Eustace Street Where Children Play in Summerhill Near Stadium

# Where Is the Other Atlanta?

By The Atlanta Journal Staff

*Some Atlantans object to the designation of certain Negro sections of town as "ghettos."*

*Ghettos, they insist, were ugly places where Jews were quartered during World War II in Europe. This is, after all, the Soaring Sixties and the United States, they add.*

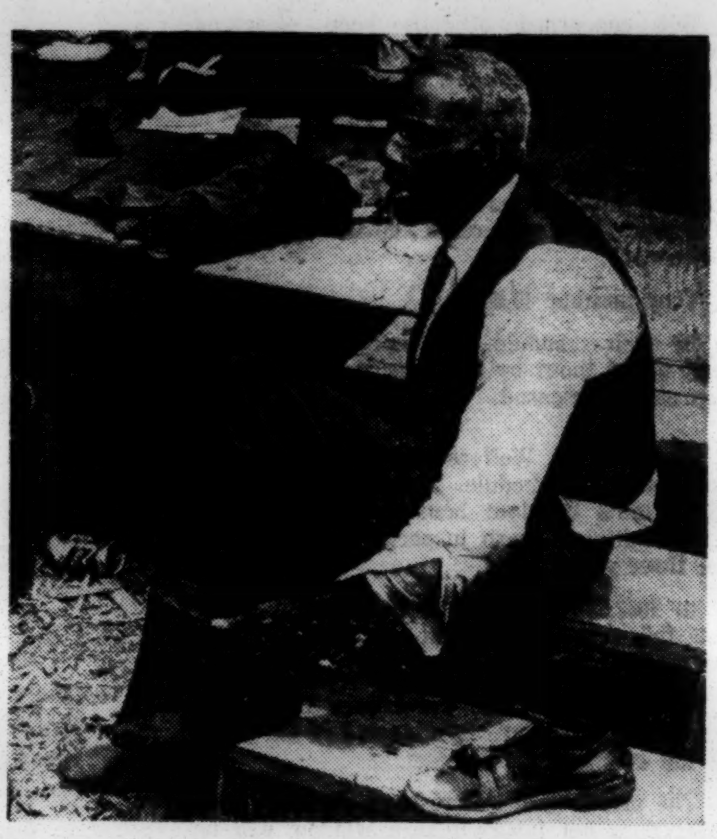
*Most English dictionaries support this stand by defining "ghettos" as "the quarter of a town or city to which Jews were restricted for residence. . . ."*

*Only the larger, unabridged dictionaries, such as the one at the Atlanta Public Library, go a step further. They say ghetto is also "a quarter of a city where members of a racial group are segregated."*

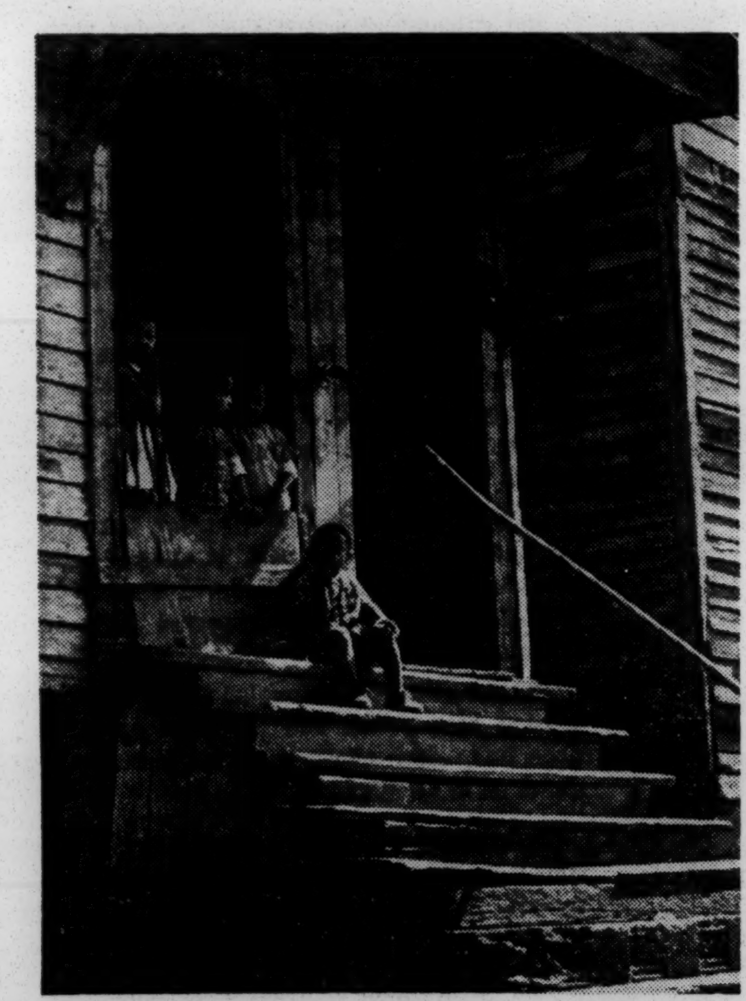
*It defines "slums" as "thickly populated streets or alleys . . . marked by squalor, wretched living conditions, or the degradations of inhabitants. . . ."*

*Where is the Other Atlanta?*

***Here**. In the slums and in the ghettos of Atlanta.*



. . . and on a Rickety Front Stoop



. . . at Home in Lightnin'

. . . and Around Pile of Junk in Summerhill Yard

# City Fighting Slum Blight

*"What white Americans have never fully understood—but what the Negro can never forget—is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it."*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March 1968.

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

The City of Atlanta is gamely trying to fight its blight.

It wields an impractical weapon with one hand tied behind its back.

The problem is to fix what is often unfixable with a city housing code, which the city's top expert in the field says won't erase Atlanta's slums.

"Housing codes aren't designed to cure slums," insists City Building Inspector William R. Wofford. "They're to stabilize good neighborhoods. They're to keep residential areas from **becoming** slums, not **cure** slums."

**ATLANTA,** however, cannot afford to believe its building inspector. It has few good tools at all for fighting slums and it must grasp at what is available.

So the city uses its housing code like a mighty sword to carve improvements in its blighted areas, although the blade sometimes gets dulled by legal barriers.

But concerned officials keep whacking away. Last year, they managed to try 752 slum violations and collect $48,000 in fines. In a hearing this year, one rental firm was assessed $2,000 for a string of violations.

By the end of 1969, the city's housing inspectors hope to have looked at every unit of housing that was ruled substandard in the 1960 census.

They number 40,000.

By their schedule, the inspectors will have seen all of those by the time the 1970 census figures are released.

**SO FAR,** Mr. Wofford and his 25 inspectors are ahead of schedule. They have examined 35,000 units of slum housing since the federally initiated crash inspection program began three years ago.

In 1967, they looked at 10,300 units. Their goal this year is 13,000—an average of 50 units per working day.

"We looked at the worst ones first," explains one inspector. "We started in the heart of the city and worked out."

The presence of a man from city hall, however, does not insure that a window will be replaced, or a grimy wall painted, or garbage cleaned up in the backyard and placed in the garbage can.

In this case, using the housing code may be like putting one's finger in the dike after the dike has broken.

**WHEN** a city building inspector orders an owner to repair his house, the road to real improvement may be long and difficult. Slum lords can fight the order in court for as long as a year. Other owners can procrastinate.

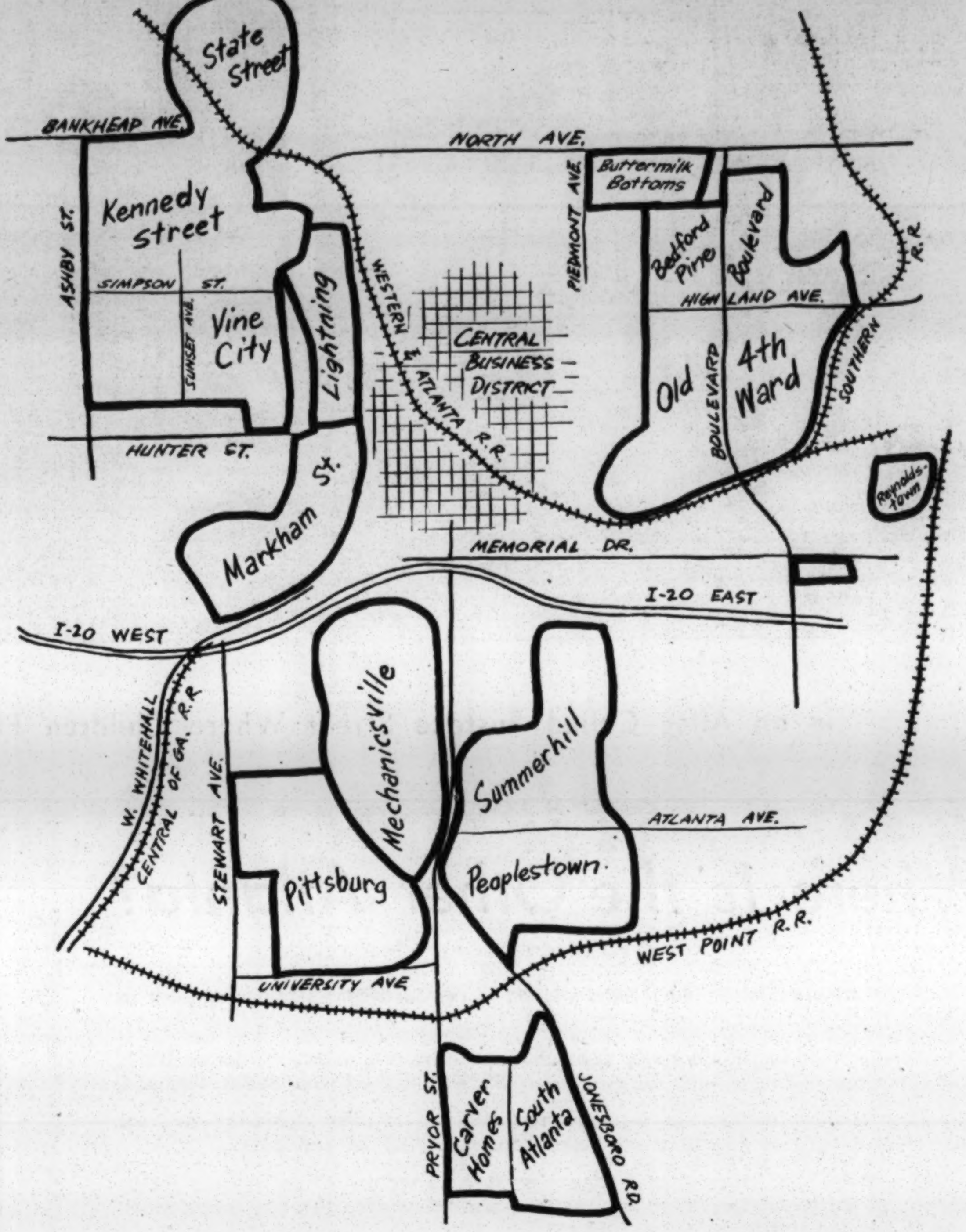
Even when repairs are made, wear-and-tear on this kind of property is amazing. The same dwelling soon may become substandard again and it is difficult for inspectors to repeatedly check back.

Of the substandard housing in Atlanta, Mr. Wofford estimates 75 per cent is rental. The fact that the individual living in the dwelling is not the owner creates another tough problem for the city.

Last year, more than 800 different slum properties had titles transferred. As soon as the city goes after the owner of a particularly bad rental unit, the owner transfers the title to someone else, often in the same corporation.

"They drive us crazy," says one court official.

The inspection officials of the city are quick to complain about the inadequacies of the code when it comes to erasing Atlanta's poor housing. They view the code not as a good blight-fighting tool but simply as the best one available.



Map by Howard Paris

**MAP SHOWS 'OTHER ATLANTA' ALMOST CIRCLING BUSINESS DISTRICT**
**Many Slum Areas Still Located Along Railroad Lines**

"The residential areas need something beyond a housing code," says Mr. Wofford, "like slum removal."

The city has engaged in slum removal to a large extent although most of it has been in the name of progress rather than improved housing. Subsequently, officials have found people more difficult than houses to remove.

During the past 10 years, only 3 out of 20 displaced Atlantans were moved out because their houses were substandard. The rest had to leave because of governmental expansion—expressways, urban renewal, and school or airport construction.

**IN THE** past 18 months since the city got more authority to order slums demolished on its own, 401 dwellings have been torn down because they were too far gone and impossible to renovate.

The city had to level one-fourth of these houses on its own because the owner would not. The landlord was billed for wrecking costs.

Another problem facing the city is the homeowners in slum areas of the city. Most of them are not able to pay for repairs that would bring their homes under the code. By law, the city is required to order the home owners to make the repairs and fine them if they do not comply.

However, at present, more than 500 of these cases are being held in the city's "suspense" file pending some kind of more sympathetic action.

But Atlanta's thorniest slum housing problem lies with the absentee landlord. Mr. Wofford makes the point that many of them are Negroes, although the majority is white.

**THE CITY** inspector, who has read the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, points with pride to the fact that housing was not blamed for any of the civil disturbances in Atlanta.

The City of Atlanta, despite a vigorous, 3-year-old campaign, has not rid itself of slums that have been decades in creation, nor does the city expect to do so anytime in the near future.

In fact, by one way of figuring, the city has lost ground in the past. It started with 40,000 known substandard units of housing in 1960. So far, the city has inspected 35,000 of them.

But an additional estimated 75,000 units of housing have fallen into the slum category since 1960, which allows for a net increase in slums of 80,000 units.

**HOWEVER,** the city is gaining today, if the statistics are accurate. Through wear-and-tear, the city gains between 1,000 to 1,200 units of slum housing a year and it is currently inspecting and correcting more than 10,000 units a year—a net gain of about 8,900 units.

The statistics bear it out: Atlanta is gaining on the enemy.

SHOE SHOP
CUSTOMER PARK
PUB GRI
SPORT DANCE
EMERGENCY
NO
PARKING

### THE KING FUNERAL

# Why Atlanta Didn't Burn

*"Many city governments are poorly organized to respond effectively to the needs of the ghetto residents, even when these needs are made known to appropriate city officials."*

*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March 1968.*

**By the Atlanta Journal Staff**

It was as though Atlanta had spent the past 30 years preparing for that electric week in April 1968.

A half-million persons from every conceivable walk of life were wedged into the central city. Hundreds of thousands marched 30-abreast for five miles through the heart of Atlanta to mourn the death of Martin Luther King Jr.

Yet, while Washington and Chicago burned, three tense nights passed in the largest city in the South without one significant incident of racial violence.

**EVEN ON THE NIGHT** after the funeral when downtown streets were deserted and white suburbia was behind closed doors, nothing happened.

Why did Atlanta's Negroes choose not to riot, loot and burn?

Mayor Ivan Allen says there were many reasons, but paramount was the city's history and atmosphere of good race relations. He pointed out that Atlanta has long been blessed with a strong and effective Negro leadership and "many good Negro citizens."

"The people did it themselves," said Police Capt. O. W. Jordan. "They deserve most of the credit."

"They got out and worked all over town. We just offered assistance."

**BUT THE PEOPLE** had to have help, and they were informed early through a variety of ways that the city was willing.

Mayor Allen and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins were among the first to reach the King home after the news arrived that the civil rights leader had been shot.

Police immediately surrounded the homes of both Dr. King Jr. and Sr. to insure the safety of the families. The mayor had already arranged a flight to Memphis for Mrs. Coretta King when it was reported that her husband had died.

The official posture of the city became clear almost immediately. The attitude—expressed by a police superintendent—that "the Negroes have lost a great leader, and we're going to do everything we can to help them mourn" was quickly, almost automatically, assumed from the mayor's office to the newest policeman on the force.

**"WE KNEW** this would be no ordinary family funeral," the mayor explained. "We knew that the situation required that the city assume the responsibility over and above what the family and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference could accomplish."

With this policy as a backdrop, the well-oiled wheels of SCLC and other volunteer Negro groups began to roll. Discipline and organization that had controlled hundreds of marches organized by Dr. King now went to work to control his last.

"They did a beautiful job," the mayor said.

On the neighborhood level, meetings were quickly called by groups such as the "Pittsburgh Teen Town." Plans of action were formulated, and within hours volunteers were moving about their neighborhoods urging calm.

The Pittsburgh group drafted a statement which said that: "There will be other groups coming in . . . attempting to start other riots. We will become a target for people up to no good. . . ."

"People, please think before you act. Try to reason out your actions before you commit yourselves."

It is precisely what they did.

**PERHAPS THE MOST** remarkable thing about the posture of the Atlanta Police Department during the King crises was its flexibility.

A search through the rank and file of the department turns up no knowledge of specific orders issued during one of the most trying periods the city has ever known.

The mayor said he had complete confidence in the judgment of the chief; the chief said he had faith in his superior officers, and the superior officers said they trusted their men.

A remarkable understanding of the situation apparently swept through the same police force that has been blamed for starting two racial disturbances in the city.

One Negro officer, who patrols an area where one of the disturbances took place, said he had no specific instructions from upstairs. He said he and the other officers in the section simply met and resolved not to let anything happen on their beat.

**ON HUNTER STREET** the night before the funeral, a gang of youths attacked a liquor store and carried away a few bottles. The usual police technique would have been to rush in a squad of officers and attempt to catch the vandals.

This night, however, a few crime prevention officers quietly moved in. There was very little noise or commotion. A few bottles of whisky were lost but a city was not.

Again, there were no special instructions.

"The men did a beautiful job," said Capt. Jordan. "They knew the crises being faced by the nation and that the eyes of the nation were on Atlanta. They responded appropriately."

The night of the King assassination, the mayor, the chief, and Police Supt. George Royall agreed to place their men on 12-hour shifts.

**ON THE DAY** of the funeral, they held over the morning watch and pulled in the evening watch early. For the first time in history, every man on the Atlanta police department was working at the same time. Some 875 policemen and 250 firemen were on duty.

But a strong and well-organized police department cannot prevent a riot. It can only help to prevent it and act to stop it after it starts.

It is conceivable that Atlanta's Negroes got the message Mayor Allen said he wanted to send them, which was:

"There is a deep sense of reverence and respect by a large majority of Atlanta people for Martin Luther King Jr.

"There is a consistent compassion of the city of Atlanta and many of its people.

"The stores did not close out of fear," Mayor Allen said. "I wouldn't have walked down the street and allowed my family to walk down the street (in the funeral march) if I had felt there was any danger."

# Can There Be a Dialogue?

*"We propose . . . increasing communication across racial lines to destroy stereotypes, to halt polarization, to end distrust and hostility, and to create common ground for efforts toward common goals of public order and social justice."*

*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March, 1968.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

One of the more liberal members of the Atlanta Board of Aldermen recently leaned back in his chair and asked a young Negro psychiatrist, an avowed black separatist and black supremacist, who had just damned all whites as racists, if:

". . . you feel so put upon that every man has to prove himself to you in accordance with your prescribed standards rather than mine."

"That's right," the young Negro shot back sharply, "(my standards) rather than the white man's."

"So there's no meeting ground," offered the alderman.

"Right," came the answer, "There's no point in dialogue between us. We're moving toward two separate societies."

**THE MINDS** of these two representatives of the two Atlantas were meeting for the first, and probably the last, time because The Atlanta Journal had arranged it.

The object was to see if an interracial group, from different segments of Atlanta society, representing a spectrum of ideas, could find anything to agree about, or even talk about.

The participants, including the alderman and the militant who did most of the talking, were: a white bank president, a white spokesman from the mayor's office, a well-to-do Negro businessman, a white conservative from East Point, a white middle class housewife and a Negro middle class housewife, a top official from one of the state's leading segregationist organizations, a Negro minister, a white member of the police department, and a Negro poverty worker.

Here are excerpts from the two-hour dialogue:

BANKER: If the goal of the white man is to exterminate the black man as you say how do you account for the many things that are going on today that are largely conducted by white people, business, community . . . why would we be doing that if our purpose was to exterminate your race?

MILITANT: . . . the reason why Negroes do not fare worse, the reason why you do not have genocide, is because of the American creed . . . (only the American creed holds all the different people of this country together when they have nothing else in common) . . .

* * *

REPORTER: Does discrimination against Negroes really exist even today after all the civil rights legislation and so forth? Does it exist today in Atlanta?

ALDERMAN: I don't think there's any question that it exists. Absolutely.

BANKER: It exists in most everything.

ALDERMAN: It exists in everything. It exists in your private clubs, it exists in your service organizations, your civic organizations, your communities, your . . .

BANKER: Business community.

ALDERMAN: It exists in the Commerce Club. It exists in the everyday life.

BANKER: Everywhere.

ALDERMAN: How many people, for example, who live in the average middle-class, middle-income white community would openly accept a Negro? Not very many.

SEGREGATIONIST: Yes, I think I agree with that. It exists to an extent. I don't beleave it exists to the extent that people try to blow it up, you might say, to something that can't be solved. I think that there's a place on this earth for every human being . . . provided we live by the laws of God . . . I can guarantee you that there is not a member of my organization that does not follow Christian principles and he is not out to exterminate the Negro race. He is not out to take everything from the Negro race.

He wants to give the Negro race everything that he's entitled to as a human being under the laws of this country.

* * *

MILITANT: History is developed through a series of compromises . . . so if you already have white superiority or white racism on one side, and you just want to be equal, you have no bargaining power. You have to have a valid concept of black superiority and black racism. . . . The Jewish population, for instance, . . . feels very superior to the average white and the average white person feels superior to the Jew, because they are a minority group. And so you've got this superior mindset clashing, head-on, but the individuals survive, and they must work out some sort of mutual compromise and mutual respect for each other in order to just live in the same society.

But the Negro has the inferior mindset. He just wants to be equal. Everybody else is trying for dominance. Everybody else is trying to be superior, but the Negro just wants to be equal, so when he comes to the bargaining table, he has nothing to bargain for. So the only possibility of white people recognizing us is to reach for dominance, not equality as a group, to reach for a position of superiority so that we have a position from which to bargain, not to remain superior.

* * *

REPORTER: What's the difference between Stokely Carmichael and Lester Maddox?

EOA WORKER: Skin color.

ALDERMAN: They're both extremists.

MILITANT: Stokely's IQ is quite a bit higher.

CONSERVATIVE: Of course, I would argue that point.

MILITANT: And you would lose.

* * *

BANKER: Is this situation true in the city of Atlanta in the poor white areas, that the recreation facilities are not there?

ALDERMAN: You really don't have any, at least on any broad scale . . . when you compare Cabbagetown with so many other areas that are all black, it's really negligible, and I suppose that that's the reason there is so much concentration of efforts in the Negro community.

* * *

BANKER: "Has there been any improvement in this situation?"

MILITANT: I can't afford to recognize it. Let the others recognize it.

EOA WORKER: As EOA workers we've gone into the communities. There have been definite changes with this Crime Prevention. I mean to be honest and fair. Getting into the poverty areas, the concentrated poverty areas where this low-income Negro who beats his wife. This is the one that we are trying to establish communications with. Not as much as some would like to assume we have, but there has been some definite changes.

MILITANT: I'm not interested in what has been done.

ALDERMAN: This is what drives the two races apart, and, of course, this evidently is what you want.

NEGRO MINISTER: But I think what he's trying to do is establish the antithesis here in order to come out with the synthesis. You gotta first of all get a mind acclimated to the point where it believes in itself, since already by definition we talk about racism, white racism as a mind condition which superimposes on the white people a certain superiority. Well, the Negroes need that same kind of superiority before we can meet around the conference table.

* * *

REPORTER: How many white people here, if it could be done peacefully, in this country, think that America's problems could be solved easier by a separatist state rather than trying to strive for integration?

SEGREGATIONIST: Well, I'll go along with Booker T. Washington on that. He said we could be separate . . . and yet the rest can function. I believe that we can live as separate people provided . . . (we follow God's law.)

* * *

SEGREGATIONIST: . . . The Negro, along with a lot of hypocritical politicians and businessmen, who'll sell their soul for a dollar, they are trying to do in a few years what nature takes decades to do. In other words, they are trying to bring us out and have us thinking and living and everything equal — we can't do it, our cultures are different. We can live together as human beings. I have no hatred toward any living Negro or any other person, but, I have my rights. I don't want him trampling on them and I'm not going to trample on his.

NEGRO MINISTER: May I ask a question. You talk about love. I think the kind of love you talk about you love us to death that way if you won't give us anything to eat —no decent homes, no decent jobs.

SEGREGATIONIST: We can give it where he earns it.

NEGRO MINISTER: How does he earn when he has not the opportunity to earn it?

SEGREGATIONIST: Well, he can be given the opportunity.

NEGRO MINISTER: Here we're talking about historical fact here. Over the years the Negro has been systematically excluded from anything and we're living in a caucasiocentric (white oriented) society . . . Now if we are even going to get to any status at all, if you talk about integration, talk about integration on equal levels.

NEGRO MINISTER: When you get to the point where you love me to death . . .

SEGREGATIONIST: What I mean is this. Let's say you are a human being. I'm gonna give you your rights—as long as you earn them, because in the American system, individual initiative is what built it.

NEGRO BUSINESSMAN: But you see, there's a fallacy in your argument, in what you're saying, and I'm sorry to hear you say it, because you're saying that you love me, but I've got to earn every inch of the way when you deny me the opportunity. For instance, you're talking about jobs and people not being able to qualify for jobs. Why we've been educated in little schools that squatted like a bunch of rubbish on hills all over the states. I had to leave Alabama to come here to high school because they didn't have a Negro high school in Alabama . . .

. . . if you're going to discriminate against me because of the texture of my skin . . . How do you think my skin got this color anyway?

SEGREGATIONIST: God made you that way.

NEGRO BUSINESSMAN: God didn't make it that way. Somebody came across the fence when Grandma didn't have any choice. If you love me, and you wanta believe in purity and separation, then by God you shoulda been separate a long time ago. Now, if I act like you and talk like you, and want to do like you, it's because I'm related to one of the senators of Alabama. You see, I'm a mixture . . .

* * *

SEGREGATIONIST: White people should help the 'Nigra,' not only the 'Nigra,' but all poor . . .

MILITANT: I was wondering when you were going to degenerate from 'Negro' to 'Nigra.' . . .

* * *

MILITANT: This is why the country has changed to the extent it has—The Negro has bulled his way on through, and right away the founding fathers of the different cities wanta take credit for their liberal attitudes, and it wasn't the liberal attitudes, but the Negro demonstrations and now the riots, etc. that have brought about these changes. No white person in this country has brought about any change.

EOA WORKER: And housing . . . for an example, out on Boulevard, this sheltering of landlords . . .

NEGRO BUSINESSMAN: Slumlords.

EOA WORKER: . . . Slumlords, right, who will allow these conditions to prevail.

They can give'm (politicians) $200 or $300 under the table, and conditions are allowed to run down, and I think you find the same things out in Dixie Hills. Really as long as this dollar is allowed to pass under the table to the politician, this is why you have the condition on Boulevard and will possibly have a reoccurrence in Dixie Hills.

ALDERMAN: I would doubt that it could pass to the politician. It could pass to the career employe of the city or county who is charged with enforcing these things (building laws). It may have done that. I think (the Negro businessman) will agree with me that we were thwarted by one member of the board of aldermen in an attempt to enact, to get the General Assembly to give us the authority to enact some legislation that would've helped considerably in this and we finally did it under our home rule provisions.

* * *

SEGREGATIONIST: (at the close of the meeting) I want to advise you all to read a book (on Communism). This is one of the first meetings I have been to where Communism was not brought up.

MILITANT: Well it has been now.

**If a city in America has responded seriously to the report of the National Advisory Comission on Civil Disorders, it is Atlanta.**

**If a city in America has tried to repeat the report in local language, it is Atlanta.**

**If a city in America has heard the black man's plea and attempted to answer, it is Atlanta.**

**But if a city in America has needed to be pushed and prodded to these ends by its mayor, it is also Atlanta.**

**And if ever a city in the South still needs to provide good jobs, housing, schools and—above all—acceptance and respect for its black people, it is Atlanta.**

**To Negroes in the South, Atlanta is Utopia—where they can escape from small towns of few jobs and rural areas of no cotton.**

**To them, Atlanta is the chance for a better life.**

# A City Responds to Crisis

> *"City governments need new and more vital channels of communication to the residents of the ghetto; they need to improve their capacity to respond effectively to community needs before they become community grievances; and they need to provide opportunity for meaningful involvement of ghetto residents in shaping policies and programs which affect the community."*
>
> *—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March, 1968*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

Only one out of 11 Atlanta aldermen polled recently said he had read the entire report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

Four aldermen said they read parts of it.

One said he read a summary. Another said he read only newspaper stories about the report.

Three aldermen said they agree with the report. Two said they disagree and one said he did both.

Four aldermen declined to fill out the short questionnaire placed on their desks at a recent aldermanic board meeting. The five remaining aldermen were absent.

But because someone else read the report and accepted what it said as truth, the City of Atlanta is making a multi-million dollar response to it.

**THE "SOME ONE ELSE"** is Ivan Allen, the mayor.

He reacted with the speed the likes of which City Hall never has seen. And despite its lack of reading, the 16-member aldermanic board got the message.

When the mayor asked for it, the board approved a $2.25 million package to upgrade the city's slums this summer.

In contrast to the aldermen, more than 1,100 Atlanta Police Department employes were ordered to read the entire report and write a summary of what they read.

Mayor Allen admits that the hour for response is late. But he staunchly insists the city is determinedly attempting to catch up.

"We are trying to make up for the sins of a hundred years," he says.

If a single person in Atlanta has rammed his beliefs into the path of white criticism and tried to act in behalf of the black man, it is Ivan Allen, the mayor. More than anyone in city government, he has tried to build a third Atlanta.

**ON HIS BURDENED** shoulders and on those of other city fathers rests the realization that the city has gone as far as it can. It can drop a few million dollars more in a crash summer program to prevent a riot. It can integrate its own house and attempt to influence the racial posture of its people.

But limitations arise. Before money can be spent, it must first be there.

For Atlanta city government, it just isn't there.

And much remains undone.

The aldermanic board has some more reading to do. And the city has some more work to do.

The city, however, is off to a good start.

When the commission's report was released, Mayor Allen gathered city department heads together and assigned each the task of studying the document and making improvements in their respective departments.

**THE RESULT WAS** a 42-page plan which was the city's official response to the commission report. The plan said:

- Atlanta's recreation program will receive $1.8 million for a special joint project with 62 elementary and high schools. The schools will remain open for the first time six days a week throughout the summer. As usual, city parks and playlots—78 this summer—will also be in operation.
- The police department will receive $90,000 to hire 50 police-community service officers, to be recruited from the unemployed male residents of disadvantaged areas.
- The fire department plans equipment demonstrations in slum areas and periodic street showers from fire hydrants.
- The sanitation department has promised to sweep slum streets once a week, pick up trash and garbage twice weekly and clean vacant lots.
- City service coordinators will work out of Economic Opportunity Atlanta (EOA) Neighborhood Service Centers and coordinate city and noncity services in cooperation with Neighborhood Task Action Forces.
- These Neighborhood Task Action forces and City Hall representatives—local slum citizens poverty workers—will provide effective communication between area residents and City Hall.
- Eight EOA centers in the poverty areas will serve as a medium through which citizens can contact City Hall.
- The police department will provide a crime prevention officer in each EOA center, to work closely with the city service coordinators and community, forward complaints on city services, assist school counselors on absent students and dropouts, and stay in close touch with community activities.
- The Community Relations Commission, a City Hall citizens group, will hold grievance-response hearings in poverty areas. The commission will also operate a Rumor Control Center to offer a line of communication for all residents and prevent unfounded rumors from spreading throughout large segments of the population.

**THE MAYOR'S** new program is aimed at six target areas, Boulevard, Dixie Hills, the Nash-Washington area, Edgewood-Kirkwood, Summerhill-Mechanicsville and the Northwest-Perry Homes area.

As a first step toward upgrading these six areas, the mayor has established his own special advisory committee on civil disorders. Alderman Everett Millican is chairman.

Mr. Millican says many suggestions of the commission's report already were in effect in Atlanta.

"Seventy-five per cent of the suggestions for cities mentioned in the report are things this city is already doing," he remarks.

But the city has still fallen short in some efforts.

"The basic problem with City Hall is, has been and remains the slums," Mr. Millican confesses. "We've tried to spread our money thin. Instead of fixing up one park completely, we put a little here and a little there, and satisfied no one."

Mayor Allen agrees that basic items set forth in the report are "what we have been pleading and striving for for years."

Prior to the report:

- The city established citizens neighborhood advisory committees and a Citizens Central Advisory Committee, both elected from slum neighborhoods. Although only 1,200 people voted in the first neighborhood elections three years ago, last year 20,000 citizens cast ballots.
- Poverty area residents participated in formulation of EOA programs and last year there were better avenues for citizen grievances.
- The Community Relations Commission operated to promote better City Hall-community communications. However, their authority is still limited since they have the power only to recommend action.

**THE MAYOR'S PROGRAMS**—both the old and the new programs—are designed to prevent conditions which foment trouble from existing at all.

The city says the secret to its success is the fact it has utilized people in these areas.

"Most of what we've already developed has been done through slum community leaders," Dan Sweat, the mayor's director of governmental liaison, adds. "We think

**Continued on Next Page**

CITY OF ATLANTA

Continued from Preceding Page

they will be able to prevent isolated incidents, which you can't control, from triggering a community revolt."

What if a riot breaks out in Atlanta? What will the city do then? Paper plans call for gradually escalated counteractions. City service coordinators and Crime Prevention Bureau officers working within poverty areas are supposed to maintain enough rapport with the neighborhood to keep trouble down.

However, if trouble starts, these officers will go immediately into the area of conflict. Then a 40-man police task force, which ordinarily works in the neighborhoods from 4:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. and is composed of officers who are respected in the neighborhoods, will attempt to cool the crisis.

**IF THE CRIME PREVENTION** officers and the task force cannot contain the disturbance, the police riot squad will be brought in as a last resort, Mr. Sweat emphasizes.

City officials, however, insist they are not expecting trouble this summer. "Atlanta has been doing a lot since that report, but we did a lot before the report," Mr. Sweat says.

"In November of 1966 we said we would try to overcome some of the roadblocks. In these two years we've started the playlot program. Now we have a new relationship between the city agencies and local schools," Mr. Sweat points out.

Mayor Allen repeats the basic aims of the commission's report are what Atlanta has been working toward all along.

"If one thing is needed it's better housing," he says, "but this will not be any good unless it's accompanied by education."

Negroes might have added equal employment or community acceptance.

**A POVERTY WORKER BELIEVES** all of Atlanta's problems relate to one issue: race.

Clint Rodgers, chief of manpower service for EOA, recalls that Mayor Allen has often spoken of the city's problem areas as transportation, housing, the eroding tax base, education and unemployment.

Mr. Rogers maintains:

- The transportation problem is created by affluent whites who work in the city but live in the suburbs because they refuse to share a neighborhood with a black man—(transportation).
- The whites move from houses in the city; these are immediately filled by black people. Because they have no education or training and cannot get a good job, many Negroes crowd several families into one house to pay the rent (housing).
- The overcrowded homes require more city services, increasing taxes. Overcrowding also deteriorates the property (eroding tax base).
- Because so many families must squeeze into one house, the area soon becomes overpopulated, overcrowding the schools (education).
- These Negroes, because of poor education, lack of training and other factors, are thought by some people not to be readily employable. As taxes go up, businesses rush to the suburbs, further separating themselves from the people who need jobs most (unemployment).

Mr. Rodgers concludes: "If housing were open to all groups in all parts of Atlanta, if jobs which pay a living income were available to Negroes, if Negroes were welcomed in all aspects of the society, most of these problems would disappear."

The answer—and the issue—is the same one that created and still separates black and white Atlanta.

**RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IS NOT** likely to be resolved while much of white Atlanta remains apart from the problems of its black neighbors.

Although concerned officials at City Hall have made a notable effort ot build adequate housing, pave broken streets and overcome some of the employment barriers, they often do not reach the man they are trying to help.

For example, one Negro family of seven lives in three rooms behind the new Civic Center in Buttermilk Bottoms. They can step from the front porch onto the unpaved street outside. There are no street lights. The father won't permit his children to go to the city playlot because he says it's occupied by winos.

"If I was elected mayor tomorrow I'd clean this city up," he declares.

"I'd put in street lights and tear down these old houses that are full of rats."

He says he would also build a decent playground for his children and have a cop walk a beat in his neighborhood.

**POLICE SAY A SQUAD CAR** patrols the area. The city does not employ sufficient policemen to staff two to a car or have one walk a beat. Perhaps the city is making efforts to pave the street, install street lights and tear down the old houses. But the man does not understand the long legal process involved in each.

If he doesn't see these things being done, he assumes they are being ignored. He believes the city does not care.

People at City Hall who do care have the problem of trying to bridge this chasm between the two Atlantas. The city has come a long way but it still has far to go.

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, the Atlantan into whose hands fell the locally based Southern Christian Leadership Conference when Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated, says:

"Atlanta is a leader of the South in the area of human and civil rights. Unfortunately, Atlanta is located in the state of Georgia and Georgia is one of the die-hard Southern states.

"We have a governor who has not grasped an understanding of the real problems and issues that face us in this nation and this state. When many people discriminate they have a feeling they are doing what people in high places want them to do. . . ."

Because of this, "everything is not well with Atlanta," he says. "Our schools are terribly segregated and it's now 14 years since the Supreme Court decision. Housing conditions are most deplorable. Even though the unemployment in Atlanta across the board is one of the lowest of any city, when it comes to Negro communities, the unemployment rate is one of the highest."

**THE CITY HAS A FAKE IMAGE,** the Rev. Mr. Abernathy continues, even though it moved farther than many cities in this country—"especially southern cities."

Some Negroes and whites believe Atlanta is doing all it can. Others, like the Rev. Mr. Abernathy, disagree.

The mayor can strive to upgrade the ghettoes, but poor black people in the ghettoes may not see the results the mayor hopes they see.

Is there a middle ground?

Officials who have the means want to help. The poor who have nothing need the help. Somewhere, someone must bridge this gulf between the two Atlantas.

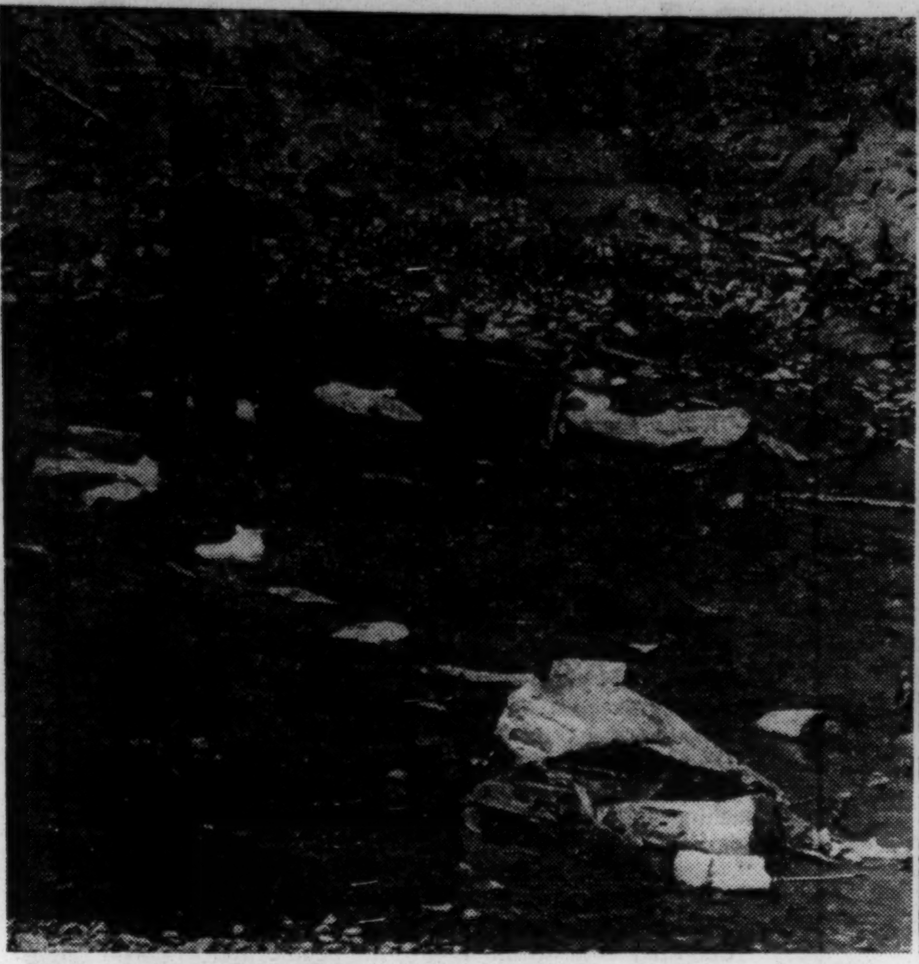
A mayor may care, but if a foreman on a garbage truck calls a black man "nigger" and throws trash back into his yard, the concern is lost.

A city may build public housing for its poor whites and blacks on equal terms, but if a resident manager does not inherit the attitude of the builders, the concern is lost.

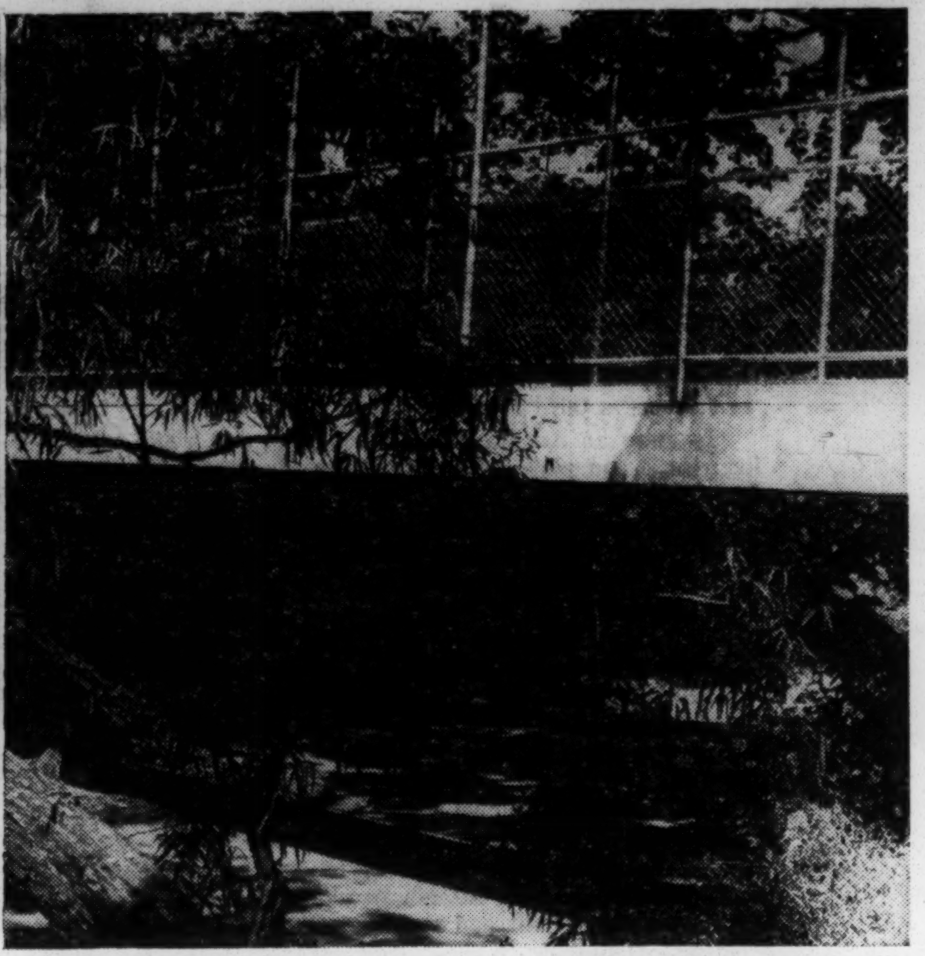
**"NONE OF US WILL BE FREE** until all of us are free," the Rev. Mr. Abernathy intones.

"We live in two Americas; so we live in two Atlantas. White Atlanta is far better off than black Atlanta," he adds.

It is difficult to take issue with the statement.



This Was the Only Way Across Proctor Creek



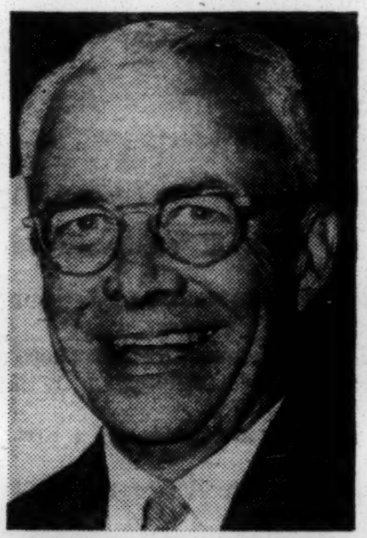
New Bridge Connects Perry Homes, Gun Club Park

### *CONCERN*

# Mayor Allen Familiar Sight

By The Atlanta Journal Staff

Ivan Allen's aide turned the mayor's white Impala down Bass Street in Southeast Atlanta. His silver-haired passenger rolled down a window and waved.



MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR.
Right Down 'Allen's Alley'

The black woman smoothed the front of her ragged dress, smiled and waved back.

"Afternoon, boys," the mayor greeted a tight group of black-skinned teens.

"Hi, Mr. Allen." "H'lo, Mr. Mayor."

Nobody seemed surprised to see the mayor riding through slumtown.

"I know all these boys," he told a reporter riding with him, matter-of-factly. The reporter believed him.

**MAYOR ALLEN** is no stranger to the other Atlanta.

He motors through slumtown three and four times a week. Most of the people recognize him and speak. White critics accuse him of politicking for the Negro vote, and black citizens charge that he never leaves his air-conditioned car. Both criticisms are off base.

There is Hammcok Place SE, for instance. Two years ago, Hammock Place SE was a short, sparsely graveled disaster area. Today, a few of the mayor's close friends at City Hall jokingly call it "Allen's Alley."

A city policy dictated that any side street in the city could be paved only if 51 per cent of the property owners petitioned for pavement and agreed to pay for the work.

**BUT IN A POVERTY** pocket, the slum lords who rent the shacks are often hard to find. Those who own their homes may be so beaten down by need they can't afford to put bread on the table, much less pay for sidewalks and streets.

The mayor became so upset over Hammock Place that he reached into his own pocket, doled out $5,000 and had the street surfaced.

Similar concern was shown by veteran Alderman Everett Millican when the city said it could not pave smaller streets in the slums. Mr. Millican searched through legal thickets and discovered an "illegal legal" way to do the job.

The city can legally lay curbing and gutters, he found, and the gutters are six-foot-wide strips of concrete. If, on some of the narrow streets, the city lays curbing and gutters, the strip remaining might be only a yard wide.

**THIS MUCH** could be filled in with asphalt as a street "patch up" job, which is legal.

George A. Royal, the mayor's former aide and now a police superintendent, personally instigated a door-to-door campaign in one slum area, urging residents to clean up their yards.

These personal attempts at improvement are known to few people. The mayor speaks of "Allen's Alley" only when he's asked. Although the street is still no mecca, at least it is paved.

Residents still live in shacks with porches falling onto the sidewalks. Abandoned cars still block half the narrow road. "But before we started, this place had no curb, no street. It was cluttered with rubbish," the mayor recalls.

**HE MARVELS** at some of the new public housing projects going up in South Atlanta, indicating it will take some of the residents out of their present circumstances. Then he drives to Grady Homes, a neat pre-World War II housing project which he uses to illustrate what public housing can accomplish.

"You can take people with the lowest status and income and with reasonable supervision you can upgrade their position in life," he gestures about.

"See these people? They're smiling. Don't you think they're better off than they were? They had nothing. Now they live in a place as clean and as nice as your home or mine."

Then the mayor's vehicle turned down Boulevard, where two years ago he initiated a strenuous clean-up. He sighed and pointed to some of the weatherworn homes.

"They're not slums, but they're close to it.

"We've got so much to do . . . with so little time to do it."

### *BEFORE—AFTER*

# A City Cares--- Action Is Taken

Before a city cared there was no bridge across Proctor Creek, where four children from Perry Homes have drowned since 1964;

Youngsters chased rats through abandoned automobiles at the bottom of a hill behind McCallie Boulevard;

A few scattered garbage cans overflowed rubbish onto clothing a black woman had washed at 5 a.m. so she would be first at the only clothesline.

An Atlanta Journal reporter presented City Hall with a dozen photographs and with them came a poverty worker's bitter accusation:

"Northwest Atlanta has been one of the worst examples of city neglect," charged Howard Jefferson of the Economic Opportunity Atlanta Northwest Neighborhood Service Center.

**"SOME OF THESE CHILDREN** wouldn't have died if this (Perry Homes) had been a white housing project," he added.

"If the code enforcement people would just enforce the laws on the books things like this wouldn't happen," he said of the garbage heaps.

When officials from the mayor's office did visit the above sites, they were appalled.

"We'd better do something about this before Ivan Allen finds out about it," a city worker groaned.

Within a week the city had moved the old cars and burned the vermin-infested hill of garbage behind McCallie Boulevard.

**NOW THERE ARE NEW** garbage cans, one for every family. The owner of a private housing project beside Perry Homes has promised a fence at the top of the hill to prevent the same situation from reoccurring.

Because of Northwest Atlanta's isolation, Mr. Jefferson said he feels city services often come too late or not at all.

But in this case, after a city cared, it was enough to start a bridge across the chasm separating the two Atlantas.

# Are Attitudes Changing?

*"This deepening racial division is not inevitable. The movement apart can be reversed. Choice is still possible . . . From every American it will require new attitudes, new understanding, and, above all, new will."*

*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March 1968.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

Is there a third Atlanta?

Is there an Atlanta where black man and white man live, work and play together amiably, even feel affection for each other?

Is progress being made in racial understanding here?

No, says a young black Alabama militant attending a Negro college here. "Anything we (society) do now is too little too late."

Yes, says a young Negro draftsman telling a white man jokes about white television in the private cafeteria of the white-managed business where he works.

No, insinuates the anonymous white who wrote the editor of The Atlanta Journal concerning the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.: "Thousands of people would like to say why couldn't this have happened 10 years ago. But they are afraid to—we live in a Communist country."

Yes, in effect, say dozens of others, both black and white, who wrote both Atlanta newspapers extending sympathy, confessing guilt and seeking means of fostering that progress.

When Negroes who suffer discrimination and those who study it discuss the ultimate solution for Atlanta's race problems, they talk of one thing—individual white attitudes.

There is a prevalent feeling that this solution will never come out of any government program, but must come out of the other parts of society, where each person must deal with his own prejudices.

"The government can do only so much," remarks a white Atlanta politician. "Institutions can do only so much, but in the final analysis, it has to be one to one."

In 1963, in his "Letter From a Birmingham Jail," Dr. King wrote: "I have almost reached the regrettable conclusion that the Negro's great stumbling block in the stride toward freedom is . . . the white moderate. . . ."

And a white minister in Southwest Atlanta notes: "The great mass of conservatives in the church are not necessarily racist. They just feel that when a Negro enters the church, as they do when he enters the neighborhood, that the church is gone."

So they run.

They move their residences, and if at all possible, the other parts of their lives, to new situations where they will not be confronted by Negroes.

**THIS RUNNING,** plus a new "subtle" discrimination when they cannot run, has generally replaced the violence which marked the Southern white attitude toward blacks for 100 years.

The violent attitude still surfaces occasionally, as it did in the letters to the editor here following Dr. King's murder, but it is no longer the rule.

A personnel interviewer in an Atlanta firm, for instance, may not tell the Negro applicant today that he is not welcome or abuse him for even seeking the job, but instead may say:

"Well, I'm not prejudiced and I think you could do the job, but the management here is kind of conservative, and you would probably be happier elsewhere."

A Negro could probably enter any business house in Atlanta today, but getting service, or in some cases mere recognition of his presence, is not as certain.

A black high school student in Forest Park relates just such an incident. He says he recently sat for a long time in a local restaurant before finally leaving without being served.

A Negro is now able to get many jobs from which he was deliberately excluded only a few years ago, but advancement and acceptance by his fellow workers is another question.

A young black draftsman tells how he believes he will have to leave the company for which he now works when he finishes college because "they just won't allow me to advance to a position that pays the kind of money I want."

**AND A COMPANY PRESIDENT** may become concerned with the problem and become willing, for instance, to hire some hard-core unemployed black men. He may even be willing to train them or go to other trouble to make a contribution toward solving the problem.

But if this concern is not transmitted to the receptionist and the personnel interviewer and the job foreman or supervisor, no progress has been made, for these are people who meet and work with the black man the company president is trying to help.

Prejudice is not only a middle class problem in Atlanta, either. This is glaringly obvious when one looks at the history of most of the city's elite private clubs and organizations where, as an Atlanta Women's Club official declares stiffly, "We have the choice."

In 1964, the gala after-opera parties held at the Piedmont Driving Club and the Capital City Club stopped inviting the cast of the New York Metropolitan Opera because the touring group began bringing Negroes with them.

Instead, private party invitations were issued to individual Met choristers. The Met, incidentally, at the insistence of director Rudolf Bing, boycotted the parties.

And as late as March 1967, a party was canceled after Negro soprano Leontyne Price was substituted into the leading role of the performance being honored.

**MR. BING,** in effect, forced another change this year in the Atlanta Music Festival Association's rules, when he responded to pressure from Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., an accomplished singer herself, and Mayor Ivan Allen, to get 200 tickets released for sale to Negroes.

There is no integrated country club in Atlanta, and the list of elite spots closed to Negro membership is lengthy.

They include the prestigious Commerce Club, the Junior League, the Progressive Club, the Atlanta Lawyers Club and the Atlanta Athletic Club, all of which, along with the Piedmont and Capital City Clubs, form the backbone of Atlanta upper crust.

Of course, Negroes also have clubs, like the socially affluent Guardsmen, which have no white members. Negro groups, like most white organizations, have no by-laws insisting on segregation. Both whites and blacks, however, explain that membership is selective.

Explains a spokesman for the Piedmont Driving Club:

"Our membership is by invitation and Negroes haven't been invited."

The American Legion throughout Georgia maintains separate branches for blacks and whites, and Tom Lewis, president of the all-white Northside Kiwanis Club, which annually honors the top students at each high school in the city, including Negroes, said the question of Negro membership "has never come up."

One might say these instances are not important.

Segregation in a private club, where members, after

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## DISCRIMINATION: WHAT IT MEANS

*"White racism is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities since the end of World War II."*

*—National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March, 1968.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

Discrimination.

A tattered word.

Like an old sign dulled by incessant wear of weather. The word has been battered into triteness in the last 10 years by over-use, misuse and stereotyping.

Discrimination is "the act of contrasting opposite thoughts, separation, distribution," says Webster, before launching into four secondary definitions, one of which reads:

". . . Discriminatin categorically rather than individually. The according of differential treatment to persons of an alien race or religion."

But what is discrimination to the people who live with it, to black people in a white people's world?

**FOR A MONTH** of researching, six Atlanta Journal reporters asked this question of Atlanta Negroes.

They answered:

Discrimination is wondering why a white parent won't let his child play with you.

Discrimination is white people referring to Negro people as "they," like "they" are all peas in a pod and all like the jobless black man standing on the corner.

It is having some people cringe away when you brush past them.

Or being a 38-year-old college-educated minister and having white men call you "boy."

Discrimination is being called "Mister" when the white people around you are being called by their first names.

Or being called by your first name when the white people around you are being called "Mister."

It is having white men avoid a handshake.

**DISCRIMINATION** is being told "I'll serve you, but I don't want to."

It is a butcher selling you meat he has dropped on the floor.

And not being able to try on a suit until you have paid for it.

Discrimination is a white salesman walking into your home without being asked and leaving his hat on.

It is not being able to move from a neighborhood where the only playground is used as a hangout by a gang of drunks.

It is not being able to get into a sorority in a predominantly white university.

And discrimination is getting something you don't deserve just because you are a Negro.

# What Are Churches Doing?

*"Of the three primary bases of society—economy, family and church—none has failed so miserably as has the church."*

*—A young black man in an interracial bull session.*

*"The church, in my judgment, has abdicated its responsibility and has left the politicians the spiritual leaders . . . Politicians have had, by legislation, to force certain moral issues the church has not done . . ."*

*—A white Atlanta alderman in an interracial bull session.*

*"It's the last one to move. We started out integrating in sports before we did in the Christian church and it seems to me like it's been the taillight rather than the headlight in this whole thing."*

*—A black businessman in an interracial bull session. bull session.*

**By The Atlanta Journal Staff**

A chunrch that moved from a West Atlanta neighborhood to Cobb County to escape integration lost several members last fall after it failed to remove the pastor when he said he would not stop Negroes if they sought church admission.

A Decatur Presbyterian church is sending a group of its members to visit Negro churches and inviting Negroes to visit it in order to "better understand each other."

A Southwest Atlanta church closed its day school last fall rather than accept a Negro child.

**A SISTER** church a few blocks away took the children left without a school, including the Negro, into its school.

The same church has lost 450 members in three years as whites moved out of the area when Negroes moved in.

A sister church nearby admitted its first Negro last fall and is "gaining about 40 members a year."

All of a dozen of Atlanta's largest churches said they seat visiting Negroes, but none has Negro members.

Atlanta's Central Presbyterian Church served 5,000 meals and housed hundreds of persons, black and white, in its educational buildings during funeral for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Its pastor noted that churches could have done nothing else if they believed Matthew 25:

"For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in . . . Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Three Cobb County churches—one Catholic, one Methodist, one Presbyterian—issued a statement aimed at "the people of Cobb County . . . red, brown, yellow, black, or white" which said, among other things:

". . . You are invited to consider joining our membership and working with us in this ministry of reconciliation—and we pledge to you that you will not be denied membership because of any question of race or economic status. . ."

**BUT AT ANOTHER** suburban Cobb County church, on the day after Dr. King's funeral, at a church "family night" supper, a joke was told:

"You know the only ones with any sense in that march were pulling the wagon."

A deacon told the joke.

The laughter that followed was loud.

A white teen-ager speaking recently at a Baptist youth gathering said he felt closest to God at that moment because of the "love" present. Moments later, when the subject of race arose, he declared: "I just couldn't love a Negro."

Last year, an official of the National Conference of Christians and Jews told a local civic gathering that converting the white mind may be the only thing left for the church to do, since "It is too late for it to play a reconciling role.

"We have long tossed about the old cliche that racial progress in this country is going to take education . . . lots of education. We have meant by this that Negroes have to be educated to the place where they are like us, whatever it is that we are.

"Now we must say that we need to be educated."

The response by Atlanta churches to this challenge is variable.

Some churches are attempting to build bridges between the two Atlantans.

But others are refusing to admit that the two Atlantas exist.

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all, do "have the choice," does not keep a black man from getting a job or feeding his family.

But it does glaringly reflect a community attitude, an attitude expressed by the white man who is leaving the Cascade Heights-Sewell Road area because Negroes are moving in and who says: "They can have any rights they want just as long as I don't have to live next door to them."

**THIS ATTITUDE** underlies all of Atlanta's racial problems and nurtures the existence of two Atlantas.

And if a change in this attitude does not come about?

The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders says, "No American—black or white—can escape the consequences of the continuing social and economic decay of our major cities."

Of Atlanta this summer, a black man cautions, "The people here are expectant now. They think they may have been heard, but if those expectations aren't fulfilled, you'd better watch out."

Will those expectations be fulfilled?

Will Atlanta's business and civic sectors respond with jobs, advancement opportunities, and most important of all, individual acceptance of black people? Will Atlanta's churches take up the responsibility they have been accused of abdicating, the responsibility of leading the one-to-one fight against individual prejudice?

Fortunately, several answers to the first question are already coming forth, led by the National Alliance of Businessmen's campaign to find jobs for hard-core unemployed and the Merit Employment Association's efforts to open up new positions for Negroes.

"I think the business community in all of America's central cities, Atlanta included, has awakened to its responsibility in this area," notes Bob Bevins, director of Central Atlanta Progress.

Several businessmen here are beginning to agree with the idea, as one says, that they must "hire them (the hard-core unemployed) and train them; this country has a problem."

The Jaycees have so far provided the most notable answer to the second part of the question with their community center in Summerhill where dances are held, jobs are found, and some Negroes learn arts and crafts.

**BUT WHAT OF** personal contact, in Atlanta's churches and residential neighborhoods?

In the Cascade area, Southwest Atlantans for Progress (SWAP) is fighting what some believe is a losing battle against real estate dealers, "block-busting" and white fear, attempting to bring peaceful, long-lasting, even-keel integration to the area.

Cascade is the latest in a long series of all-white Atlanta neighborhoods "threatened" by integration.

A similar group is at work in the Druid Hills area. Although integration has not yet begun there, a fair housing committee is preparing the way for peaceful transition.

The all-white Audubon Forest Methodist Church at 2545 Sewell Road SW has lost 450 members in the three years since the transition began, and last fall closed its day school rather than accept a Negro child.

This is in spite of the Rev. Wallace Z. Wiggins' statement that "We would seat them if they came (to the church services)," and his personal determination to "stay and fight it out."

"The problem here could have been solved if it hadn't been for the real estate people," the Rev. Mr. Wiggins declares.

Again, a negative response to the problem has greatly aggravated a given situation. Real estate dealers, intent on scaring whites into selling their homes at a loss so the houses can be resold to Negroes at big profits, constantly harass the residents of the area, the minister says.

"One man in our church lost $25,000 on his $55,000 home," he relates.

**THE HOMEOWNERS** aren't the only ones losing money. Reports are that two or three churches in the area are moving out or just closing their doors, leaving huge debts for their parent denominations to pay off. A minister estimated one nearby church will lose more than $200,000 in closing.

But it is not always so.

The Rev. William Mueller of Immanuel Lutheran Church at 3050 Cascade Road SW blasted the opportunist real estate dealers' pressure on the neighborhood, then declared, "We just built this church. We're staying, and we're gaining about 40 members per year."

His church has one Negro member, admitted last fall over the objections of a few white members.

The Rev. Mr. Mueller noted, however, that the attitude here is "more wholesome" than it was in his native Southside Milwaukee, where Father James Groppi led open-housing demonstrations for a year.

(In fact, Atlanta's racial reputation is so "wholesome"

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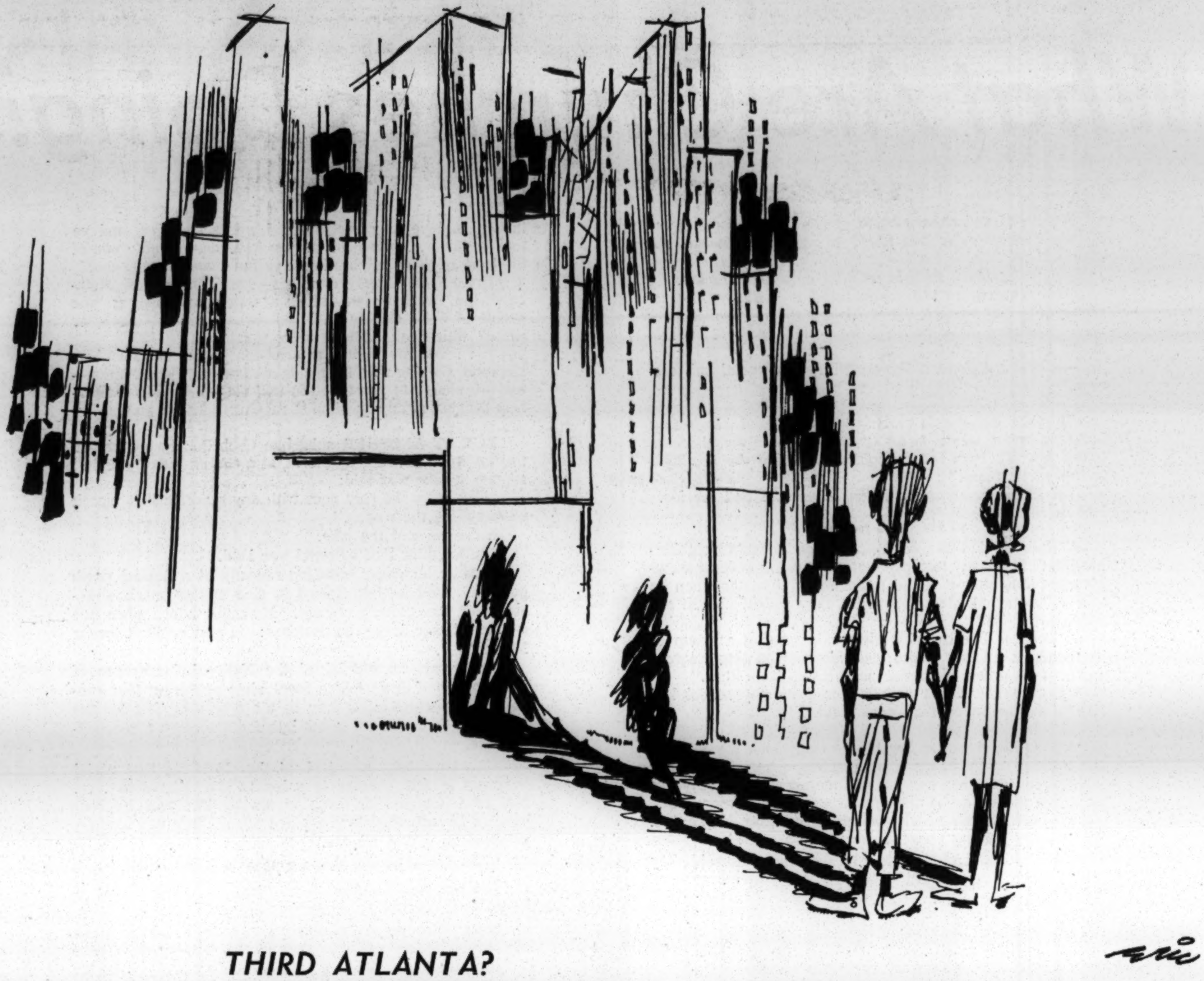

### *THIRD ATLANTA?*

# Attitudes Are a Key to Solutions

Continued from Preceding Page

that it is apparently something of a Canaan-land for black people in other parts of the south.

A 19-year-old black Chattanooga high school dropout, working late one night in one of Atlanta's larger banks, talked with the bank president in his plush office and told him "My father and my grandfather always told me, 'If you want to make something out of yourself, go to Atlanta. Get out of Chattanooga. Atlanta's the place for a Negro to be!' ")

Among blacks and whites, however, pessimism reigns in most conversation about SWAP and Cascade. As one resident of the area said of his fellow white suburbanites, "They'll (we'll) never stop running."

SWAP has tried, however, and many hope its experiences will benefit other areas, such as Druid Hills, which will face the problem in the future.

**WHITE ATLANTA** is awakening in other areas, also, notably in its universities. Georgia Tech students have petitioned the school's administration to invest the institution in the improvement of poverty conditions, and moves are afoot at Emory University to incorporate Negro history and sociology into the curriculum there.

And in sports and the arts, Negroes have made and continue to make valuable contributions, especially on the stage. In fact, it is probably here, in the world of showing man himself, that the races most nearly reach true harmony.

"One can't be deeply involved in the theater, in reflecting mankind, without developing a lot of respect for those around you," commented a local white theater critic. "I know some Negroes as really true friends, and personally feel there is great affection between us."

He noted that few Negroes in Atlanta's theatrical world have become disciples of Black Power or black separatism because this builds walls between them and whites "which are contradictory to the principles of art."

After all, art is communication, and communication, according to just about everyone except black separatists and radical racists, can solve the problem.

Take the white woman who declared that Negroes could pull themselves out of the slum if they'd just get an education and work.

"It can be done. I know it because I'm an authority on being poor," she said.

**BUT SHE IS NOT** an authority on being black.

Through contact, communication, she may learn the difference.

One young Negro, working in a supervisory position for a local branch of a national manufacturing company, tells how he has had difficulty with only one of his white subordinates.

"He believed a lot of things for which he could supply no reasons," the black man says. "That's all worked out now, because we talked about it."

A white woman, long active in local politics and privy to the higher levels of Atlanta's business and political world, reported that after Dr. King was killed, she determined to try the one-to-one approach and struck up a conversation with a black taxi driver one day.

"I had a lot of places to go," she relates, "so we had quite a talk and I found out he was a singer. I asked him to sing for me.

"It was really great fun, riding around in a taxi with someone singing to you. He had been unable to locate a certain recording that he needed for some arranging work and I told him I had it at home.

"We had had a grand time together, just two humans enjoying each other, and I invited him in when we got to my house and gave him the record. As he turned to leave, he suddenly said:

" 'You know, I could cry.'

" 'I could, too,' I told him."

* * *

There is a third Atlanta.

Its population at the moment is small. A theater critic, a mayor, a black policeman, a young draftsman, a young white minister, several high school students, both black and white, a white woman, the taxi driver.

By one Atlanta they may be called "Communist" or "nigger-lover." By the other Atlanta they may be called "Uncle Tom," "sell-out" or "Honkie."

Some are old, but most are younger. Some would swell their numbers by older, slower methods, some through a more direct attack on the problem.

A black Pittsburg minister in his 40s says, "Change must come through evolution, not revolution."

A white Grady High School student adds, "The solution is not in mixing the races, but in a unity between them."

The minister has known for some time, the student only recently discovered, the truth of the commission comment:

"The major goal is the creation of a true union—a single American identity."

A single Atlanta identity?

There is a third Atlanta—small, but growing.

# VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH

## SUMMER, 1968

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

The figures presented herein were accumulated during the summer and late summer of 1968. While they do not represent the final registration figures for the November elections, the difference is not expected to be large. The figures were compiled from a variety of sources---public and private, official and unofficial.

For four states---Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia---complete or near-complete county-by-county figures showing white and Negro registration were not available. For these four states statewide estimates have been made, based on the best information obtainable.

In three states---Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia---there are large numbers of voters not registered by race. These have been divided between the white and Negro columns on the basis of VEP estimates.

In these three states, VEP figures are cumulative and do not reflect names removed from voters lists because of purging. This is likely to result in inflated totals, particularly in white registration, in some counties. Also, population figures are based on the 1960 census, and thus registration figures might exceed population figures in counties that have experienced considerable growth.

Statistics for this booklet were prepared by Mrs. Michael H. Chanin of the VEP staff.

Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Director

Marvin Wall
Director of Research

## NEGRO-WHITE VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH

## SPRING-SUMMER, 1968

| STATE | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,353,058 | 481,320 | 1,117,000* | 273,000* | 82.5 | 56.7 |
| Arkansas | 850,643 | 192,626 | 640,000 | 130,000 | 75.2 | 67.5 |
| Florida | 2,617,438 | 470,261 | 2,195,000 | 292,000 | 83.8 | 62.1 |
| Georgia | 1,797,062 | 612,910 | 1,524,000 | 344,000 | 84.7 | 56.1 |
| Louisiana | 1,289,216 | 514,589 | 1,133,000 | 305,000 | 87.9 | 59.3 |
| Mississippi | 748,266 | 422,256 | 691,000 | 251,000 | 92.4 | 59.4 |
| North Carolina | 2,005,955 | 550,929 | 1,579,000 | 305,000 | 78.7 | 55.3 |
| South Carolina | 895,147 | 371,873 | 587,000 | 189,000 | 65.6 | 50.8 |
| Tennessee | 1,779,018 | 313,873 | 1,448,000 | 228,000 | 81.3 | 72.6 |
| Texas | 4,884,765 | 649,512 | 3,532,000 | 540,000 | 72.3 | 83.1 |
| Virginia | 1,876,167 | 436,720 | 1,256,000 | 255,000 | 67.0 | 58.4 |
| TOTALS | 20,096,735 | 5,016,100 | 15,702,000 | 3,112,000 | 78.1 | 62.0 |

* Reflects estimates more recent than figures in county-by-county table.

NOTE: Voting-age population figures are from the 1960 census.

# ALABAMA

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Autauga | 6,353 | 3,651 | 8,197 | 2,526 | 100+ | 69.1 |
| Baldwin | 22,236 | 4,527 | 21,831 | 1,435 | 98.1 | 31.6 |
| Barbour | 7,338 | 5,787 | 10,540 | 3,830 | 100+ | 66.1 |
| Bibb | 5,807 | 1,190 | 8,345 | 1,021 | 100+ | 85.7 |
| Blount | 14,368 | 378 | 14,520 | 179 | 100+ | 47.3 |
| Bullock | 2,387 | 4,450 | 3,583 | 3,203 | 100+ | 71.9 |
| Butler | 8,363 | 4,820 | 8,359 | 1,898 | 99.9 | 39.3 |
| Calhoun | 44,739 | 9,036 | 35,196 | 4,520 | 78.6 | 50.0 |
| Chambers | 15,369 | 6,497 | 12,557 | 1,610 | 81.7 | 24.7 |
| Cherokee | 8,537 | 752 | 9,966 | 486 | 100+ | 62.1 |
| Chilton | 12,861 | 1,947 | 16,734 | 890 | 100+ | 45.7 |
| Choctaw | 5,192 | 3,982 | 6,131 | 3,073 | 100+ | 77.1 |
| Clarke | 7,899 | 5,833 | 10,936 | 2,737 | 100+ | 46.9 |
| Clay | 6,470 | 926 | 9,014 | 429 | 100+ | 46.3 |
| Cleburne | 5,870 | 385 | 7,700 | 174 | 100+ | 45.1 |
| Coffee | 14,221 | 2,985 | 12,120 | 1,069 | 85.2 | 35.8 |
| Colbert | 21,680 | 4,575 | 22,452 | 3,038 | 100+ | 66.4 |
| Conecuh | 5,907 | 3,635 | 5,917 | 2,122 | 100+ | 58.3 |
| Coosa | 4,201 | 1,794 | 5,942 | 1,120 | 100+ | 62.4 |
| Covington | 18,446 | 2,876 | 17,435 | 1,086 | 94.5 | 37.7 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crenshaw | 6,310 | 2,207 | 6,726 | 1,332 | 100+ | 60.4 |
| Cullman | 25,848 | 285 | 26,320 | 126 | 100+ | 44.2 |
| Dale | 14,861 | 2,743 | 12,718 | 1,516 | 85.5 | 55.3 |
| Dallas | 14,400 | 15,115 | 13,848 | 10,859 | 96.2 | 71.8 |
| DeKalb | 23,878 | 441 | 27,530 | 230 | 100+ | 52.1 |
| Elmore | 12,510 | 4,808 | 16,838 | 3,027 | 100+ | 62.9 |
| Escambia | 12,779 | 5,685 | 17,312 | 2,322 | 100+ | 40.8 |
| Etowah | 48,565 | 7,661 | 44,718 | 4,294 | 92.1 | 56.1 |
| Fayette | 8,277 | 1,291 | 9,829 | 763 | 100+ | 59.1 |
| Franklin | 12,412 | 645 | 14,330 | 739 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Geneva | 11,357 | 1,606 | 11,263 | 646 | 99.2 | 40.2 |
| Greene | 1,649 | 5,001 | 2,102 | 3,988 | 100+ | 79.7 |
| Hale | 3,594 | 5,999 | 4,517 | 4,109 | 100+ | 68.4 |
| Henry | 5,165 | 3,168 | 6,992 | 2,054 | 100+ | 64.8 |
| Houston | 22,095 | 6,899 | 16,865 | 1,951 | 76.3 | 28.3 |
| Jackson | 19,298 | 1,175 | 19,334 | 680 | 100+ | 57.8 |
| Jefferson | 256,319 | 116,160 | 190,415 | 64,424 | 74.3 | 55.5 |
| Lamar | 7,503 | 1,027 | 10,238 | 395 | 100+ | 38.5 |
| Lauderdale | 31,089 | 3,726 | 20,473 | 1,481 | 65.8 | 39.7 |
| Lawrence | 10,509 | 2,471 | 15,084 | 1,352 | 100+ | 54.7 |
| Lee | 17,547 | 8,913 | 15,281 | 3,469 | 87.1 | 38.9 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Limestone | 16,173 | 3,579 | 15,072 | 1,339 | 93.2 | 37.4 |
| Lowndes | 1,900 | 5,122 | 2,929 | 3,189 | 100+ | 62.2 |
| Macon | 2,818 | 11,886 | 5,146 | 5,704 | 100+ | 48.0 |
| Madison | 54,516 | 10,666 | 48,786 | 8,984 | 89.5 | 84.2 |
| Marengo | 6,104 | 7,791 | 7,637 | 5,855 | 100+ | 75.2 |
| Marion | 12,656 | 403 | 16,812 | 270 | 100+ | 66.9 |
| Marshall | 26,997 | 637 | 18,632 | 208 | 69.0 | 32.6 |
| Mobile | 121,589 | 50,793 | 114,299 | 32,506 | 94.0 | 64.0 |
| Monroe | 6,631 | 4,894 | 8,577 | 2,577 | 100+ | 52.6 |
| Montgomery | 62,911 | 33,056 | 46,716 | 19,768 | 75.4 | 59.8 |
| Morgan | 30,955 | 4,159 | 29,469 | 1,423 | 95.1 | 34.2 |
| Perry | 3,441 | 5,202 | 5,648 | 3,907 | 100+ | 75.1 |
| Pickens | 7,336 | 4,373 | 7,698 | 1,769 | 100+ | 40.5 |
| Pike | 9,126 | 5,259 | 12,268 | 3,467 | 100+ | 65.9 |
| Randolph | 9,196 | 2,366 | 10,666 | 1,245 | 100+ | 52.6 |
| Russell | 13,761 | 10,531 | 13,476 | 4,292 | 97.9 | 40.8 |
| St. Clair | 12,244 | 2,035 | 11,938 | 1,002 | 97.5 | 49.2 |
| Shelby | 14,771 | 2,889 | 13,686 | 1,462 | 92.5 | 50.6 |
| Sumter | 3,061 | 6,814 | 3,921 | 3,451 | 100+ | 50.6 |
| Talladega | 25,635 | 9,333 | 22,937 | 4,360 | 89.4 | 46.7 |
| Tallapoosa | 15,310 | 4,999 | 18,624 | 2,272 | 100+ | 45.4 |
| Tuscaloosa | 47,076 | 15,332 | 31,889 | 6,123 | 67.7 | 39.9 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walker | 28,148 | 2,890 | 27,913 | 1,465 | 99.2 | 50.6 |
| Washington | 5,293 | 2,297 | 8,155 | 1,527 | 100+ | 66.5 |
| Wilcox | 2,624 | 6,085 | 3,854 | 3,800 | 100+ | 62.4 |
| Winston | 8,559 | 47 | 11,557 | 40 | 100+ | 85.1 |
| TOTALS | 1,353,058 | 481,320 | 1,268,513 | 268,208 | 93.7 | 55.7 |

# FLORIDA

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | 30,555 | 9,898 | 25,534 | 5,081 | 83.6 | 51.3 |
| Baker | 3,203 | 807 | 3,458 | 595 | 100+ | 73.7 |
| Bay | 31,940 | 4,964 | 22,747 | 3,033 | 71.2 | 61.1 |
| Bradford | 5,580 | 1,345 | 4,608 | 896 | 82.6 | 66.6 |
| Brevard | 58,433 | 6,494 | 81,098 | 4,647 | 100+ | 71.6 |
| Broward | 189,517 | 27,009 | 199,923 | 20,524 | 100+ | 76.0 |
| Calhoun | 3,434 | 582 | 3,674 | 366 | 100+ | 62.9 |
| Charlotte | 8,659 | 427 | 12,483 | 349 | 100+ | 81.7 |
| Citrus | 5,174 | 829 | 7,663 | 618 | 100+ | 74.5 |
| Clay | 9,508 | 1,276 | 9,200 | 1,002 | 96.8 | 78.5 |
| Collier | 8,163 | 1,364 | 9,719 | 713 | 100+ | 52.3 |
| Columbia | 8,092 | 3,122 | 9,240 | 2,516 | 100+ | 80.6 |
| Dade | 537,448 | 75,573 | 367,730 | 55,393 | 68.4 | 73.3 |
| De Soto | 6,339 | 1,343 | 4,020 | 847 | 63.4 | 63.1 |
| Dixie | 2,138 | 363 | 2,981 | 396 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Duval | 203,804 | 58,430 | 143,664 | 39,581 | 70.5 | 67.7 |
| Escambia | 76,688 | 18,041 | 59,511 | 12,593 | 77.6 | 69.8 |
| Flagler | 1,789 | 846 | 1,853 | 372 | 100+ | 44.0 |
| Franklin | 3,186 | 779 | 3,477 | 531 | 100+ | 68.2 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gadsden | 11,711 | 12,261 | 6,655 | 4,610 | 56.8 | 37.6 |
| Gilchrist | 1,513 | 154 | 1,855 | 86 | 100+ | 55.8 |
| Glades | 1,061 | 741 | 1,193 | 234 | 100+ | 31.6 |
| Gulf | 4,196 | 1,138 | 3,861 | 693 | 92.0 | 60.9 |
| Hamilton | 2,486 | 1,621 | 2,899 | 1,033 | 100+ | 63.7 |
| Hardee | 6,734 | 552 | 5,125 | 308 | 76.1 | 55.8 |
| Hendry | 3,430 | 1,180 | 3,533 | 820 | 100+ | 69.5 |
| Hernando | 5,689 | 1,151 | 5,832 | 769 | 100+ | 66.8 |
| Highlands | 10,997 | 2,251 | 10,998 | 1,497 | 100+ | 66.5 |
| Hillsborough | 213,950 | 31,114 | 171,916 | 21,734 | 80.4 | 69.8 |
| Holmes | 6,131 | 249 | 6,465 | 179 | 100+ | 71.9 |
| Indian River | 13,182 | 2,637 | 11,852 | 1,466 | 89.9 | 55.6 |
| Jackson | 14,087 | 5,390 | 11,349 | 3,207 | 80.6 | 59.5 |
| Jefferson | 2,383 | 2,600 | 2,410 | 1,494 | 100+ | 57.5 |
| Lafayette | 1,536 | 152 | 1,791 | 138 | 100+ | 90.8 |
| Lake | 30,535 | 6,438 | 24,439 | 2,258 | 80.0 | 35.1 |
| Lee | 30,636 | 4,677 | 35,427 | 2,685 | 100+ | 57.4 |
| Leon | 28,241 | 12,322 | 26,599 | 6,902 | 94.2 | 56.0 |
| Levy | 4,483 | 1,568 | 4,294 | 595 | 95.8 | 37.9 |
| Liberty | 1,525 | 240 | 1,940 | 211 | 100+ | 87.9 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madison | 4,380 | 3,067 | 4,516 | 2,072 | 100+ | 67.6 |
| Manatee | 42,291 | 5,278 | 35,132 | 2,604 | 83.1 | 49.3 |
| Marion | 21,001 | 9,283 | 20,194 | 5,237 | 96.2 | 56.4 |
| Martin | 9,291 | 1,753 | 9,775 | 1,340 | 100+ | 77.2 |
| Monroe | 25,512 | 2,919 | 15,906 | 1,723 | 62.3 | 59.0 |
| Nassau | 7,054 | 2,076 | 6,056 | 1,498 | 85.8 | 72.2 |
| Okaloosa | 30,816 | 2,097 | 23,569 | 1,073 | 76.5 | 51.2 |
| Okeechobee | 2,870 | 533 | 3,203 | 429 | 100+ | 80.5 |
| Orange | 137,780 | 21,771 | 97,588 | 8,893 | 70.8 | 40.8 |
| Osceola | 11,697 | 1,122 | 10,780 | 665 | 92.2 | 59.3 |
| Palm Beach | 119,342 | 29,541 | 113,683 | 18,605 | 95.3 | 63.0 |
| Pasco | 22,329 | 2,391 | 27,462 | 855 | 100+ | 35.8 |
| Pinellas | 255,369 | 18,121 | 222,350 | 10,694 | 87.1 | 59.0 |
| Polk | 97,314 | 19,224 | 74,234 | 8,896 | 76.3 | 46.3 |
| Putnam | 13,095 | 5,089 | 9,852 | 1,949 | 75.2 | 38.3 |
| St. Johns | 13,771 | 4,331 | 10,400 | 1,957 | 75.5 | 45.2 |
| St. Lucie | 17,238 | 6,527 | 15,962 | 4,020 | 92.6 | 61.6 |
| Santa Rosa | 14,710 | 1,082 | 13,186 | 726 | 89.6 | 67.1 |
| Sarasota | 49,533 | 4,125 | 46,266 | 1,782 | 93.4 | 43.2 |
| Seminole | 24,372 | 7,050 | 20,188 | 3,160 | 82.8 | 44.8 |

## FLORIDA -- 4.

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumter | 5,396 | 1,523 | 5,177 | 1,039 | 95.9 | 68.2 |
| Suwannee | 6,409 | 2,149 | 5,972 | 1,009 | 93.2 | 47.0 |
| Taylor | 5,454 | 1,724 | 5,961 | 1,090 | 100+ | 63.2 |
| Union | 2,880 | 1,082 | 1,930 | 263 | 67.0 | 24.3 |
| Volusia | 74,209 | 11,615 | 66,526 | 7,167 | 89.6 | 61.7 |
| Wakulla | 2,120 | 753 | 2,650 | 694 | 100+ | 92.2 |
| Walton | 7,958 | 1,086 | 7,839 | 751 | 98.5 | 69.2 |
| Washington | 5,364 | 1,021 | 5,799 | 883 | 100+ | 86.5 |
| TOTALS | 2,617,438 | 470,261 | 2,195,172 | 292,046 | 83.8 | 62.1 |

# GEORGIA

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appling | 5,862 | 1,401 | 7,649 | 1,361 | 100+ | 97.1 |
| Atkinson | 2,486 | 812 | 3,202 | 806 | 100+ | 99.3 |
| Bacon | 4,203 | 536 | 4,694 | 305 | 100+ | 56.9 |
| Baker | 1,139 | 1,285 | 1,626 | 955 | 100+ | 74.3 |
| Baldwin | 16,109 | 9,234 | 7,169 | 2,304 | 44.5 | 24.9 |
| Banks | 3,850 | 213 | 3,827 | 81 | 99.4 | 38.0 |
| Barrow | 7,865 | 1,332 | 6,831 | 504 | 86.8 | 37.8 |
| Bartow | 14,942 | 2,393 | 14,434 | 1,573 | 96.6 | 65.7 |
| Ben Hill | 5,931 | 2,436 | 3,827 | 1,158 | 64.5 | 47.5 |
| Berrien | 6,179 | 964 | 5,977 | 854 | 96.7 | 88.5 |
| Bibb | 60,429 | 26,812 | 46,329 | 17,722 | 76.7 | 66.1 |
| Bleckley | 4,528 | 1,380 | 4,793 | 309 | 100+ | 22.4 |
| Brantley | 2,854 | 384 | 4,047 | 378 | 100+ | 98.4 |
| Brooks | 5,059 | 3,711 | 3,668 | 959 | 72.5 | 25.8 |
| Bryan | 2,289 | 1,111 | 2,335 | 1,165 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Bulloch | 10,101 | 4,337 | 9,039 | 2,305 | 89.4 | 53.1 |
| Burke | 4,358 | 6,600 | 4,460 | 2,847 | 100+ | 43.1 |
| Butts | 3,195 | 2,099 | 4,314 | 1,011 | 100+ | 48.1 |
| Calhoun | 1,654 | 2,393 | 1,939 | 674 | 100+ | 28.1 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camden | 3,447 | 2,059 | 3,928 | 1,924 | 100+ | 93.4 |
| Candler | 2,714 | 1,200 | 2,516 | 839 | 92.7 | 69.9 |
| Carroll | 19,234 | 3,595 | 14,885 | 2,444 | 77.3 | 67.9 |
| Catoosa | 12,370 | 172 | 12,763 | 100 | 100+ | 58.1 |
| Charlton | 2,077 | 810 | 2,319 | 453 | 100+ | 55.9 |
| Chatham | 78,118 | 37.563 | 58,345 | 22,526 | 74.6 | 59.9 |
| Chattahoochee | 8,061 | 1,830 | 510 | 131 | 6.3 | 7.2 |
| Chattooga | 11,460 | 1,025 | 9,683 | 1,034 | 84.5 | 100+ |
| Cherokee | 13,964 | 517 | 14,114 | 1,127 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Clarke | 23,895 | 6,740 | 15,430 | 5,032 | 64.5 | 74.6 |
| Clay | 1,130 | 1,441 | 1,241 | 608 | 100+ | 42.1 |
| Clayton | 23,996 | 2,456 | 22,275 | 958 | 92.8 | 39.0 |
| Clinch | 2,373 | 1,256 | 2,519 | 387 | 100+ | 30.8 |
| Cobb | 63,291 | 4,568 | 63,203 | 2,500 | 99.9 | 54.7 |
| Coffee | 9,682 | 2,977 | 12,027 | 1,749 | 100+ | 58.7 |
| Colquitt | 15,982 | 4,081 | 13,204 | 2,350 | 82.6 | 57.6 |
| Columbia | 5,096 | 2,364 | 5,556 | 1,036 | 100+ | 43.8 |
| Cook | 5,213 | 1,755 | 5,500 | 1,033 | 100+ | 58.8 |
| Coweta | 11,891 | 5,579 | 11,348 | 3,524 | 95.4 | 63.1 |
| Crawford | 1,596 | 1,611 | 1,629 | 784 | 100+ | 48.7 |
| Crisp | 6,451 | 3,858 | 6,674 | 1,984 | 100+ | 51.4 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dade | 4,803 | 70 | 4,242 | 60 | 88.3 | 85.7 |
| Dawson | 2,148 | 1 | 2,373 | 0 | 100+ | 0 |
| Decatur | 9,070 | 5,515 | 10,605 | 1,235 | 100+ | 22.3 |
| DeKalb | 148,167 | 12,407 | 139,812 | 9,412 | 94.3 | 75.8 |
| Dodge | 7,392 | 2,328 | 7,013 | 1,871 | 94.9 | 80.4 |
| Dooly | 3,581 | 2,866 | 3,890 | 1,656 | 100+ | 57.7 |
| Dougherty | 29,897 | 14,163 | 15,848 | 7 351 | 53.0 | 51.9 |
| Douglas | 8,595 | 1,268 | 9,610 | 1,286 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Early | 4,013 | 3,277 | 4,205 | 984 | 100+ | 30.0 |
| Echols | 832 | 246 | 877 | 24 | 100+ | 9.7 |
| Effingham | 4,008 | 1,756 | 4,205 | 645 | 100+ | 36.7 |
| Elbert | 7,752 | 3,127 | 7,325 | 1,338 | 94.4 | 42.7 |
| Emanuel | 7,627 | 3,005 | 7,245 | 2,053 | 94.9 | 68.3 |
| Evans | 2,738 | 1,308 | 2,896 | 765 | 100+ | 58.4 |
| Fannin | 8,111 | 31 | 8,494 | 18 | 100+ | 58.1 |
| Fayette | 3,585 | 1,190 | 3,097 | 100 | 86.4 | 84.0 |
| Floyd | 38,230 | 5,949 | 28,111 | 2,810 | 73.5 | 47.2 |
| Forsyth | 7,328 | 4 | 6,539 | 0 | 89.2 | 0 |
| Franklin | 7,611 | 776 | 7,822 | 747 | 100+ | 96.2 |
| Fulton | 247,892 | 117,049 | 176,382 | 73,554 | 71.2 | 62.8 |
| Gilmer | 5,431 | 7 | 5,300 | 3 | 97.6 | 42.8 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Glascock | 1,281 | 351 | 1,395 | 22 | 100+ | 6.2 |
| Glynn | 18,750 | 6,762 | 8,857 | 3,019 | 47.7 | 44.6 |
| Gordon | 11,441 | 669 | 11,107 | 720 | 97.1 | 100+ |
| Grady | 7,205 | 3,364 | 6,234 | 1,448 | 86.5 | 43.0 |
| Greene | 3,565 | 2,998 | 3,585 | 2,779 | 100+ | 92.6 |
| Gwinnett | 24,299 | 1,841 | 24,711 | 1,652 | 100+ | 89.7 |
| Habersham | 10,676 | 518 | 7,827 | 522 | 73.3 | 100+ |
| Hall | 27,726 | 2,789 | 18,175 | 1,274 | 65.5 | 45.6 |
| Hancock | 1,727 | 3,576 | 1,852 | 2,781 | 100+ | 77.8 |
| Haralson | 8,571 | 642 | 7,679 | 376 | 90.0 | 58.5 |
| Harris | 3,310 | 3,102 | 4,139 | 1,375 | 100+ | 44.3 |
| Hart | 7,382 | 1,832 | 6,155 | 446 | 83.4 | 24.3 |
| Heard | 2,661 | 590 | 3,155 | 383 | 100+ | 64.9 |
| Henry | 6,429 | 3,539 | 8,937 | 3,251 | 100+ | 91.8 |
| Houston | 17,742 | 4,228 | 14,708 | 2,335 | 82.8 | 55.2 |
| Irwin | 3,759 | 1,602 | 4,476 | 1,555 | 100+ | 97.0 |
| Jackson | 10,228 | 1,309 | 8,635 | 795 | 84.4 | 60.7 |
| Jasper | 1,925 | 1,705 | 2,371 | 900 | 100+ | 52.7 |
| Jeff Davis | 4,116 | 909 | 5,779 | 601 | 100+ | 66.1 |
| Jefferson | 4,937 | 4,780 | 4,524 | 2,623 | 91.6 | 54.9 |
| Jenkins | 2,985 | 2,210 | 2,663 | 940 | 89.2 | 42.5 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johnson | 3,455 | 1,261 | 3,528 | 745 | 100+ | 59.0 |
| Jones | 2,655 | 2,185 | 2,850 | 1,283 | 100+ | 58.7 |
| Lamar | 4,078 | 2,118 | 4,087 | 1,153 | 100+ | 54.4 |
| Lanier | 2,158 | 756 | 1,915 | 423 | 88.7 | 56.0 |
| Laurens | 13,178 | 6,248 | 14,510 | 4,848 | 100+ | 77.6 |
| Lee | 1,427 | 1,795 | 1,918 | 997 | 100+ | 55.5 |
| Liberty | 5,310 | 3,176 | 2,950 | 2,594 | 55.6 | 81.7 |
| Lincoln | 1,974 | 1,336 | 2,346 | 650 | 100+ | 48.6 |
| Long | 1,527 | 635 | 2,347 | 1,130 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Lowndes | 20,746 | 8,459 | 13,096 | 2,835 | 63.1 | 33.5 |
| Lumpkin | 4,500 | 74 | 4,582 | 111 | 100+ | 100+ |
| McDuffie | 4,625 | 2,740 | 4,708 | 1,245 | 100+ | 45.4 |
| McIntosh | 1,643 | 1,823 | 1,680 | 2,017 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Macon | 3,171 | 4,077 | 3,734 | 1,831 | 100+ | 44.9 |
| Madison | 5,962 | 989 | 4,957 | 269 | 83.1 | 27.1 |
| Marion | 1,353 | 1,609 | 1,649 | 296 | 100+ | 18.4 |
| Meriwether | 6,547 | 4,990 | 5,971 | 2,075 | 91.2 | 41.5 |
| Miller | 3,095 | 946 | 1,705 | 193 | 55.0 | 20.4 |
| Mitchell | 6,055 | 4,971 | 6,012 | 1,535 | 99.2 | 30.8 |
| Monroe | 3,607 | 2,652 | 3,724 | 1,498 | 100+ | 56.5 |
| Montgomery | 2,520 | 1,288 | 2,999 | 1,043 | 100+ | 81.0 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morgan | 3,415 | 2,469 | 1,763 | 1,176 | 51.6 | 47.6 |
| Murray | 6,209 | 51 | 6,210 | 25 | 100+ | 49.0 |
| Muscogee | 74,662 | 22,549 | 43,149 | 10,988 | 57.8 | 48.7 |
| Newton | 9,045 | 3,767 | 7,374 | 2,086 | 81.5 | 55.3 |
| Oconee | 3,228 | 681 | 3,008 | 155 | 93.2 | 22.8 |
| Oglethorpe | 2,964 | 1,709 | 3,114 | 476 | 100+ | 27.9 |
| Paulding | 7,353 | 603 | 8,052 | 578 | 100+ | 95.8 |
| Peach | 3,650 | 4,562 | 3,206 | 1,887 | 87.8 | 41.3 |
| Pickens | 5,264 | 251 | 6,290 | 206 | 100+ | 82.0 |
| Pierce | 4,432 | 1,135 | 4,839 | 697 | 100+ | 61.4 |
| Pike | 2,584 | 1,643 | 2,698 | 741 | 100+ | 45.1 |
| Polk | 15,065 | 2,443 | 13,033 | 1,809 | 86.5 | 74.0 |
| Pulaski | 3,018 | 1,843 | 3,436 | 632 | 100+ | 34.2 |
| Putnam | 2,297 | 2,204 | 2,519 | 1,012 | 100+ | 45.9 |
| Quitman | 581 | 707 | 718 | 213 | 100+ | 30.1 |
| Rabun | 4,392 | 43 | 4,701 | 47 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Randolph | 2,878 | 3,663 | 2,665 | 1,266 | 92.6 | 34.6 |
| Richmond | 61,315 | 24,785 | 40,443 | 14,392 | 66.0 | 58.1 |
| Rockdale | 4,708 | 1,512 | 5,174 | 916 | 100+ | 60.5 |
| Schley | 961 | 903 | 1,180 | 341 | 100+ | 37.8 |
| Screven | 4,557 | 3,729 | 4,395 | 2,882 | 96.4 | 77.2 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seminole | 2,648 | 1,255 | 3,833 | 446 | 100+ | 35.5 |
| Spalding | 16,657 | 5,252 | 13,081 | 3,418 | 78.5 | 65.0 |
| Stephens | 9,975 | 1,355 | 8,136 | 826 | 81.5 | 60.9 |
| Stewart | 1,465 | 2,681 | 1,741 | 796 | 100+ | 29.8 |
| Sumter | 7,730 | 6,710 | 8,784 | 3,218 | 100+ | 47.9 |
| Talbot | 1,437 | 2,507 | 1,529 | 686 | 100+ | 24.4 |
| Taliaferro | 917 | 1,073 | 1,072 | 1,192 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Tattnall | 7,377 | 3,135 | 6,746 | 3,039 | 91.4 | 96.9 |
| Taylor | 2,767 | 2,004 | 2,901 | 679 | 100+ | 33.9 |
| Telfair | 4,938 | 2,087 | 4,624 | 1,308 | 93.6 | 62.7 |
| Terrell | 3,038 | 4,057 | 3,465 | 2,252 | 100+ | 55.5 |
| Thomas | 13,179 | 7,644 | 9,507 | 3,113 | 72.1 | 40.7 |
| Tift | 10,211 | 3,513 | 8,284 | 1,742 | 81.1 | 49.5 |
| Toombs | 7,515 | 2,444 | 7,366 | 1,055 | 98.0 | 43.2 |
| Towns | 2,942 | 1 | 2,600 | 0 | 88.3 | 0 |
| Treutlen | 2,473 | 968 | 2,172 | 627 | 87.8 | 64.8 |
| Troup | 20,579 | 8,577 | 13,838 | 2,974 | 67.2 | 34.6 |
| Turner | 3,422 | 1,535 | 3,068 | 627 | 89.6 | 40.8 |
| Twiggs | 1,969 | 2,255 | 1,965 | 1,041 | 99.8 | 46.2 |
| Union | 3,957 | 1 | 3,500 | 0 | 88.4 | 0 |
| Upson | 11,759 | 3,615 | 7,097 | 1,016 | 60.3 | 28.1 |
| Walker | 26,511 | 1,388 | 33,686 | 1,229 | 100+ | 88.5 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walton | 9,392 | 3,076 | 7,049 | 1,479 | 75.0 | 48.1 |
| Ware | 15,674 | 4,763 | 13,761 | 2,840 | 87.8 | 59.6 |
| Warren | 1,911 | 2,224 | 2,009 | 1,452 | 100+ | 65.3 |
| Washington | 5,375 | 5,451 | 5,686 | 2,311 | 100+ | 42.4 |
| Wayne | 8,204 | 1,878 | 8,269 | 1,366 | 100+ | 72.7 |
| Webster | 775 | 975 | 884 | 266 | 100+ | 27.2 |
| Wheeler | 2,236 | 824 | 2,229 | 759 | 99.7 | 92.1 |
| White | 4,047 | 169 | 4,876 | 238 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Whitfield | 24,437 | 1,085 | 20,976 | 1,055 | 85.8 | 97.2 |
| Wilcox | 3,309 | 1,282 | 3,995 | 628 | 100+ | 48.9 |
| Wilkes | 3,621 | 3,101 | 3,736 | 1,092 | 100+ | 35.2 |
| Wilkinson | 3,135 | 2,279 | 3,483 | 1,088 | 100+ | 47.7 |
| Worth | 6,324 | 3,776 | 5,593 | 1,038 | 88.4 | 27.4 |
| TOTALS | 1,797,062 | 612,910 | 1,523,560 | 343,695 | 84.7 | 56.1 |

# LOUISIANA

| Parish | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acadia | 22,399 | 4,557 | 21,841 | 4,202 | 97.5 | 92.2 |
| Allen | 8,357 | 2,310 | 8,346 | 2,066 | 99.9 | 89.4 |
| Ascension | 10,110 | 4,171 | 11,429 | 3,356 | 100+ | 80.5 |
| Assumption | 5,877 | 3,237 | 5,637 | 2,253 | 95.9 | 69.6 |
| Avoyelles | 15,845 | 4,717 | 14,284 | 2,958 | 90.1 | 62.7 |
| Beauregard | 8,682 | 2,145 | 8,679 | 1,284 | 99.9 | 59.9 |
| Bienville | 5,617 | 4,077 | 5,129 | 2,440 | 91.3 | 59.8 |
| Bossier | 23,696 | 6,847 | 16,136 | 3,338 | 68.1 | 48.8 |
| Caddo | 87,774 | 41,749 | 66,058 | 21,206 | 75.2 | 50.8 |
| Calcasieu | 62,987 | 14,924 | 48,719 | 9,788 | 77.3 | 65,6 |
| Caldwell | 3,843 | 1,161 | 4,388 | 789 | 100+ | 68.0 |
| Cameron | 3,642 | 239 | 3,462 | 233 | 95.1 | 97.5 |
| Catahoula | 4,110 | 1,919 | 4,632 | 1,031 | 100+ | 53.7 |
| Claiborne | 6,415 | 5,032 | 5,265 | 2,154 | 82.1 | 42.8 |
| Concordia | 5,963 | 4,582 | 7,232 | 2,957 | 100+ | 64.5 |
| DeSoto | 6,543 | 6,753 | 6,447 | 5,168 | 98.5 | 76.5 |
| E. Baton Rouge | 87,985 | 36,908 | 82,319 | 20,964 | 93.6 | 56.8 |
| E. Carroll | 2,990 | 4,183 | 3,084 | 3,023 | 100+ | 72.3 |
| E. Feliciana | 7,043 | 6,081 | 3,515 | 2,440 | 49.9 | 40.1 |
| Evangeline | 13,652 | 3,342 | 14,348 | 3,957 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Franklin | 8,954 | 4,433 | 8,677 | 797 | 96.9 | 18.0 |

| Parish | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grant | 6,080 | 1,553 | 6,503 | 1,093 | 100+ | 70.4 |
| Iberia | 20,200 | 7,165 | 19,703 | 5,984 | 97.5 | 83.5 |
| Iberville | 8,733 | 7,060 | 8,597 | 6,013 | 98.4 | 85.2 |
| Jackson | 6,607 | 2,535 | 6,344 | 1,882 | 96.0 | 74.2 |
| Jefferson | 98,103 | 14,970 | 99,828 | 10,024 | 100+ | 67.0 |
| Jefferson Davis | 12,892 | 2,881 | 10,985 | 2,007 | 85.2 | 70.0 |
| Lafayette | 35,513 | 9,473 | 36,334 | 7,040 | 100+ | 74.3 |
| Lafourche | 25,737 | 3,078 | 26,780 | 2,390 | 100+ | 77.6 |
| LaSalle | 6,799 | 849 | 7,570 | 747 | 100+ | 88.0 |
| Lincoln | 9,611 | 5,723 | 9,054 | 2,572 | 94.2 | 44.9 |
| Livingston | 12,306 | 1,818 | 16,133 | 1,702 | 100+ | 93.6 |
| Madison | 3,334 | 5,181 | 3,710 | 3,815 | 100+ | 73.6 |
| Morehouse | 10,311 | 7,208 | 9,089 | 2,054 | 88.1 | 28.5 |
| Natchitoches | 11,328 | 7,444 | 11,228 | 5,301 | 99.1 | 71.2 |
| Orleans | 257,495 | 125,752 | 151,824 | 59,260 | 59.0 | 47.1 |
| Ouachita | 40,185 | 16,377 | 33,012 | 8,155 | 82.2 | 49.8 |
| Plaquemines | 8,633 | 2,897 | 10,838 | 1,448 | 100+ | 50.0 |
| Pointe Coupee | 6,085 | 5,273 | 5,881 | 4,457 | 96.6 | 84.5 |
| Rapides | 44,823 | 18,141 | 36,216 | 9,238 | 80.8 | 50.9 |
| Red River | 3,294 | 2,181 | 3,813 | 1,518 | 100+ | 69.6 |

| Parish | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richland | 7,601 | 4,608 | 6,910 | 1,170 | 90.9 | 25.4 |
| Sabine | 8,251 | 2,143 | 8,835 | 1,406 | 100+ | 65.6 |
| St. Bernard | 15,836 | 1,105 | 22,302 | 833 | 100+ | 75.4 |
| St. Charles | 8,117 | 2,621 | 9,078 | 2,675 | 100+ | 100+ |
| St. Helena | 2,363 | 2,082 | 2,813 | 2,025 | 100+ | 97.3 |
| St. James | 4,892 | 3,964 | 5,044 | 3,297 | 100+ | 83.2 |
| St. John | 4,982 | 4,279 | 5,580 | 4,031 | 100+ | 94.2 |
| St. Landry | 25,550 | 14,982 | 23,835 | 12,765 | 93.3 | 85.2 |
| St. Martin | 9,781 | 4,664 | 10,910 | 4,622 | 100+ | 99.1 |
| St. Mary | 17,991 | 7,176 | 18,831 | 5,678 | 100+ | 79.1 |
| St. Tammany | 16,032 | 5,038 | 23,716 | 3,648 | 100+ | 72.4 |
| Tangipahoa | 22,311 | 9,401 | 21,606 | 5,955 | 96.8 | 63.3 |
| Tensas | 2,287 | 3,533 | 2,256 | 1,186 | 98.6 | 63.8 |
| Terrebonne | 24,393 | 5,464 | 22,051 | 2,855 | 90.4 | 52.2 |
| Union | 7,021 | 3,006 | 7,000 | 1,762 | 99.7 | 58.6 |
| Vermilion | 19,710 | 2,429 | 19,872 | 2,540 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Vernon | 9,279 | 1,268 | 11,362 | 837 | 100+ | 66.0 |
| Washington | 16,804 | 6,821 | 16,298 | 3,822 | 97.0 | 56.0 |
| Webster | 15,713 | 7,045 | 13,565 | 3,806 | 86.3 | 54.0 |
| W. Baton Rouge | 3,974 | 3,502 | 4,668 | 2,616 | 100+ | 74.7 |

| Parish | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Carroll | 6,171 | 1,389 | 5,554 | 397 | 90.0 | 28.6 |
| W. Feliciana | 2,814 | 4,553 | 1,796 | 2,054 | 63.8 | 45.1 |
| Winn | 6,790 | 2,590 | 6,494 | 1,517 | 95.6 | 58.6 |
| TOTALS | 1,289,216 | 514,589 | 1,133,445 | 304,601 | 87.9 | 59.2 |

# MISSISSIPPI

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 10,888 | 9,340 | 7,769 | 4,576 | 71.4 | 49.0 |
| Alcorn | 13,347 | 1,756 | 9,524 | 2,226 | 71.4 | 100+ |
| Amite | 4,449 | 3,560 | 4,247 | 2,347 | 95.4 | 65.9 |
| Attala | 7,522 | 4,262 | 7,579 | 2,625 | 100+ | 61.6 |
| Benton | 2,514 | 1,419 | 2,894 | 1,195 | 100+ | 84.2 |
| Bolivar | 10,031 | 15,939 | 7,086 | 8,449 | 70.6 | 53.0 |
| Calhoun | 7,188 | 1,767 | 6,013 | 1,368 | 83.6 | 77.4 |
| Carroll | 2,969 | 2,704 | 3,248 | 1,984 | 100+ | 73.4 |
| Chickasaw | 6,388 | 3,054 | 7,526 | 2,387 | 100+ | 78.2 |
| Choctaw | 3,728 | 1,105 | 4,339 | 729 | 100+ | 66.0 |
| Claiborne | 1,688 | 3,969 | 1,895 | 3,150 | 100+ | 79.4 |
| Clarke | 6,072 | 2,988 | 5,791 | 763 | 95.3 | 25.5 |
| Clay | 5,547 | 4,444 | 3,524 | 1,481 | 63.5 | 33.3 |
| Coahoma | 8,708 | 14,604 | 7,884 | 9,833 | 90.5 | 67.3 |
| Copiah | 8,153 | 6,407 | 8,655 | 4,292 | 100+ | 67.0 |
| Covington | 5,329 | 2,032 | 5,201 | 1,054 | 97.7 | 51.9 |
| De Soto | 5,338 | 6,246 | 7,222 | 2,869 | 100+ | 45.9 |
| Forrest | 22,431 | 7,495 | 21,149 | 5,049 | 94.3 | 67.4 |
| Franklin | 3,403 | 1,842 | 3,135 | 1,201 | 92.1 | 65.2 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| George | 5,276 | 580 | 6,509 | 317 | 100+ | 54.7 |
| Greene | 3,518 | 859 | 5,374 | 516 | 100+ | 60.1 |
| Grenada | 5,792 | 4,323 | 7,602 | 2,547 | 100+ | 58.9 |
| Hancock | 6,813 | 1,129 | 7,438 | 732 | 100+ | 64.8 |
| Harrison | 55,094 | 9,670 | 24,006 | 11,885 | 43.6 | 100+ |
| Hinds | 67,836 | 36,138 | 65,773 | 25,758 | 97.0 | 71.3 |
| Holmes | 4,773 | 8,757 | 5,539 | 6,409 | 100+ | 73.2 |
| Humphreys | 3,344 | 5,561 | 3,049 | 2,684 | 91.2 | 48.3 |
| Issaquena | 640 | 1,081 | 877 | 651 | 100+ | 60.2 |
| Itawamba | 8,523 | 463 | 10,715 | 455 | 100+ | 98.3 |
| Jackson | 24,447 | 5,113 | 17,313 | 6,067 | 70.8 | 100+ |
| Jasper | 5,327 | 3,675 | 4,963 | 2,024 | 93.2 | 55.1 |
| Jefferson | 1,666 | 3,540 | 1,913 | 2,061 | 100+ | 58.2 |
| Jefferson Davis | 3,629 | 3,222 | 3,435 | 1,885 | 94.7 | 58.5 |
| Jones | 25,943 | 7,427 | 12,677 | 3,347 | 48.9 | 45.1 |
| Kemper | 3,113 | 3,221 | 3,479 | 938 | 100+ | 29.1 |
| Lafayette | 8,074 | 3,239 | 5,235 | 2,133 | 64.8 | 65.8 |
| Lamar | 6,489 | 1,071 | 8,511 | 990 | 100+ | 92.4 |
| Lauderdale | 27,806 | 11,924 | 22,281 | 5,832 | 80.1 | 48.9 |
| Lawrence | 3,878 | 1,720 | 3,981 | 1,844 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Leake | 6,754 | 3,397 | 7,290 | 2,194 | 100+ | 64.0 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lee | 18,709 | 5,130 | 15,505 | 1,980 | 82.9 | 38.6 |
| Leflore | 10,274 | 13,567 | 8,220 | 9,910 | 80.0 | 73.0 |
| Lincoln | 11,072 | 3,913 | 13,038 | 3,000 | 100+ | 76.7 |
| Lowndes | 16,460 | 8,362 | 12,672 | 2,785 | 77.0 | 33.0 |
| Madison | 5,622 | 10,366 | 6,287 | 7,042 | 100+ | 67.9 |
| Marion | 8,997 | 3,630 | 12,109 | 2,523 | 100+ | 69.5 |
| Marshall | 4,342 | 7,168 | 5,672 | 4,628 | 100+ | 64.6 |
| Monroe | 13,426 | 5,610 | 13,596 | 2,337 | 100+ | 41.6 |
| Montgomery | 4,700 | 2,627 | 5,129 | 1,952 | 100+ | 74.3 |
| Neshoba | 9,143 | 2,565 | 7,368 | 2,274 | 80.6 | 88.6 |
| Newton | 8,014 | 3,018 | 7,154 | 1,411 | 89.3 | 46.8 |
| Noxubee | 2,997 | 5,172 | 2,975 | 2,692 | 99.3 | 52.0 |
| Oktibbeha | 8,423 | 4,952 | 6,379 | 3,421 | 75.7 | 69.1 |
| Panola | 7,639 | 7,250 | 7,688 | 4,045 | 100+ | 55.8 |
| Pearl River | 9,765 | 2,473 | 13,463 | 1,223 | 100+ | 49.4 |
| Perry | 3,515 | 1,140 | 4,276 | 709 | 100+ | 62.2 |
| Pike | 12,163 | 6,936 | 11,479 | 3,610 | 94.4 | 52.0 |
| Pontotoc | 8,772 | 1,519 | 6,689 | 569 | 76.3 | 37.5 |
| Prentiss | 9,535 | 1,070 | 11,960 | 855 | 100+ | 79.8 |
| Quitman | 4,176 | 5,673 | 4,088 | 2,708 | 97.9 | 47.7 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rankin | 13,246 | 6,944 | 12,721 | 2,445 | 96.0 | 35.2 |
| Scott | 7,742 | 3,752 | 8,875 | 1,586 | 100+ | 42.3 |
| Sharkey | 1,882 | 3,152 | 6.324 | 1,582 | 100+ | 50.2 |
| Simpson | 8,055 | 3,186 | 8,787 | 2,140 | 100+ | 67.2 |
| Smith | 6,597 | 1,293 | 7,607 | 760 | 100+ | 58.8 |
| Stone | 2,965 | 868 | 3,373 | 632 | 100+ | 72.8 |
| Sunflower | 8,785 | 13,524 | 7,513 | 5,665 | 85.5 | 41.9 |
| Tallahatchie | 5,099 | 6,483 | 5,629 | 3,412 | 100+ | 52.6 |
| Tate | 4,506 | 4,326 | 4,823 | 2,295 | 100+ | 53.1 |
| Tippah | 7,513 | 1,281 | 8,393 | 693 | 100+ | 54.1 |
| Tishomingo | 8,068 | 359 | 8,844 | 231 | 100+ | 64.3 |
| Tunica | 2,011 | 5,822 | 2,122 | 2,179 | 100+ | 37.4 |
| Union | 9,512 | 1,626 | 8,521 | 408 | 89.6 | 25.1 |
| Walthall | 4,536 | 2,490 | 4,883 | 1,853 | 100+ | 74.4 |
| Warren | 13,530 | 10,726 | 14,222 | 6,735 | 100+ | 62.8 |
| Washington | 19.837 | 20,619 | 15,340 | 9,056 | 77.3 | 43.9 |
| Wayne | 5,881 | 2,556 | 7.265 | 1,225 | 100+ | 47.9 |
| Webster | 4,993 | 1,174 | 6,019 | 1,132 | 100+ | 96.4 |
| Wilkinson | 2,340 | 4,120 | 3,321 | 2,728 | 100+ | 66.2 |
| Winston | 6,808 | 3,611 | 5,327 | 728 | 78.2 | 20.2 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yalobusha | 4,572 | 2,441 | 4,562 | 1,329 | 99.8 | 54.4 |
| Yazoo | 7,598 | 8,719 | 8,759 | 3,442 | 100+ | 39.5 |
| TOTALS | 748,266 | 422,256 | 691,618 | 250,777 | 92.4 | 59.4 |

## NORTH CAROLINA

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance | 42,755 | 7,429 | 39,468 | 5,429 | 92.3 | 73.1 |
| Alexander | 8,370 | 506 | 7,069 | 293 | 84.5 | 57.9 |
| Alleghany | 4,588 | 119 | 6,852 | 69 | 100+ | 58.0 |
| Anson | 7,847 | 5,218 | 6,800 | 2,000 | 86.7 | 38.3 |
| Ashe | 11,276 | 115 | 13,615 | 39 | 100+ | 33.9 |
| Avery | 6,507 | 124 | 6,124 | 15 | 94.1 | 12.1 |
| Beaufort | 13,737 | 6,196 | 10,203 | 2,501 | 74.3 | 40.4 |
| Bertie | 6,156 | 6,261 | 6,279 | 4,689 | 100+ | 74.9 |
| Bladen | 9,173 | 5,147 | 6,532 | 2,392 | 71.2 | 46.5 |
| Brunswick | 7,602 | 3,170 | 11,000 | 1,800 | 100+ | 56.8 |
| Buncombe | 72,249 | 8,510 | 46,030 | 4,018 | 63.7 | 47.2 |
| Burke | 29,506 | 1,921 | 19,185 | 1,258 | 65.0 | 65.5 |
| Cabarrus | 35,165 | 5,380 | 22,324 | 1,718 | 63.5 | 31.9 |
| Caldwell | 25,520 | 1,723 | 23,286 | 1,958 | 91.2 | 100+ |
| Camden | 1,988 | 1,054 | 1,928 | 557 | 97.0 | 52.8 |
| Carteret | 16,030 | 1,932 | 13,113 | 1,180 | 81.8 | 61.1 |
| Caswell | 6,026 | 4,129 | 5,423 | 2,039 | 90.0 | 49.4 |
| Catawba | 38,542 | 3,296 | 26,014 | 4,591 | 67.5 | 100+ |
| Chatham | 11,227 | 4,026 | 12,267 | 1,872 | 100+ | 46.5 |
| Cherokee | 9,102 | 226 | 9,296 | 191 | 100+ | 84.5 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chowan | 3,825 | 2,507 | 2,776 | 1,032 | 72.6 | 41.2 |
| Clay | 3,112 | 37 | 3,115 | 30 | 100+ | 81.1 |
| Cleveland | 30,356 | 6,474 | 21,285 | 3,188 | 70.1 | 49.2 |
| Columbus | 17,830 | 7,382 | 18,535 | 4,881 | 100+ | 66.1 |
| Craven | 22,994 | 8,242 | 11,034 | 3,665 | 48.0 | 44.5 |
| Cumberland | 58,279 | 18,789 | 24,823 | 7,722 | 42.6 | 41.1 |
| Currituck | 2,845 | 1,076 | 2,552 | 428 | 89.7 | 39.8 |
| Dare | 3,467 | 237 | 3,140 | 98 | 90.6 | 41.4 |
| Davidson | 41,462 | 4,491 | 37,699 | 3,486 | 90.9 | 77.7 |
| Davie | 8,898 | 1,080 | 6,459 | 615 | 72.6 | 56.9 |
| Duplin | 14,477 | 6,955 | 15,000 | 3,143 | 100+ | 45.2 |
| Durham | 47,098 | 19,475 | 34,329 | 14,559 | 70.8 | 74.8 |
| Edgecombe | 15,515 | 12,330 | 11,400 | 5,103 | 73.5 | 41.4 |
| Forsyth | 87,219 | 24,952 | 67,269 | 17,695 | 77.1 | 70.9 |
| Franklin | 9,842 | 5,554 | 7,787 | 2,690 | 79.1 | 48.4 |
| Gaston | 64,154 | 8,365 | 45,349 | 4,572 | 70.7 | 54.7 |
| Gates | 2,714 | 2,344 | 1,879 | 893 | 69.2 | 38.1 |
| Graham | 3,324 | 125 | 4,853 | 0 | 100+ | 0 |
| Granville | 11,584 | 6,996 | 10,295 | 3,162 | 88.9 | 45.2 |
| Greene | 4,793 | 3,268 | 3,940 | 1,558 | 82.2 | 47.7 |
| Guilford | 116,748 | 27,292 | 80,430 | 17,595 | 68.9 | 64.5 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Halifax | 16,496 | 13,766 | 16,485 | 5,872 | 99.9 | 42.7 |
| Hornett | 20,061 | 6,150 | 13,060 | 990 | 65.1 | 16.1 |
| Haywood | 23,055 | 500 | 22,180 | 405 | 96.2 | 81.0 |
| Henderson | 21,062 | 1,170 | 19,362 | 649 | 91.9 | 55.5 |
| Hertford | 5,606 | 6,102 | 4,589 | 3,677 | 81.9 | 60.3 |
| Hoke | 3,998 | 3,747 | 2,833 | 2,221 | 70.9 | 59.3 |
| Hyde | 2,201 | 1,100 | 1,432 | 428 | 65.1 | 38.9 |
| Iredell | 31,094 | 5,517 | 25,419 | 3,244 | 81.7 | 58.8 |
| Jackson | 9,227 | 841 | 8,127 | 624 | 88.1 | 74.2 |
| Johnston | 28,259 | 6,395 | 24,356 | 2,883 | 86.2 | 45.1 |
| Jones | 3,248 | 2,251 | 2,221 | 1,191 | 68.4 | 52.9 |
| Lee | 12,041 | 2,803 | 12,026 | 1,992 | 99.9 | 71.1 |
| Lenoir | 19,260 | 10,293 | 16,850 | 4,707 | 87.5 | 45.7 |
| Lincoln | 14,893 | 1,546 | 10,679 | 793 | 71.7 | 51.3 |
| Macon | 8,573 | 180 | 8,945 | 101 | 100+ | 56.1 |
| Madison | 9,574 | 75 | 6,237 | 45 | 65.1 | 60.0 |
| Martin | 8,052 | 5,683 | 8,489 | 3,610 | 100+ | 63.5 |
| McDowell | 14,693 | 755 | 14,232 | 626 | 96.9 | 82.9 |
| Mecklenburg | 123,787 | 34,150 | 108,362 | 19,880 | 87.5 | 58.2 |
| Mitchell | 7,977 | 29 | 7,707 | 14 | 96.6 | 48.3 |
| Montgomery | 8,119 | 2,075 | 7,888 | 1,282 | 97.2 | 61.8 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moore | 15,733 | 4,803 | 10,242 | 1,770 | 65.1 | 37.0 |
| Nash | 21,761 | 10,573 | 16,541 | 5,466 | 76.0 | 51.7 |
| New Hanover | 31,641 | 10,569 | 20,400 | 4,686 | 64.5 | 44.3 |
| Northampton | 6,178 | 7,304 | 6,318 | 5,423 | 100+ | 74.2 |
| Onslow | 33,988 | 5,015 | 11,426 | 1,651 | 33.6 | 32.9 |
| Orange | 19,385 | 4,978 | 14,547 | 3,030 | 75.0 | 60.9 |
| Pamlico | 3,708 | 1,593 | 3,167 | 825 | 85.4 | 51.8 |
| Pasquotank | 9,409 | 4,936 | 5,577 | 1,870 | 59.3 | 37.9 |
| Pender | 5,631 | 4,085 | 3,961 | 1,511 | 70.3 | 37.0 |
| Perquimans | 3,083 | 2,027 | 2,301 | 1,142 | 74.6 | 56.3 |
| Person | 9,994 | 4,227 | 8,882 | 2,948 | 88.9 | 69.7 |
| Pitt | 22,621 | 13,575 | 17,455 | 6,165 | 77.2 | 45.4 |
| Polk | 6,104 | 766 | 8,643 | 876 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Randolph | 33,477 | 2,591 | 28,046 | 1,356 | 83.8 | 52.3 |
| Richmond | 16,019 | 5,514 | 12,844 | 3,758 | 80.2 | 68.2 |
| Robeson | 20,851 | 21,424 | 14,424 | 14,630 | 69.2 | 68.3 |
| Rockingham | 33,438 | 7,398 | 20,087 | 4,044 | 60.1 | 54.7 |
| Rowan | 42,866 | 7,209 | 27,029 | 3,372 | 63.1 | 46.8 |
| Rutherford | 24,020 | 2,572 | 23,890 | 1,727 | 99.5 | 67.1 |
| Sampson | 17,370 | 8,203 | 24,041 | 7,768 | 100+ | 94.7 |
| Scotland | 7,812 | 4,686 | 5,804 | 1,727 | 74.3 | 36.9 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stanly | 22,056 | 2,164 | 18,312 | 1,269 | 83.0 | 58.6 |
| Stokes | 11,786 | 1,025 | 9,000 | 1,000 | 76.5 | 97.6 |
| Surry | 26,796 | 1,423 | 17,158 | 724 | 64.0 | 50.9 |
| Swain | 3,878 | 756 | 2,780 | 254 | 71.7 | 33.6 |
| Transylvania | 8,687 | 405 | 8,680 | 447 | 99.9 | 100+ |
| Tyrrell | 1,597 | 849 | 1,133 | 451 | 71.8 | 53.1 |
| Union | 20,044 | 4,423 | 14,129 | 1,641 | 70.5 | 37.1 |
| Vance | 11,005 | 6,520 | 9,428 | 4,752 | 85.7 | 72.9 |
| Wake | 76,799 | 22,856 | 67,619 | 12,296 | 88.0 | 53.8 |
| Warren | 4,439 | 5,490 | 4,821 | 2,819 | 100+ | 51.3 |
| Washington | 4,365 | 2,643 | 4,252 | 1,761 | 97.4 | 66.6 |
| Watauga | 9,639 | 126 | 11,226 | 101 | 100+ | 80.2 |
| Wayne | 29,349 | 15,754 | 18,410 | 5,456 | 62.7 | 34.6 |
| Wilkes | 23,779 | 1,444 | 24,440 | 1,826 | 100+ | 100+ |
| Wilson | 20,566 | 10,770 | 13,638 | 3,473 | 66.3 | 32.2 |
| Yadkin | 13,039 | 576 | 11,180 | 354 | 85.7 | 51.5 |
| Yancey | 7,856 | 76 | 8,917 | 68 | 100+ | 89.5 |
| TOTALS | 2,005,955 | 550,929 | 1,578,984 | 304,405* | 78.7 | 55.3 |

* Includes about 10,000 Indian voters previously listed as "non-white."

# SOUTH CAROLINA

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbeville | 8,733 | 3,215 | 5,575 | 1,192 | 63.8 | 37.1 |
| Aiken | 33,646 | 10,040 | 22,554 | 4,209 | 67.0 | 41.9 |
| Allendale | 2,531 | 3,205 | 2,031 | 1,621 | 80.2 | 50.6 |
| Anderson | 47,542 | 9,598 | 22,826 | 2,720 | 48.0 | 28.3 |
| Bamberg | 4,371 | 3,807 | 3,617 | 1,938 | 82.7 | 50.9 |
| Barnwell | 5,652 | 3,242 | 5,264 | 2,142 | 93.1 | 66.1 |
| Beaufort | 12,098 | 7,247 | 5,454 | 4,328 | 45.1 | 59.7 |
| Berkeley | 10,122 | 7,619 | 10,095 | 5,612 | 99.7 | 73.6 |
| Calhoun | 2,623 | 3,318 | 2,041 | 1,421 | 77.8 | 42.8 |
| Charleston | 77,909 | 35,499 | 44,463 | 17,403 | 57.1 | 49.0 |
| Cherokee | 16,037 | 3,360 | 10,787 | 1,737 | 67.3 | 51.7 |
| Chester | 11,172 | 5,664 | 7,613 | 3,044 | 68.1 | 53.7 |
| Chesterfield | 12,099 | 5,219 | 9,978 | 3,209 | 82.5 | 61.5 |
| Clarendon | 5,223 | 7,735 | 5,218 | 4,648 | 99.9 | 60.1 |
| Colleton | 8,203 | 6,180 | 7,030 | 3,525 | 85.7 | 57.0 |
| Darlington | 16,706 | 9,900 | 11,879 | 4,676 | 71.1 | 47.2 |
| Dillon | 8,725 | 5,529 | 6,631 | 2,669 | 76.0 | 48.3 |
| Dorchester | 7,121 | 5,370 | 8,310 | 4,421 | 100+ | 82.3 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edgefield | 4,103 | 3,764 | 3,414 | 1,102 | 83.2 | 29.3 |
| Fairfield | 4,975 | 5,536 | 3,974 | 3,299 | 79.9 | 59.6 |
| Florence | 27,047 | 15,951 | 20,594 | 8,329 | 76 1 | 52.2 |
| Georgetown | 8,855 | 7,173 | 7,208 | 4,267 | 81.4 | 59.5 |
| Greenville | 102,365 | 18,605 | 56,629 | 8,408 | 55.3 | 45.2 |
| Greenwood | 19,218 | 6,764 | 13,169 | 2,570 | 68.5 | 38.0 |
| Hampton | 4,711 | 4,052 | 4,086 | 2,306 | 86.7 | 56.9 |
| Horry | 27,518 | 7,429 | 17,647 | 3,686 | 64.1 | 49.6 |
| Jasper | 2,689 | 3,333 | 2,057 | 1,575 | 76.5 | 47.2 |
| Kershaw | 11,258 | 5,903 | 8,667 | 2,449 | 77.0 | 41.5 |
| Lancaster | 16,213 | 4,762 | 13,408 | 2,582 | 82.7 | 54.2 |
| Laurens | 19,775 | 6,818 | 11,663 | 2,822 | 59.0 | 41.4 |
| Lee | 4,394 | 5,446 | 3,948 | 2,638 | 89.8 | 48.4 |
| Lexington | 28,774 | 4,782 | 22,409 | 2,923 | 77.9 | 61.1 |
| McCormick | 1,915 | 2,248 | 1,713 | 1,121 | 89.4 | 49.9 |
| Marion | 8,103 | 7,684 | 5,572 | 3,620 | 68.8 | 47.1 |
| Marlboro | 8,230 | 5,932 | 6,900 | 3,047 | 83.8 | 51.4 |
| Newberry | 12,204 | 4,954 | 9,021 | 2,090 | 73.9 | 42.2 |
| Oconee | 19,762 | 2,230 | 11,798 | 1,116 | 59.7 | 50.0 |
| Orangeburg | 16,381 | 17,355 | 13,744 | 11,671 | 83.9 | 67.2 |

| County | White Voting-age pop. | Negro Voting-age pop. | White reg. | Negro reg. | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Negro reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pickens | 24,015 | 2,356 | 14,100 | 1,084 | 58.7 | 46.0 |
| Richland | 79,050 | 32,670 | 43,985 | 18,549 | 55.6 | 56.8 |
| Saluda | 5,573 | 2,327 | 4,586 | 1,307 | 82.3 | 56.2 |
| Spartanburg | 73,317 | 17,047 | 48,743 | 6,877 | 66.5 | 40.3 |
| Sumter | 22,004 | 15,380 | 11,014 | 7,501 | 50.1 | 48.8 |
| Union | 12,826 | 4,125 | 10,602 | 2,024 | 82.7 | 49.1 |
| Williamsburg | 7,560 | 10,535 | 6,602 | 6,202 | 87.3 | 58.9 |
| York | 31,799 | 10,196 | 18,445 | 3,408 | 58.0 | 33.4 |
| TOTALS | 895,147 | 371,104 | 587,064 | 189,088 | 65.6 | 51.0 |

# AMERICA ON ITS KNEES:

☆ ☆ ☆ *not beaten there by the hammer & sickle, but* FREELY, INTELLIGENTLY, RESPONSIBLY, CONFIDENTLY, POWERFULLY. *America now knows it can destroy* communism *& win the battle for peace. We need fear nothing or no one... ...except* GOD.

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The concept of AMERICA ON ITS KNEES was first expressed by Conrad N. Hilton to Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, and to his devoted friend, the late Fulton Oursler, author of "The Greatest Story Ever Told," "Why I Know There Is A God," and other great books.

Both were enthusiastic about this stirring form of re-expressing the belief of America's founders in prayer as a vital force in national life. Accordingly, Mr. Hilton decided to make the concept a reality. He incorporated this prayer, worked over with loving care and advice, in a speech, "The Battle For Peace," delivered in Chicago on May 7, 1952, and broadcast nationwide by radio.

Letters poured in from listeners in cities and towns throughout the country. These messages came on letterheads of business executives, scratched on personal stationery, penciled on postcards, some apparently typed with one finger—letters from average men and women across the land.

Through them ran the theme that the final victory in the battle for peace will rest, not in the power of munitions, money or men, but with God. This spontaneous response from the heart of America led Mr. Hilton to make the message available to the public through the medium of nationally circulated magazines.

It is offered as a twentieth century Declaration of Dependence . . . ON GOD.

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*The complete story of* AMERICA ON ITS KNEES *is told by Conrad N. Hilton in his new autobiography "Be My Guest," published by Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., and available wherever books are sold.*

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

OUR FATHER IN HEAVEN:

WE PRAY that YOU save us from *ourselves.*

The world that YOU have made for us, to live in peace,
we have made into an armed camp.
We live in fear of war to come.

We are afraid of "the terror that flies by
night, and the arrow that flies by day,
the pestilence that walks in darkness
and the destruction that wastes at noon-day."

We have turned from YOU to go our selfish way.
We have broken YOUR commandments
and denied YOUR truth. We have left YOUR altars
to serve the false gods of money and pleasure and power.

FORGIVE US AND HELP US

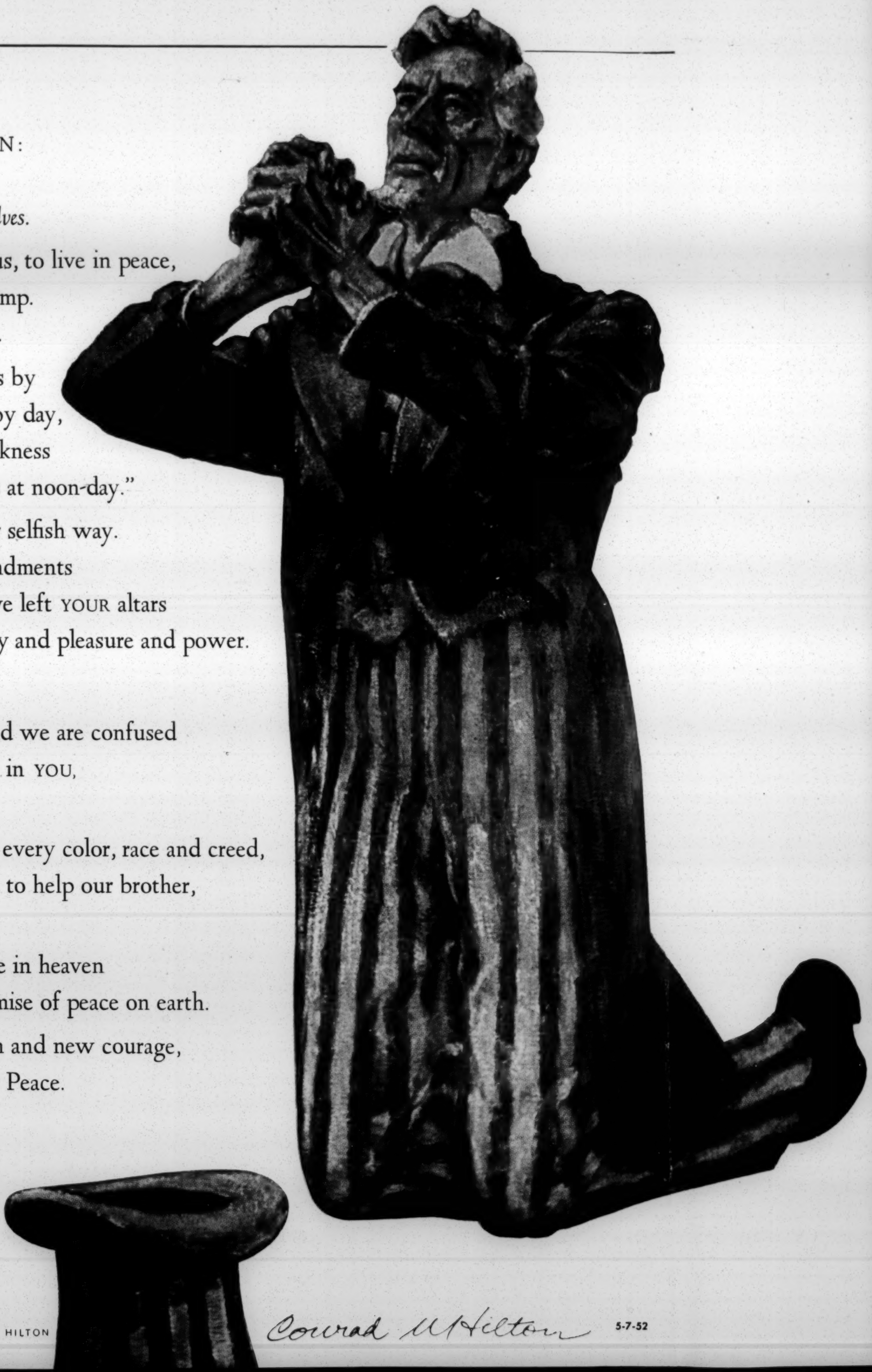
Now, darkness gathers around us and we are confused
in all our counsels. Losing faith in YOU,
we lose faith in ourselves.

Inspire us with wisdom, all of us of every color, race and creed,
to use our wealth, our strength to help our brother,
instead of destroying him.

Help us to do YOUR will as it is done in heaven
and to be worthy of YOUR promise of peace on earth.

Fill us with new faith, new strength and new courage,
that we may win the Battle for Peace.

Be swift to save us, *dear God,*
before the darkness falls ★ ☆ ★



★ ☆ ★ FROM "THE BATTLE FOR PEACE," an address by CONRAD N. HILTON

Conrad N Hilton

5-7-52

# THE SEARCH FOR PEACE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6th Century B. C. | Promises and Prophesies ancient Israel's alliances Lycean League -- Asia Minor<br>Amphictyonic League -- Greece |
| 2nd Century B. C. | Archaen League -- Greece |
| 1st Century A. D. | Birth of Christ<br>John's Vision of Patmos<br>Early Church |
| 14th Century A. D. | Proposed Federation of States By Dante, Marcellius -- Italy<br>Abbe Honore -- France |
| 15th Century | Proposed - European Empire By George of Podie brad of Bohemia<br>Proposed by Congress of Kings by William Coerura and John Sylevagires of Burgundy |
| 16th Century | A Kingdom of Europe -- By Erasumus and Cardinal Woolsey |
| 17th Century | Congress of Ambassadors -- By Emeric Cruce of France<br>The Grand Design - by (Duke Cully - Henry IV) France -- A Society of Sovereigns -- by Ernest Landgrave -- Germany |
| 18th Century | Alliance of European States By Abbe St. Pierre<br>Reduction of Armament -- A Common Legislature By Rentham -- England<br>Federation of All People By Emanuel Kant -- Germany European Deit - Parliment of State -- William Penn - England |
| 19th Century | American Plan. William Ladd Monroe Doctrine<br>Peace Literature - David Dodge - U. S.<br>The Holy Alliance Austria, Prussia, Russia |
| 1899 | 1st Hague Peace Conference |
| 20th Century 1890 - 1914 | Peace Organizations |
| 1907 | 2nd Hague Conference |
| 1915 | League to Enforce Peace |
| 1918 | League of Nations |
| | War |

# STEPS TO THE U. N. CHARTER

## I. London Declaration

Signed on June 12, 1941, at St. James's Palace by the representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and of the exiled Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and of General de Gaulle of France, and states:

"The only true basis of enduring peace is the willing cooperation of free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menance of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security;

"It is our intention to work together, and with other free peoples, both in war and peace, to this end."

## II. Atlantic Charter

Signed on August 14, 1941, by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Clause 8 reads:

"They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, agression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

## III. United Nations Declaration

Signed by the representatives of 26 states on January 1, 1942, at Washington, D. C. The Declaration reads:

"(i) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

"(ii) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

"The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism."

## IV. Moscow and Teheran Conferences

On October 30, 1943, a declaration was signed in Moscow by Vyacheslav Molotov, Anthony Eden, Cordell Hull, and Foo Ping Shen, the Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Clause 4 of the Moscow Declaration on General Security proclaims that:

"they (the four Governments) recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

In December of the same year, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill, meeting at Teheran, declared:

"We are sure that our concord will win an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations."

## V. Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta Conferences

According to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the key body in the United Nations for preserving world peace was to be the Security Council on which the "Big Five"--China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States--were to be permanently represented. However, the proposlas did not specify the voting procedure in the Council. This was discussed at Yalta at a conference between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. On February 11, 1945 the conference announced that this point had been settled.

## VI. The United Nations Confernce on International Organization

Delegates of 50 nations met at San Francisco between April 25 and June 26, 1945. Working on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the Yalta agreement, and amendments proposed by various governments, the Conference hammered out the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the new International Court of Justice. The Charter was passed unanimously and signed by all the representatives.

It came into force on October 24, 1945, when China, France, the U. S. S. R., the United Kingdom and the United States and a majority of the other signatories had filed their instruments of ratification. October 24 is now observed as United Nations Day.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
PROJECT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

# THE NEW APPROACH TO POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

BY
JOHN O. BOONE
DIRECTOR, PROJECT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Speech made at the University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

# THE NEW APPROACH TO POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

BY

JOHN O. BOONE

DIRECTOR, PROJECT ON ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

As long as there are in fact black communities, separate and distinct from white communities, there will be no appreciable respect for the law. Moral relations undergird moral codes and the ability of officials to administer the codes. In this connection, I do not see how in this world we can expect people to behave morally in some situations and wink at the immorality in others.

Consequently, as long as the church and religious institutions such as YMCA's endeavor to select those services that will be shared freely while withholding those that have a personal flavor from a large segment of society, the segment that is discriminated against will likewise select the rules of such a game that they will respect. Honesty, loyalty, cooperativeness, helpfulness, responsibility, and justice are essential aspects of moral behavior. In my opinion, if just one of these virtues is weakened in the application of the rules, all of them will be weakened. Consequently, injustice and dishonesty breed disloyalty and irresponsibility. Can a black man be expected to respect the ideals of one nation, indivisible, when he knows that a large majority of the nation's citizens cannot stand to live with him, play with him, worship with him? These are the hard decisions that the Commission presented to the nation.

If the law is designed to promote the welfare of both the individual and the larger social group and the rules must be mutually enhancing, it is the black man who is in trouble and fighting for his life, since the law is white, invoked by a white majority that condones moral conduct in one area and winks at its violation in another  that is designed to keep the undesirable in his place.

I acquired my image of a policeman from a small southern city cop named Bob Barrett. He was a trigger happy white southerner who was extremely harsh in the application of his power in the black community, except in one case. Most probably he was also punitive of poor whites, but their plight was invisible to me at that time. One black man carried a pistol under his belt and let it be known that all of the bullets were ear-marked for Bob Barrett. This black man was notorious for his accurate marksmanship. Bob Barrett, who had several notches on his gun, notably avoided a confrontation with the black man who carried the loaded gun. Harassment, brutality and flagrant discourtesies marked his treatment of other black residents, who responded to his efforts with anxiety and fear. It was often death for one who ventured out of "nigger town" after dark. Mr. Barrett was run out of this small city several years ago after he ran over a white woman while driving under the influence of liquor.

Bob Barrett's law was the gun used to keep the black man in his place. In order to protect himself, one black man took the law into his own hands.

I am sure there must have been other police officers in this small city of 8,000 persons, but is it strange that only the image of Bob Barrett remains in my mind?

A few weeks ago, I was privileged to visit Washington, D. C., when hordes of people camped in our Nation's Capitol, many of them expecting to get the attention of powerful men who believe they have the destiny of the world in their hands. And, while Solidarity Day was not so solid in several important aspects, the rallying cries were earnest, if disarrayed, and it was refreshing to observe slogans and mottoes calling for justice, peace, honesty and fair play. They defined the crucial need for a greater commitment by public figures directed toward those ideals of respect for human lives and for individual worth. Solidarity Day made visible these surges for human dignity. One group that appeared most impressively, wore a bold message reading simply, "I am a man," and it was not until I returned to Atlanta that I learned this was the idea, actually, for which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had died. The men who proudly carried this message were garbage collectors from Memphis, Tennessee. Many other groups were also present pleading for justice, dignity and an equal chance for the poor and the black. It was significant that so many took the time to say I care about a standard of living for all Americans that guarantees the health and decency of all.

To be very, very frank with you -- and you are wasting your time if we cannot be frank -- until this is done, until no child's hunger goes unappeased, until no mother's sickness goes unattended, no one can earnestly expect the black man and the poor man to support a system which permits the black and the poor to receive treatment different from the white and the well-off in all of our basic institutions. Looters, reasonably, were both black and white -- well-off and poor. One who would receive stolen goods is in a sense a looter and just as guilty of a crime as the actual thief. I know people who would not have dared to seek "hot" items a few years ago that are doing it today. It is reported that underground stores are thriving in some of our plagued cities. Could it be that the black market is becoming popular in the same manner that it does during all wars and states of violent disorders? Also, before looting became widespread, crime was supported by those who obey the law selectively according to their interest and seek illegal sex relations, gambling opportunity and narcotics. Could it be that acting out in this manner is a signal that something is wrong in the "personality" of society just as stealing, restlessness and tantrums -- indicate that something is wrong in the environment of a child? Inconsistent application of the rules breeds disrespect on all levels.

Primarily, in this paper, I want to talk about those circumstances that are now more supportive of crime than of law and order; those injustices that have besmirched the character of a large segment of our nation and generated a cauldron of hostility.

This acute situation calls for action now. This quandary involves the question which comes first, the chicken or the egg? Black men want justice and honesty now even if it is necessary to make use of the threats of violence. The white man requires law and order now, and Congress recently passed legislation that will assist localities in boosting instruments of police control. There are many indications that problem management strategies will not include an earnest approach to the creation of support for law and order. It is obvious that decision makers favor financial support for police action rather than a serious program of prevention and correction.

One case in point is the designation of state level control of financial support for local programs. This will especially hinder police programs in the South. There are currently no statesmen in the political arena powerful enough to have an influence upon the direction in which we are moving. Senator Robert F. Kennedy was silenced. It seems that all decent Americans must depend upon such organizations as ACLU, NAACP, AND SCLC to take up the slack in the fight for equal justice under the law.

The black man is certain to continue the fight for his freedom and the fight for the salvation of his country by the most effective means possible. That this is to be done should be accepted by all who believe in democracy and the American ideal. Because it is true that killing a man does not kill his dream, I am optimistic that we shall over come -- we always have. If this were not true, our state today would be anarchistic. It is just too bad that there are no political figures on the scene today such as Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy, to appreciate how fundamentally relevant these problems are to the state of the union.

Yes, Negroes are in a dilemma over strategy, but this dilemma does not mean that the movement toward equality is ended. Black men have always made progress by sweating and bleeding every step of the way and there are no reasons to believe that he will not continue to proceed in this manner. He was urged to seek change by utilizing an enduring capacity to suffer, defending his oppressor with love and "soul power." This strategy might change. The messenger of love and enduring suffering is also silenced; his message is alive and we are going on, but how do we go from here? Conflicts are now very apparent in university circles, organized religion, NAACP, CORE, SNCC, SCLC, and even the Urban League is sending up smoke signals through its Executive Director, Whitney M. Young, Jr. Strategies will differ in the final analysis, but the objective of justice and honesty in public policy is fundamental in the philosophy of all of these organizations.

As for strategy, some will risk a state of martial law, suppression and widespread violent disorder in the pursuit of peace and prosperity; the other position would utilize non-violent tactics to achieve the same end.

The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders became aware of this dilemma, but what about the more powerful decision makers who are ignoring the urgency of the report? The Commission was impressed sufficiently by its findings to appreciate the gravity of the crises in the nation and decided to "tell it like it is." Furthermore, one can be sure that even as critical as the report appeared, the actual situation is worse. The Commission concluded that our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white, separate and unequal. Left unsaid is the fact that the movement is toward two warring societies.

In my opinion, the Commission's observations concerning the police and the community contains the key to the solution of our problems of law and order. The police is the law personified. Behavior of the police is behavior of the law in the sight of a large segment of the population. I only wish I could be as confident in the value of the Commission's proposed remedies as I am in their diagnosis. The conclusion that the policeman in the community is a symbol not only of the law, but of the entire system of law enforcement and criminal justice is a crucial factor, superimposed over all of the other factors that were so well defined in the report, including those factors presented by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark concerning the socioeconomic elements in our society that contribute to disrespect for law and order. [1] Poor people of all races are relegated to rural and urban ghettoes; subjected to criminally inferior education; committed to houses unfit for human habitation; subjected to unspeakably low levels of municipal services and in varying degrees discriminated against in the economic arena -- except where "freedom of choice" favors the white poor, who can rise up out of poverty and, because they are white, lose this identity and move about freely as they choose. No one can argue with the fact that the socio-economic factor in cities influences law enforcement practices toward the black and the poor, but given color as an added element double jeopardy prevails.

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[1] Kenneth B. Clark, Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorder, p. 300, Bantam Book.

The mental and emotional frustration that results from the fear of the law and the lack of confidence that justice can prevail is just as much related to widespread disorder in urban environments as those physical deprivations that have affected the mental and emotional make up of black youth and hindered their ability to tolerate conditions in the ghettos. Consider the relevance of the following findings that are being tested in both North and South America today by Medical Researchers.

> "In my experience with families in the Delta -- some of whom I've known and observed for many years -- their kind of life can produce a chronic state of mind, a form of withdrawn, sullen behavior that the word "depression" only begins to describe. I have seen some of the families I know in the South go North and carry with them that state of mind; they get more food, more welfare money, and in the public hospitals of Northern cities certain minimal medical services -- but as one tape-records their expressed feelings and attributes month after month, as I am now doing in a Northern ghetto, one sees how persistently sickness and hunger in children live on in adults -- who doubt any offer, mistrust any goodness or favorable turn of events as temporary and ultimately unreliable. I fear that we have among us hundreds of thousands of people who have literally grown up to be and learned to be tired, fearful, anxious, suspicious, and (as a physical fact of life), in a very basic, inflexible and tragic sense, unbelieving." [2]

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[2] Hearings on Hunger and Malnutrition in America, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Affairs, July 11-12, 1967, p. 53.

I believe that this problem is acute today, not merely because one is poor and disadvantaged, but importantly -- because masses of people who are black and disadvantaged believe now that it is useless to ever expect justice to prevail. They are no longer willing blindly to support an unfair system of administering criminal justice. When burnings accompany disorders, middle class black people respond with polite platitudes when their personal environments seem to call for such response. In intimate circles, however, statements such as "why didn't they go farther downtown instead of burning their own stuff" are often the reaction.

The American policeman has comfortably pursued his legal responsibility, I am afraid, only when he has dealt with people who are not powerful politically and who are, in many senses, helpless. Perhaps I should say, were helpless and powerless, because the threat of violent destruction is resulting in some changes in police practices. It is unfortunate for change to come as a result of disorders, but, nothing else seems to be working. The loud noises of the riots are now heard by the powerful and interpreted as widely dangerous to health and safety. So, they are grudgingly considering changes in public policy, at least to the extent that they are willing to buy some "fly swatter programs." Use of DDT is still too extreme, too threatening of ideas, of sovereign rights.

We would have been ahead in the game had the umpire called foul the murders and injustices toward black people in the South years ago, and more recently the murders of black and white civil rights workers, and not succumbed to do-nothing policies that accompany pleas for states rights and local autonomy. We would be ahead had we not winked at the unfairness of a system that sends the poor and black to prison -- and rewards bigots with economic and political success. These clear-cut indications of inequality and deprivation dramatize our plight, but they are soon forgotten. But, like a cancer, painless until the end, they now threaten to destroy our "social body."

In other terms, the tendency of law enforcement, judicial and correctional agencies to select black clients for unfair treatment has been quietly destroying the system for years. These practices have fostered distrust of the officials who administer the rules and devastating lack of faith in the entire system. In all games, when the rules are applied in an unfair manner, various types of disorder will emerge as a direct reaction. Likewise, the dishonesty that prevails in the agencies that enforce society's rules of order is generating widespread unfaithfulness among the persons that are exposed to unequal protection of the law.

The anger that causes bricks and bottles of fire to be hurled at law enforcement officers and other symbols of oppression develops the same manner as that anger which causes one to cry, "kill the umpire" and results in the tossing of beer cans and other available missiles in the direction of any one who is designated responsible for fair play. Black people are notoriously tolerant. They have been urged to keep the faith even by some of the most militant leaders who are themselves victims of disparity and unequal treatment under the law. Even Rap Brown, who is considered lawless, is appealing his case within the framework. The question is raised, however, how much longer will the oppressed tolerate the widespread evidence of dishonesty and immorality? Therefore, what we wish to say in this paper, in the most concrete manner possible, is simply that dishonest decision making on the local, state and national levels is making people angry and producing anarchistic conditions that threaten to destroy our basic institutions.

Now the question is raised concerning the Commission's recommendations to enhance police-community relations.

Summarily, local governments were advised to review police operations in the ghetto particularly regarding conduct and abrasive practices of police officers; provide better police protection for ghetto residents in order to relieve them of their high sense of insecurity and pursue a single standard of law enforcement rather than the dual standard which is, in my opinion, the primary reason for disrespect of the law; establish effective mechanisms for the redress of grievances against municipal employees, especially police; adopt policy guidelines to assist officers in making critical decisions where poor judgment could create tension; stimulate development of innovative programs to insure community support for law enforcement; establish fair recruitment and promotion policies that will attract Negroes; and, establish a Community Service Officer Program.

The recommendations of the Commission were addressed to a dilemma that plagues all urban police departments. They are faced with demands for increased protection and service in the ghetto. Yet, the aggressive patrol practices thought necessary to meet these demands themselves create tension and hostility. Grievances as a result of both poor police protection, police attitudes of over-protection, and ineffective mechanisms for redress are direct causes of poor police-community relations.

The recommendations are starting points, efforts to start where the problems are, but seemingly only expedient program ideas. The most positive thing that can be said is that the adoption of these programs may give us time more fully and frankly to define our problems. An examination of the police function should be next on the national agenda.

The Task Force on the Police of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice devoted considerable attention to law enforcement policy and the police role. It was observed that law enforcement is especially difficult in a society such as ours that has so heterogeneous and mobile a population; that has so prosperous an economy; that has so high a degree of urbanization, with accompanying congestion and anonymity; and that places so high a value on individual freedom, upon equality under the law, and upon local control over the police power.

The group called for a rethinking of the function of the police in American society. Reassessment of the kinds of resources and support that the police need in order to respond to the demands that we make upon them. The police spend more time keeping order, settling disputes, finding missing children, helping drunks than responding to criminal conduct.

The police role is especially pertinent as the administration of criminal justice, in the South especially, tends to select black people for the harsher aspects of control and punishment.

If the system of criminal justice truly reflects the value society places on the individual, citizens should be more alarmed about the nature of a justice that places a disproportionate number of black people and poor white people in prison than about crime. They should be shocked at how justice is meted out to black people in the Southern Region.

It seems that perhaps the law in the South has been used to sustain values that prevailed during the slave plantation era. Black people are property to be used as those who have the power desire. The law essentially provides cheap labor for public works and revenue for poorly administered local governments and keeps the black man "in his place." A few examples.

A few months ago, a high public official in Alabama observed that as long as one white woman and one black man remain in Alabama, the death sentence for rape will remain. It is no secret that, since 1930, more than 400 of the 465 men executed in the South for rape were black, although they represent less than 30% of the population. Randomly selected news reports of capitol sentences in the South reveal that it is the black man that get life and death. In such offenses where the offender is white and the victim is black, reports of conviction were rare. Punishment for whites found guilty of rape of a black victim amounted to little more than a rap on the knuckles.

In Atlanta, Georgia, heralded as a most progressive city, it was headline news nationally for an ex-convict to have received life for the murder of a 16-year-old boy which set off a riot. In the same city, a few months ago, a deal was made to give probation to a white man who had killed a Negro, because the white man was "old and sick."

The problem is probably as difficult as it is perceived by Ralph Ellison who said the problems exist because white people refuse to see the black. The following excerpt from "The Invisible Man" is highly relevant to our thesis.

> "One night as I accidentally bumped into a man, and perhaps because of the near darkness he saw me and called me an insulting name. I sprang at him, seized his coat lapels and demanded that he apologize. He was a tall blond man, and as my face came close to his he looked insolently out of his blue eyes and cursed me, his breath hot in my face as he struggled. I pulled his chin down sharp upon the crown of my head, butting him as I had seen the West Indians do, and I felt his flesh tear and the blood gush out, and I yelled, 'Apologize! Apologize!' But he continued to curse and struggle, and I butted him again and again until he went down heavily, on his knees, profusely bleeding. I kicked him repeatedly, in a frenzy because he still uttered insults though his lips were frothy with blood. Oh yes, I kicked him! And in my outrage I got out my knife and prepared to slit his throat, right there beneath the lamplight in the deserted street, holding him by the collar with one hand, and opening the knife with my teeth -- when it occurred to me that the man had not seen me, actually; that he, as far as he knew, was on the midst of a walking nightmare! I stopped the blade, slicing the air as I pushed him away, letting him fall back to the street. I stared at him hard as the lights of a car stabbed through the darkness. He lay there, moaning on the asphalt; a man almost killed by a phantom. It unnerved me. I was both disgusted and ashamed. I was like a drunken man myself, wavering about on weakened legs. Then I was amused. Something in this man's thick head had sprung out and beaten him within an inch of his life. I began to laugh at this crazy discovery. Would he have awakened at the point of death? Would Death himself have freed him for wakeful

> living? But I didn't linger. I ran away into the dark, laughing so hard I feared I might rupture myself. The next day I saw his picture in the Daily News, beneath a caption stating that he had been 'mugged.' Poor fool, poor blind fool, I thought with sincere compassion, mugged by an invisible man."

The suspicion, fear, and paranoia that is generated in the child -- black and white -- through disappointments and deprivations do not go away. They emerge at every stage of his growth and influence his human relations -- black and white -- resident or official -- in our plagued urban ghettos.

Integ SCLC

# Worst Shock in Georgia Since Kennedy Death

By SAM HOPKINS

The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis Thursday night shocked many Georgians like no other event since the slaying of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen, a close friend of King's was grim-faced and near tears during the evening. He called the civil rights leader "a dedicated leader of the Negro Americans of this country. His unnecessary death is a great tragedy."

Allen said that "in respect to Dr. King's memory, I plead with all the citizens of this great city to respect the principles which he so ably advocated. All through the turmoil of the recent years, Dr. King has had my deep respect and admiration."

In a statement released close to midnight, Gov. Lester Maddox said, "I deeply regret the violent death of Rev. Martin Luther King. Although I have voiced my opposition to his policies and actions even as Dr. King has also opposed Lester Maddox, I deplore and denounce the shooting of this evening as I have previously denounced the shootings that killed a youth in Memphis last week, a cabdriver in Nashville and law enforcement officers and innocent law-abiding citizens in many cities of America during recent months."

The governor said that "to survive, this nation through its leaders must denounce lawlessness. Law and order must be restored and preserved if our citizens are to live in peace and enjoy the blessings of liberty."

Former Mayor William B. Hartsfield said he was "profoundly shocked. I was sitting at the radio when the flash came on. I'm terribly shocked that a member of my race would do such a dastardly thing."

"I remember Martin Luther King and his brother as little boys on Auburn Avenue," Hartsfield said. "I knew his father well. He has been a friend of long standing."

Dr. King's father, the Rev. M. L. King Sr., co-pastor with his son of the Ebenezer Baptist Church where King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference was formed more than 10 years ago after the Montgomery bus boycott, was too distraught to talk on the telephone.

A friend at his home told a reporter, "He said he just couldn't make a statement at this time. He's just not up to it." A brief prayer service was held at the Ebenezer church shortly after word of the death was received in the community.

Atlanta Vice Mayor Sam Massell said of the civil rights leader's death, "Dr. King's assassination is a tragic loss to the free world. Every man of good will, white and black, must search his heart asking forgiveness for this disgrace and mustering strength to overcome its cause, oppression of the disadvantaged."

Rep. Julian Bond of Atlanta, a Negro who was twiced refused his seat in the Georgia House of Representatives before he was sworn in, was so distraught over the assassination he would only say over and over again, "I just don't want to talk about it."

Dr. Benjamin Mays retired president of Morehouse College, said, "It's a most unfortunate thing because he was the one voice in America that was trying to bring about harmonious race relations and secure justice for all people with emphasis on non-violence."

"It's a tragedy," Dr. Mays said, "particularly when there are others who are advocating violence. But I am convinced that the principles for which he stood will not die but will go on."

Dr. King was a student at Morehouse when Mays was president and the Nobel Prize winner probably was the most outstanding Morehouse gradute with a worldwide reputation.

"I am extremely saddened over the death of Dr. King," said State Sen. Leroy Johnson of Atlanta. "He was not only a great leader, but a personal friend whom I have known and associated with since our college days at Morehouse College.

"I speak for the people in the 38th District when I say that this act of cowardice betrays all of America's concepts of freedom. The killing of Dr. King represents a serious threat to the peace and tranquility of communities throughout this country."

Sen. Johnson further said, "Dr. King was a Moses to Negroes. The person who shot Dr. King represents the same kind of sick mind that was responsible for the shooting of President Kennedy. I want to convey to Negroes throughout this country that there still is a reason for the hope of justice. What I am particularly fearful of is that the death of Dr. King will serve to bring to front the more militant forces in our community who have said to us all along that our problems in America cannot be resolved around the conference table."

Jim Townsend, former editor of Atlanta Magazine, recalled that he was interviewing Dr. King once and asked him if he ever thought he might be assassinated and that King told him, "There's that possibility, a very good possibility, in fact."

Fifth District Rep. Fletcher Thompson said, that "while I didn't agree with everything Dr. King said and did, I certainly hope his family will feel comfort in the achievements he accomplished."

Thompson added, "I'm very concerned about the action some people may take as a result of this. We need to have a period of caution. The assassin should be located and brought to justice quickly. This is nothing but murder, cold-blooded murder and it can't be tolerated."

Donald L. Hollowell, who was Dr. King's attorney and who actually got him out of jail in October 1960 when Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy called Mrs. King to express his sympathy, said after learning of the assassination:

"My heart is made sad by the violent taking of this great and dynamic leader. He was indeed a man of destiny whose whole adult life was spent preaching love and non-violence. He knew that neither Negro nor any other group could achieve full citizenship through violence, but he believed in using all other honorable means to achieve those ends.

"My hope would be that all men of this nation would catch the spirit of non-violence which Dr. King espoused and practiced. I don't think there could be a more fitting memorial."

Associated Press Wirephoto

AT YALE TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE IN 1964
Dr. King With Yale President Kingman Brewster

"I have just heard with great melancholy of the death of Martin Luther King Jr., one of the outstanding leaders in the field of racial accord and advancement," said Irving K. Kaler, chairman of the Southeastern Regional Advisory Board of the Anti-defamtion League of B'nai B'Rith and former chairman of the Community Relations Commission.

"His loss," Kaler said, "leaves an immeasurable void that can only be filled by a reintensification of those of us left to fulfull the aims for which he gave his life."

Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins was attending a meeting of Metropol officers with Col. R. H. Burson, director of the State Department of Public safety, and officials of the Greater Atlanta Traffic and Safety Council at police headquarters when informed of Dr. King's death.

"It's a sad day when violence breaks out any time and place," Jenkins said, "This is an especially sad day when violence overtakes a man who has devoted his life to nonviolence. This is truly one of the saddest American tragedies."

The police chief left the meeting to go to the home of Dr. King's father and also to visit the home of the slain minister's wife. Chief Jenkins, a long-time friend of the King family, said his purpose was to express sympathy and to offer any assistance that he was able to give.

"For me, this is a deep personal loss because Dr. King has been a good friend," said the Rev. Samuel Williams, chairman of the Community Relations Commission and pastor of Friendship Baptist Church. "I had admired him from the days he was at Morehouse College and a student in my class in philosophy.

"He was not only intelligent, but deeply committed to the principles of nonviolence. His death without a doubt is a great loss to the nation. We can honor him by following his teachings."

Rabbi Jacob Rothchild echoed Williams' sentiments. The two had been meeting to pick a new Community Relations Commission director when they got the news.

Rothchild called on the world "to fulfill his principals of dignity and equality by the methods he devoted and sacrificed his life to — that of non-violence."

Jesse Hill, co-chairman of the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference, said "We're in trouble. Not only Negroes, but the other people in our city and country. We have these problems and some of us try to work at them part-time."

Hill said the "small, but growing group of black nationalists" will use the death for their own purposes "unless somehow people in positions to make things happen" improve the lot of the Negro.

Otherwise, Hill said, it will be easier for the black nationalists to appeal to those "who feel hopeless and feel violence is the only way.

"I hope and pray that Negroes will try to give Dr. King a tribute by following his teachings," Hill said.

Judging by the many phone calls he has received from across the nation, Hill said he is pessimistic, very pessimistic. I've had calls from all over. Things are breaking loose.

"He (Dr. King) was the barrier. I hope I am wrong. We're in trouble. I hope he didn't die in vain," Hill said.

Gov. Maddox further said in his statement Thursday night:

"Chaos and disorder are destroying the very fabric of our democracy. Official and semi-official approval of some leaders in government, labor, religion, business and education, of policies and actions that result in civil disobedience and disrespect for law enforcement officers that build foundations from which are launched disorder and lawlessness must be ended.

"Peace and calm must be maintained in Georgia. I call on every citizen to remain calm and to pray that peac
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Negro and white
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much to the pea
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stand steadfas
build a safer
morrow."

## Obituaries

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The President of the United States

requests the participation of

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

in the

White House Conference

"To Fulfill These Rights"

Wednesday, June first

through

Thursday, June second

nineteen hundred and sixty-six

The Sheraton-Park Hotel
Washington, District of Columbia

R.S.V.P.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.
MAY 19
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NATION
SALVATION
FOURTH WEEK IN MAY

5c

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

# Some Race Related Deaths in the United States

# (1955-1965)

These are cases involving violent death between the races in the South. The list is of course not complete; it is not restricted to cases involving civil rights. It is compiled from newspaper accounts, and in some instances, where cooperation could be obtained, reports from officials.

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**1965**

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| **Freddie Lee Thomas (N) 9-3-65** | Near Greenwood, Miss. Body found on highway. Thomas' half brother claimed victim was slain to deter voter registration efforts. Coroner's inquest ruled hit-and-run accident. No arrests. |
| **Thad Christian (N) 8-28-65** | Near Anniston, Ala. Allegedly shot by white man while fishing. Suspect charged with murder in arrest warrant. |
| **Perry Smau (N) 8-27-65** | Greensboro, Ala. The 87-year-old victim had voiced opposition to demonstrations. He was beaten and tongue cut out. Civil Rights groups denied complicity. Two Negro suspects in custody, one indicted on murder charge. Victim was robbed of $26. |
| **Arthur James Hill (N) 8-20-65** | Villa Rica, Ga. Shot during argument with whites. One white suspect held for grand jury action on voluntary manslaughter charge. |
| **Jonathan M. Daniels (W) 8-20-65** | Hayneville, Ala. Episcopal seminarian slain after release from jail for civil rights demonstration. White man, member of prominent family, accused of shootings that killed Daniels and wounded a Catholic priest. |
| **8-22-65** | Suspect Tom L. Coleman, arraigned for murder and assault with intent to kill; jailed for 11 hours, released on bonds of $10,000 and $2,500. Grand jury brought indictment for manslaughter, and assault and battery. Defendant acquitted of manslaughter charge. |
| **Johnny Queen (N) 8-8-65** | Fayette, Miss. White off-duty constable named in the pistol slaying, which was not connected with any arrest. |
| **Andrew Whatley Jr. (W) 7-29-65** | Americus, Ga. Shot from passing car during racial disturbance. Two Negro men indicted by grand jury as murder suspects. |
| **Robert Wilder (N) 7-18-65** | Ruston, La. White policeman accused in pistol slaying. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. |
| **Willie Brewster (N) 7-15-65** | Anniston, Ala. Shot while driving home from work. Three white men indicted by grand jury on murder charges. Shooting climaxed a week of anti-Negro rallies by National States Rights Party. One of the men, Hubert Damon Strange, was convicted of second degree murder and given a ten (10) year prison sentence. All-white jury. The other two, Johnny Ira DeFries and Lewis Blevins, still face murder charges. |
| **James Waymers (N) 7-10-65** | Allendale, S. C. White man charged with murder in shotgun slaying. Area was scene of recent civil rights demonstrations. Accused acquitted Oct. 21, 1965, after entering a plea of self-defense. |
| **O'Neal Moore (N) 6-2-65** | Bogalusa, La. Victim was one of city's first two Negro deputy sheriffs and was shot by a white man while walking beat in Negro community. Suspect charged with murder, released on bail. |
| **Frederick L. Humphrey (W) 3-26-65** | Hattiesburg, Miss. Shot after the victim, a constable, stopped car of Negro suspect during racial unrest. Murder charge pending. |
| **Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo (W) 3-25-65** | Shot on Hwy. 80 between Selma and Montgomery, Ala. Detroit housewife returning to Montgomery to transport civil rights marchers. Three klansmen charged with murder. |
| **10-2-65** | Collie Leroy Wilkins tried for murder. Jury hung. Mistrial declared. |
| **10-19-65** | In a second trial Wilkins acquitted. Charges still pending against other two suspects, William O. Eaton and Eugene Thomas. All three received 10 year sentences for conspiracy to violate Federal civil rights statute. Bond set at $10,000. The three will appeal. All-white jury. |
| **Rev. James Reeb (W) 3-12-65** | Selma, Ala. Four white men accused in bludgeon death of white civil rights sympathizer; three indicted on murder charges. Three defendants acquitted. |
| **Jimmie Lee Jackson (N) 2-18-65** | Marion, Ala. Slain by white state trooper as victim, according to witnesses, tried to shield his mother from beating during demonstration. No arrest. Grand jury cleared trooper, identified only by surname. |

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| **Ollie W. Shelby (N) 1-22-65** | Jackson, Miss. White sheriff's deputy accused of shooting 18-year-old Negro in prison. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. |

**1964**

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| **Frank Morris (N) 12-10-64** | Ferriday, La. Died of burns suffered when his shoe repair shop was fired by arsonists in area of racial unrest. No arrests. |
| **Frank Andrews (N) 11-28-64** | Lisman, Ala. Choctaw County. Shot in back by white sheriff's deputy. County solicitor said victim was attacking another deputy. No arrests. |
| **Charles Sammie Marrow, Jr. (N) 10-29-64** | Chattanooga, Tenn. Shot in back by a white man reportedly "to protect an attractive white waitress in a downtown restaurant." Acquitted in criminal court. |
| **Hubert Orsby (N) 9-9-64** | Near Pickens, Miss. Body of 14-year-old youth found in Big Black River wearing CORE T-shirt. Coroner's jury ruled death by accidental drowning. |
| **James Andrew Miller (N) 8-30-64** | Jackson, Ga. Shot by white man during racial flare-up. Victim had been beaten by whites a few days prior to shooting. Coroner's jury ruled slaying a case of self-defense. Shooting suspect cleared. |
| **Billy Wayne Wallace (W) 8-9-64** | Dallas, Tex. Shot during racial row in city park. Two Negroes arrested. One indicted for murder with court action pending; the other suspect was no-billed by the grand jury on same charge. |
| **Charles E. Moore (N) 7-12-64**<br>**Henry Hezekiah Dee (N)** | Meadville, Miss., near Tullulah, La. Both bodies mutilated. Recovered from Mississippi River. Had been missing since May 2, 1964. Charges against two white men dismissed without prejudice Jan. 12, 1965. Prosecution said lacked enough evidence. |
| **Lemuel Penn (N) 7-11-64** | Near Colbert, Ga. Victim was Washington, D. C., educator. Shot by whites while returning from Army reserve duty at Fort Benning, Ga. Four Klansmen arrested; three indicted for murder; two tried and acquitted. Federal indictments against six white men charging conspiracy to deprive Penn of civil rights dismissed in district court, appealed to U. S. Supreme Court. |
| **James E. Chaney (N) 6-21-64**<br>**Andrew Goodman (W)**<br>**Michael H. Schwerner (W)** | Philadelphia, Miss. Three civil rights workers slain after their release from jail. 21 white men arrested, charges dismissed by U. S. Commissioner. Federal grand jury later indicted 18 white men on felony and misdemeanor charges of conspiring to violate the victims' civil rights. Federal judge voided felony charges against 17. Misdemeanor charges pending. Justice Department is appealing the rulings. Trial of the 18th suspect pending in federal court in Atlanta. |
| **Mrs. Johnnie Mae Chappell (N) 3-23-64** | Jacksonville, Fla. Shot while walking along street during racial unrest. Young white man sentenced to 10 years in the shooting. |
| **Louis Allen (N) 2-1-64** | Liberty, Miss. Civil rights worker slain some time after testifying against a white man charged with killing another Negro. No arrests. |

**1963**

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| **William Kinard (W) 10-18-63** | St. Augustine, Fla. Victim slain as he and two other whites drove with shotgun through Negro area. Two Negroes arrested on murder charges. Court action pending. |
| **E. B. Bryant (W) 10-18-63** | Jackson, Miss. White gas station attendant slain after squirting water from hose on Negro drinking from "white" fountain. Negro suspect charged with murder, sentenced to life imprisonment. |
| **Virgil Ware (N) 9-15-63** | Birmingham, Ala. Thirteen-year-old youth killed by two white teen-agers while riding his bicycle in suburban area following downtown church bombing. Defendants received probated seven-month sentences and a stern lecture on second-degree manslaughter charges. |
| **Johnny Robinson (N) 9-15-63** | Birmingham, Ala. Killed by police after church bombing and rioting. No arrests. |
| **Denise McNair (N), age 11, 9-15-63**<br>**Addie Mae Collins (N) age 14**<br>**Cynthia Wesley (N), age 14**<br>**Carol Robertson (N), age 14** | Birmingham, Ala. Killed while attending Sunday School by exploding bomb at church where civil rights rallies were held. No arrests. |
| **John L. Coley (N) 9-4-63** | Birmingham, Ala. Suffered fatal wounds from shotgun pellets during rioting after a race bombing. No arrests. |
| **Andrew Lee Anderson (N) 7-17-63** | Near Marion, Ark. Slain by group of white citizens and sheriff's deputies after white woman said he had molested her 8-year-old daughter. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. No arrests. |

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| **Medgar W. Evers (N) 6-12-63** | Jackson, Miss. Shot in back as he arrived home from civil rights rally. He was field secretary for NAACP. White man tried twice, but hung juries brought mistrials. Accused Byron de le Beckwith now free. |
| **Frank G. Link (W) 6-7-63** | Lexington, N. C. Killed during rioting. Three Negroes convicted—one sentenced to serve four to seven years for second-degree murder, and two sentenced to six-month terms on charges of engaging in a riot. |
| **William L. Moore (W) 4-23-63** | Near Attalla, Ala. Mailman from Baltimore, Md., making one-man protest march across Alabama slain by bullet. Grand jury failed to indict white suspect. |

### 1962

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| **Paul Guihard (W) 10-30-62**<br>**Ray Gunter (W)** | Oxford, Miss. Guihard (news reporter from France) and Gunter (local TV repairman) slain during white rioting over admission of James Meredith to University of Mississippi. No arrests. |
| **Leroy Parks (W) 9-6-62** | Dallas, Ga. Victim was among masked nightriders calling on a Negro woman who was charged in the slaying. Coroner's jury ruled shooting justifiable homicide. Suspect moved North after release from jail. |
| **Cpl. Roman Ducksworth Jr. (N) 4-9-62** | Taylorsville, Miss. Shot by white policeman when the Negro refused to move to rear of interstate bus. No arrests. |

### 1961

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| **Eli Brumfield (N) 10-31-61** | McComb, Miss. Shot by policeman during racial unrest. No arrests. |
| **Herbert Lee (N) 9-25-61** | Liberty, Miss. Civil rights worker shot by a white state legislator. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. |
| **Frank Coleman Dumas (W) 6-1-61** | Shot to death in his home. Preston Cobb, Jr., 15 year old Negro, found guilty of murder Aug. 16, 1961, and sentenced to die. Case retried, ending in sentence to life imprisonment. Motion for new trial pending. |

### 1960

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| **William Nance (N) 8-27-60** | Near Winchester, Tenn. Body found in Lakeview Lake with slugs from three different guns and weighted with large rock. No arrests. |
| **Albert Pitts (N) 7-23-60**<br>**David Pitts (N)**<br>**Ernest McPharland (N)**<br>**Marshall A. Johns (N)** | Monroe, La. White employer arrested, then released in the shooting of five of his employees; four died. Victims accused of making threats. Records of Dist. Court, Parish of Ouachita, Monroe, La., reveal that no bill of indictment or information was ever filed. |
| **Mrs. Mattie Greene (N) 5-20-60** | Ringgold, Ga. Died under falling debris when her home was dynamited. No arrests. |

### 1959

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| **William Roy Prather (N) 11-1-59** | Corinth, Miss. The 15-year-old boy was killed in anti-Negro "Halloween prank." Eight white youths charged with the slaying, six of whom were turned over to juvenile court. One indicted on manslaughter charge. |
| **Tommy Dwight (N) 6-13-59** | Dalton, Ga. Four white men fired supposedly over the heads of a group of Negroes intending to "scare" them, but four fatal buckshots hit the 11-year-old victim. The four were indicted on charges of involuntary manslaughter. Charges reduced to misdemeanor and three of the men sentenced to serve one year. One of these permitted to serve the year outside jail. |
| **Jonas Causey (N) 5-10-59** | Clarksdale, Miss. NAACP requested investigation and action against 15 policemen accused of the slaying. No arrests. |
| **Mack Charles Parker (N) 4-25-59** | Poplarville, Miss. Abducted from unguarded jail cell and shot to death. No arrests. |

### 1958

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| **James Henry Ellison (N) 9-20-58** | Chattanooga, Tenn. Shot from a passing car occupied by two white couples. No arrests. |
| **Ernest Hunter (N) 9-13-58** | St. Mary's, Ga. Slain while in jail. White policeman accused of shooting reported that he and victim engaged in a struggle. No arrests. |
| **Joe Franklin Jeter Sr. (N) 9-13-58** | Atlanta, Ga. Shot by white policeman who said victim was resisting arrest. Grand jury returned "no bills" on three charges. |

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| **Richard Lillard (N) 7-26-58** | Nashville, Tenn. Died after a beating in local workhouse by three white guards. They were indicted on murder charges on Aug. 15, 1958. Each was acquitted on Jan. 16, 1959. |
| **Woodrow Wilson Daniels (N) 7-1-58** | Water Valley, Miss. Died of brain injury nine days after beating. White sheriff acquited of manslaughter charge. |
| **Willie Countryman (N) 5-25-58** | Dawson, Ga. Shot in his backyard by white policeman. Federal grand jury failed to indict the policeman, who had been accused in another death one month earlier. |
| **John Larry Bolden (N) 5-3-58** | Chattanooga, Tenn. The 15-year-old boy was shot by white policeman. No court action. |
| **James Brazier (N) 4-25-58** | Dawson, Ga. Victim died a few days after beating at hands of white policemen. Federal grand jury refused to indict four accused officers. |
| **George Love (N) 1-8-58** | Ruleville, Miss. Killed by 25-man posse. No arrests. |

**1957**

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| **Willie V. Dunigan (N) 11-18-57** | Lomax, Ala. Shot by sheriff's deputies outside his home. Deputies were looking for person(s) who earlier wounded another deputy. No arrests. |
| **Charles Brown (N) 6-25-57** | Near Yazoo City, Miss. White man charged with shooting the victim, a young airman, who was visiting at the home of the suspect's sister. |
| **James Hollis (N) 2-3-57** | Griffin, Ga. The 17-year-old boy was slain and a white housewife wounded by husband who found them together partially clothed in his home. A grand jury failed to indict the husband. |

**1956**

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| **Mrs. Maybelle Mahone (N) 12-5-56** | Near Molena, Ga. Shot by white man for "sassing" him. The 71-year-old suspect was first given a life sentence on a murder charge, Aug 1, 1957, but was found "not guilty for reasons of insanity" the following March 21, 1958. |
| **Mrs. Bessie McDowell (N) 6-14-56** | Andalusia, Ala. Killed by white father and son, who were indicted on first and second degree murder counts. |
| **Rev. C. H. Baldwin (N) 4-22-56** | Near Huntsville, Ala. Victim struck by heavy rock. White man convicted of second-degree manslaughter, sentenced to 12 months at hard labor. |
| **Dr. Thomas H. Brewer (N) 2-18-56** | Columbus, Ga. Prominent physician and NAACP leader shot by white man. Grand jury refused to indict. |
| **Milton Russell (N) 1-21-56** | Belzoni, Miss. Burned to death in his home. Whites suspected of foul play. No arrests. |
| **Richard King (N) 1-6-56** | Eufaula, Ala. White man given life sentence for pistol slaying. He was later paroled, violated his parole and "might be back in prison," according to Barbour County's court clerk. |
| **Edward Duckworth (N) 1-56** | Raleigh, Miss. White man reportedly admitted the shooting but claimed self defense. Suspect died of heart ailment while awaiting grand jury action. |

**1955**

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| **James E. Evanston (N) 12-24-55** | Near Drew, Miss. Body of school principal found in Long Lake with neck broken and no water in lungs to indicate drowning. Negro press called it civil rights slaying. Death officially ruled suicide. |
| **Clinton Melton (N) 12-3-55** | Glendora, Miss. White suspect was indicted on a murder charge and later acquitted. |
| **John Earl Reese (N) 10-22-55** | Near Longview, Tex. The 16-year-old boy died of injuries from shotgun blast into cafe from a moving car. Two whites indicted for murder, one given a five year suspended sentence. |
| **Emmett Till (N) 8-28-55** | LeFlore County, Miss. The 14-year-old boy from Chicago was slain after "smart-alec" talk to a Mississippi white woman. Body found in a river, beaten and shot. Two white men indicted for murder and acquitted. |
| **Lamar Smith (N) 8-17-55** | Brookhaven, Miss. Victim was shot down on lawn of county courthouse in broad daylight. A grand jury failed to indict three accused white men. |
| **Rev. George W. Lee (N) 5-7-55** | Belzoni, Miss. Killed by a shotgun blast from a car carrying several whites. No arrests. |

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10

# *Christian Conscience* AND THE *Supreme Court Decision* ON *Segregated Schools*

*by* MRS. M. E. TILLY

WE ARE LIVING IN RECONSTRUCTION DAYS, for God is reconstructing His world and He works through the hands and minds and will of His people. Not only is He at work in Asia and Africa in the stirring of oppressed people, but the work of re-making is in progress in the United States.

For almost one hundred years we have been baffled and have battled with the problems in human relations bequeathed us by slavery. Prejudice and hatred have passed from generation to generation, bringing in their wake exploitation, discrimination, crippling of children's minds, slums with their attendant evils of disease and crime and violence. Through the years both races have suffered deeply.

All the while the Christian conscience of the nation has been pricked and pierced with these evils. This intolerable tension of conscience has paved the way for social change and court decisions.

## CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE AND THE COURT DECISION

On May 17, 1954, The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that segregation in public education in this nation is an infringement of the Constitution and a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The ultimatum was given and no choice left.

Does this disturb Christian conscience?

Did the Christian have a choice even before the Supreme Court spoke?

Did he not surrender any choice in the matter on that day he made the decision to follow the life, the truth, the way of Jesus Christ?

The Christian may find his answer in his Judeo-Christian legacy, in the questions that have come to him through the ages:

"Where is thy brother?" "Am I my brother's keeper?"

"Who is thy neighbor?" "Have we not all one Father?"; in the conscious code of the Decalogue with its five injunctions of reverence for the life and welfare of one's neighbor; in the cry of ancient Israel, "Hate the evil, and love the good, and establish justice"; in the voice of Peter from the housetop, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons"; in Jesus' appraisal of the infinite worth of the individual and the sacredness of human personality; in the Great Commandments, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul and with all your mind"—loving God with all the mind, a mind ever searching for truth, unfettered by custom and tradition—"And a second is like it, You shall love your neighbor as yourself"; in the Golden Rule which Jesus gave to us, appealing to both imagination and conscience, "So whatever you wish men would do to you, do so to them." The answer also is in the legacy from our Founding Fathers, the Declaration of Independence:

> "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable Rights, among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness"

The Supreme Court has spoken and an old order passes and a new one is emerging and the difficult problems of adjustment are upon us. The days call for courageous thinking and action by mature Christians of both races. The challenge, the opportunity and responsibility are upon us. The hour has struck and the occasion requires action.

### 1. THE STEWARDSHIP OF OUR HERITAGE

Our Judeo-Christian heritage and the founding principles of our nation, built upon this heritage, are sacred trusts in our hands. The South, more particularly affected by the school decision, is the "Bible Belt." We of this section must translate what we read in the Holy Writ into daily action, never making a fetish of blood or soil.

Obedience to the highest tribunal of our land, without evasion or subterfuge, is obligatory upon its citizens. In the words of Abraham Lincoln:

> "Let every man remember that to violate the law of our land is to trample on the blood of his fathers and to tear down the chance of his own and children's liberty"

### 2. THE STEWARDSHIP OF THE PRESENT

Added to the stewardship of our faith and loyalty to the laws of our land, must be the Stewardship of this Day.

May 17, 1954, will be noted in history—world, national, and Southern (not so recognized at present but it will be as years go by) as a day on which another milestone was reached in the liberation of men.

When the decision was radioed to the world, the columnist, Tom Stokes said to the American people:

> "It was like a great white light beamed from the Statue of Liberty. The Supreme Court, thrusting aside legalism, had removed a blemish from our national shield, seeking to make us in spirit, as well as in fact, the leader of the free people of the world."

Now our South has truly become the show window of democracy to the nations of the world. The eyes of the world are upon us—a daring spotlight to hold. We must make our South the proving ground for democracy. We hold in our hands a Stewardship of Democracy.

It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful—I Cor. 4:2.

## CHRISTIAN CONCERNS

"We accept our full Christian responsibility to work through church and community channels to speed the process of transition from segregated schools to a new pattern of justice and freedom," said the Affirmation of the 1954 Assembly of Methodist Women.

### 1. THE DECISION AND THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE

The Christian is commissioned

> "—to preach good news to the poor, to proclaim release to the captive and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord."

To the average Eastern mind the terms "Christian" and "Democracy" are synonymous. The listener to the Gospel of love and redemption is disturbed by the flagrant injustices and inequalities of our national life and finds it difficult to accept Christianity as a way of life.

Ten days after the decision of the Supreme Court, Bishop Shot K. Mondol, Methodist Bishop of Hyderabad Area of India; Dr. Helen Kim, President of Ewha College, Seoul, Korea; Dr. Ascuncion Perez, Commissioner of Public Health and Welfare, Philippines, each speaking at different times to the Quadrennial Assembly of Methodist Women of the nation at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hailed the decision as ushering in a new day in Christian missions since America now recognizes the equality of its children. They declared also that the decision is the greatest weapon against the infiltration of Communist propaganda.

### 2. The Child in the Midst

The Christian's major concern in these days of change must be the children. "The world moves forward on the feet of little children." This social change will move forward on the feet of twelve million school children in twenty-one states.

The real curriculum of children is the parents, the teacher in the school and the teacher in the church. The attitudes and actions of our parents and teachers at this time will be transferred to the children. These twelve million children—Negro and White—will be victors or victims of the change, in proportion to how well parents and teachers prepare them for this new adventure in brotherhood and neighborliness.

> "And calling to Him a child, He put him in the midst of them and said, 'Whoever receives one such child in My name receives me, but whoever causes one of these little ones who believe in Me to sin, it would be better for him to have a great millstone round his neck and be drowned in the depths of the sea'."—Matt. 18:2, 5, 6

## A PROGRAM FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

### 1. Form Conversation Groups

across racial lines in local communities to explore facts about the local school; to discuss the Supreme Court decision, its bearing on a better educated nation, lifting the level of skill, culture, self-respect, and citizenship of millions of the people; the bearing it has on world missions and world peace.

### 2. INITIATE THE FORMING OF INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

### 3. NEGROES ON SCHOOL BOARDS

It is more necessary now than ever before that members of state, county, and local school boards be of both races. As women of the South have worked to have Negroes employed as policemen and police-women, now work must be done to get able Negroes appointed or elected to school boards. In places where they are now serving, they are acting as two-way interpreters—interpreting the needs of the Negro child to the board and the problems of the board to the Negro community. The pressing problems of the time can only be well handled within an atmosphere of acceptance of Negro citizenship in planning the conduct of our educational program.

### 4. VISITS TO SESSIONS OF SCHOOL BOARDS

Regular visits to meetings of the school board, during the months ahead, to know what is happening and to give voice to Christian ideals will mean much in the educational program of our times. All that pertains to government and particularly education is the business of the citizens. Remember elected officers will follow the will of their constituents.

### 5. KNOW YOUR COURTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

In times of heat and tensions, law enforcement officers need the support of the Christian community. Sit in the courts; the judge and jury need you. Visit the sheriff, the chief of police, and other officers. Copies of "Race and Law Enforcement" to give them are still available from the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Finally, quoting from the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights:

> ". . . the future of our nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principle of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights

—these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God. With his guidance and help we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all."

> For all the peoples walk
> each in the name of its god,
> but we will walk in the name of the
> Lord our God
> for ever and ever.—Micah 4:5

NOTE: *All Bible Quotations from Revised Standard Verison*

## COMMUNITY RESOURCES:

Ministers

United Church Women

Young Women's Christian Association

The Urban League

Council of Social Agencies

Parent-Teacher Associations

Bar Associations

State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council. (List may be secured from the Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia)

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# "OUR CITY GLORIOUS"

## Atlanta - Capitol of the State of Georgia

"Cities are places of evil, vice, and sin. They are also places of kindness and understanding, hope and joy. They are places where men dwell, and wherever men dwell both evil and good abound. What's more, where men dwell God comes, and so the city is the scene of redemption and hope."

- Adult Guide on "These Cities Glorious"

Facts compiled by -

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

# "Our City Glorious"

## Atlanta - Capitol of Georgia

Metropolitan Atlanta includes the counties of Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett.

Population (1960 census) - 1,017,188

Population of City of Atlanta - 487,455

## CHURCHES

There are 622 churches, representing 40 creeds, total membership 382,000.

### Greater Atlanta Council of Churches

One-third of the churches cooperate in the Council's great program of religion and social welfare--for example -

Provides: assistance to troubled families,
emergency short-term financial aid to individuals & families--those on waiting list for relief,
a Chaplin at the city hospital, Grady Memorial.
Aids Church World Service in the shipments of clothes and supplies.
One of the sponsors of Week Day Church Kindergarten laboratory school for directors.
Gives assistance to refugee families.
Cooperates with the Teacher's Association - Atlanta schools will have 300 new teachers, all young, and from out of town - welcoming them and aiding them in church affiliation.

United Church Women of Atlanta owns and operates the Savannah Community Center.

The churches have their way and say in cooperation with the social agencies of the city. There is no church which does not have an outreach into the inner city. In the agencies will be found church members on boards, in leadership places and in voluntary service. Funds for these agencies are in some church budgets.

There are also denominational programs and projects:

The Episcopal church has two city missionaries.

Individual Presbyterian churches have special ways of ministering to the needs of the city.

Central Presbyterian church has had a baby clinic for many years and a ministry to the mothers of these babies.

A counseling service--while its purpose was a program for Columbia Seminary, has become an answer to confused people in the Capitol area.

# Denominational Institutions

## Baptist Goodwill Centers:

Dawson Goodwill Center, 126 Waverly Way, N.E.
Magnolia Goodwill Center, 558 Magnolia St., S.W.
Stewart Goodwill Center, 153 Stoveall St., S.E.

Dr. Wm. Borders church is outstanding in its outreach with help for Negroes:

A Nursery School , and
A great educational program of Voter Registration, etc.

## Methodist

Bethlehem Community Center for Negroes, 9 McDonough St., SE
Wesley House Center, 342 Richardson St., S.W. and 175 Woodward Avenue, S.E.

Rev. Charles Wilson, City Missionary.

## Christian Church

Southern Christian Home for Children.

## Catholic

St. Joseph's Hospital, and Parochical schools- both integrated.
Doing a great work with, and for Cuban Refugees in the city.

## Jewish

Temple Sisterhood teaches blind to read braille and furnishes braille books.
Operates Home for the Aged.

B'nai B'rith - a service organization -

Supplies monthly programs for many city institutions,
Gives two scholarships each year to University of Georgia.

The churches also do cooperative work around our State Capitol where there is our greatest crime area and the largest percentage on relief rolls.

The Central Presbyterian has its baby clinic for the community and Trinity Methodist works with youth -- Girls and Boys Scouts, etc. Both pastors confer frequently.

The YMCA and the YWCA have great programs.

# EDUCATION

Agnes Scott College - Open Door Policy
Atlanta Art Institute
Atlanta University - Negro
Clark College - Negro
Emory University - Integrated
Emory School of Dentistry - Open Door Policy
Gammon Theological Seminary - Negro
Georgia Institute of Technology - ("Georgia Tech") - Integrated
Georgia Military Academy
Georgia State College - Integrated
Morehouse College - Negro
Morris Brown College - Negro
Oglethorpe University - Open Door Policy
Southern College of Pharmacy
Spelman College - Negro
Columbia Seminary

All Negro Colleges - Open Door Policy
All Parocial Schools - Integrated
Public School of Atlanta - partially integrated

Surveys are being made by Metropolitan Planning Committee, Glen Bennett, chairman, and Chamber of Commerce Education Committee.

Metropolitan school population growing faster than construction.

Problem - major shift of population, some school rooms empty, others over-crowded.

By 1970 school population will increase 24%.

Only 1 out of 17 mentally retarded children are being helped.

Bethlehem Center has the only class in the city for retarded Negro children -- 18 enrolled.

SCHOOL "DROP-OUTS" - 1400.

# HOUSING

In 1960, 1/3 of Atlanta families were without housing conforming to minimum standards of Atlanta, a total shortage of -

52,660 - Standard housing units
-25,109 - Substandard units than can be rehabilitated

27,551 - New units needed
+19,600 - New units to take care of population increase by 1970

47,151 - Atlanta's rock-bottom need for new housing units by 1970
-15,790 - White & Negro families who can afford new units

31,361
-19,442 - Negro families who cannot afford standard housing outside public housing projects

11,919 - Lower-middle income Negro families, not eligible for public housing and unable to pay for standard private housing under present conditions of Atlanta's housing market.

Unknown number - Lower-middle income white families who are leaving Atlanta in search of standard housing within their means.

Add needs of 750 families unable to rehabilitate their homes for lack of ability to finance required repairs, and the shortage of Negro residential land which forces up the price of new dwelling units and forces transition of white neighborhoods to Negro occupancy.

One out of every three families are without adequate housing.

Negro problem - Inability to pay
No land for development.

(53.5) - Over half of our Negro families have annual incomes under $3,000, 32.8 are under $5,000, 13.7 over $5,000.

In 1960, Negroes composed 37.5 per cent of city population and occupied 16.5 per cent of residential land.

There are in Atlanta approximately 40,000 substandard housing units, homes which are either dilapidated or deteriorating. If grouped together in one area these substandard housing units would represent a city of 148,000 people--roughly the size of Savannah. The cost, in terms of human suffering and loss of dignity, of allowing such slums to exist is, of course, immeasurable. But the dollars and cents cost is just as disturbing. Crime rates, juvenile deliniquency, and illness make the slum areas by far the most expensive to maintain, yet taxes derived from these areas are the city's lowest. In Atlanta, slums demand approximately 65 per cent of the total city services and bring in roughly six per cent of the total tax income.

Times have changed; no longer are slums considered personal problems of people who live in them.

Atlanta is taking steps, through Urban Renewal, to correct its urban blight.

## TRANSPORTATION

Long range plans -

Rapid Transit system by 1980, a rail system parallel to railroad, so as not to devote 54% of land to downtown streets and parking spaces, costing $292 million and covering an area of 1724 square miles. (45 municipalities involved.)

The plan has been presented by the Chamber of Commerce before the Banking and Financing Committee of the House of Representatives. The plan has been accepted by the House and is now before a Senate Committee.

This plan is important to the State economy -

Atlanta has one-third of Georgia's population, 20% of Atlanta's workers are employed in central city. Very little housing for Negroes in DeKalb County, so most of the Negroes who work there are living in the City of Atlanta.

If the workers cannot get to work, manufacturing will suffer, supplies cannot be distributed. Not only the city people but the State and Nation will suffer.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

National average stays between 5 & 6 %
Atlanta between 2 & 3%
Atlanta needs to add 10,000 new jobs each year to meet the demands.
Last year added 19,500.
Unskilled laborers the big problem, --
Hope lies in the Trade Schools soon to be constructed.

Information copied from -

Uniform Crime Reports - 1962
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

City of Atlanta, and Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties

Population 1,075,358

| | | Total Offenses | Murder & Manslaug'r | Rape | Robbery | Aggravated Assult | Burglary | Larcency over $50 | Auto Theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area Reporting | 87% | 17,804 | 104 | 151 | 590 | 859 | 6,713 | 4,798 | 4,590 |
| Estimated Total | 100% | 19,317 | 111 | 174 | 624 | 920 | 7,445 | 5,185 | 4,858 |
| Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants | -- | 1,796.3 | 10.3 | 16.2 | 58.0 | 85.5 | 692.3 | 482.1 | 451.7 |

# GEORGIA SERVES HER CHILDREN

Facts Compiled
By

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

* * *

Thanks are due Mrs. Roberts of the State Welfare Department, Mrs. Pate of the State Health Department, Mr. Wills and Miss Florrie Still, of the Department of Education for their help and cooperation.

## OUR CHILDREN

"I saw tomorrow passing by
On little children's feet
Within their forms and faces
Read her prophecy complete.
I saw tomorrow look at me,
Through little children's eyes,
And thought
How carefully I must teach.

-----Author, Unknown

## TWENTY-FOUR MILLION YOUTH -- THE NATION'S GREATEST ASSET.

GENERAL:--

24,000,000 - it is useful to count noses in round figures, but we must remember youth is not static. "The adolescent of today has never known a world that is settled or stable, not likely to explode at any moment, security of income, family life, schooling, future plans they can only imagine as a goal."

The answer lies largely with the adults of today. What will this answer be, let us see!

A. The Church, 19,589,856 - 3/4 of our 24,000,000 are not reached by any church. Of the ¼ in the churches, we have three classes -- those with genuine religious experience and in training for christian living; those whose experience is shallow, those almost lacking in christian experience. (figures of 1958)

What are we doing? Every church body has a youth program. In the denominations represented in the U.C.W. of Georgia, we have in the following churches:

--African Methodist Eposcipal - Allen Christian Endeavor League
--Colored Methodist Episcopal
--Congregational Christian - Pilgrim Youth Fellowship
--Disciples - - Georgia Christian Youth Fellowship
--Lutheran - Luther League

--Presbyterian - Westminister Fellowship
--Protestant Episcopal = Young Peoples Fellowship,
College group Cantebury
--Southern Baptist - Baptist Training Union
--The Methodist -- Methodist Youth Fellowship
--Camps, Conferences, the Y.W.C.A., and Y.M.C.A. should be added.

B. The Home.--The preparation for responsible family life - Christians must seek to achieve the fullest understanding of the complementary roles of men and women in the family circle outside of it.

I. WORKING MOTHERS -- U. S. FIGURES.

7,500,000 women with children under 18 (about 30% of such mothers) are in the labor force. This includes 3,000,000 with children under 6 years of age.

C. Marriage and Divorce in Georgia.--Total marriages in 1958 51,235 - 18,026 of which neither bride nor groom were residents of Georgia. No figures yet available for 1962.

9,521 divorces granted in 1961 -- 100,444 births for the year.

D. Child Welfare Programs of Georgia - 1961.-- Expenditures:

$ 1,691,488.72.

380,779.54 or 22.51% from Federal Funds
178,264.44 or 10.54% from State Funds
1,132,444.80 or 66.95% from County Funds

1. A total of 1,652 children living in homes of parents or other relatives received case work services during 1961.

"More homes could be preserved for children if casework could be made available when danger signals of family breakdown are first detected.." --from State of Georgia - Department of Public Welfare, July 1, 1960 - June 30, 1961. More funds are being appropriated to the States by U. S. Government. May we hope some will be allotted to home care of children whose mothers are in the labor force.

2. Foster Homes.--June 30, '61 - 549. Only 76 of our 159 counties had approved foster homes -- No. of **children in,**Homes - Fulton County, 758, other counties, 2,132, Total, 2,890.

Quoting 1961 report of State Welfare Department -- "When it is necessary for a child to be placed in foster care, it means there has been a family crisis and the child, as well as his family, needs lots of special understanding and help. ---The Department is ever in search of foster boarding homes that can provide good physical and emotional care for children of all ages. The need is especially great for teenagers, children with serious behavior problems, and children with physical handicaps."

3. Adoption -- A consistent increase has come in the number of children placed in permanent homes - 1960 - 61 -- 485 children-- of these placed were 4 sets of twins; 14 families of two children; 4 families of 3 children.

4. Services in Child-Caring Institutions.--Georgia in 1961 had 38 such institutions. The new addition was Georgia Sheriffs Boy's Ranch, Hahira, Georgia. There were 2,925 children in these homes - many of these institutions are operated by church denominations, but they are under the supervision, to some extent, of the State Welfare Department.

5. Illegitimate Births.--White 1,163; Negro, 8,421. From the Health Department came these words. "There surely were more white children born out-of-wedlock, but white people have ways of concealing it."

"State funds are available for maternity home care for unmarried mothers, this includes counselling with one or both parents and relatives to help them plan wisely for mother and child. Adoption placement for the child, if adoption is desired, is provided for by the State."

1961 figures -- 142 applications were received, 109 were under the age of 21 (one was 11, 2 were 13, and 5 were 14).

Of the children born of these mothers, 35 placed in Pre-adoptive Foster Homes; 33 in adoptive homes; 6 returned to mother.

The Directive sent to All State Departments of Welfare by U. S. Department of Education and Welfare . From the 10 point reform.

Intensive Case work Services.

> "At least one home visit every three months is required for relief families with illegitimate children. The best trained welfare worker must be put on this job."

Children in Trouble.

A. 5,000 children were kept in Georgia common jails for various lengths of time in 1961.

----Atlanta Journal

Only 25 counties in the state have Juvenile Courts.

B. Training School for Boys.--Negro and White at Milledgeville -- Negro at Augusta. Total number of children under care --- 1,279, representing 559 families. There is a chaplain and a director of disciplinary counseling, full time recreational director.

Quoting report of Welfare Department.--"By and large the conduct and the result of operation of the Augusta Division has been smooth and satisfactory, by comparison to the unmet objectives, the needs, the problems involved."

C. Georgia Training Schools for White Girls - Adamsville.-- 108 girls (1960-61). Home-making is the general theme of the Training School.

Resident camping trips -- Hard Castle Creek, Unicoi State Park - dancing, free expression. Attend neighboring church services on Sunday morning.

Two psychiatrists and a psychologist from Emory University make regular visits (information up to date).

Colored Division - Macon, Georgia - June 1960 - 61; 24 girls were paroled -- none were returned for violating the parole.

Quoting the State Welfare Report.--"2/3 of our girls were mentally and emotionally disturbed as a result of previous experiences and hereditary factors." .......

"The school chorus of eight voices provided a vested choir for a local church several times and wore red and white vestments made by the sewing class."

Education.--The girls were in classes ranging from 2nd, 4th and through the 10th grades.

Dormitory space and classrooms are needed to take the constant waiting list.

D. Schools.

1. Enrollment - 1961-62 - 1,433,316

2. Drop-outs - estimated 60,000 or 7%

National average 6%

It is reported that there were 11,720 failures in the first grades.

Visiting Teachers Services.--143 women and 33 men. Every child in the State has access to a 4-year high school education.

2. School Rooms.--For U. S. Report 1956-58, 3,000,000 moved across the country. In this number there were about 1,000,000 children between ages of 1 and 17. Georgians have been on the move.

   Mr. Wells of State Department of Education says we had a big school building program and then came the exodus from country to city. Now we have plenty of class rooms but many of them are left behind with the exodus.

3. Teachers.--36,666 teachers - approximately 35,000 teachers and principals (more than 90%_ have had 4 years of college education. Only 283 teachers now are on special permits.

4. Libraries.--33 Regional Libraries serving 120 counties 39 counties have own libraries. 75% of elementary schools and all high schools have libraries.
   Book Mobiles -- 65 serving 126 counties "to the remotest corner of rural Georgia."

   Approximately 80,000 children in vacation reading clubs.

   Facts from State Department of Education.

5. Classes for Exceptional Children.

   a. Educable Mentally Retarded -- Classes for white children are in the following counties:

Appling
Bacon
Banks,
Barrow
Brantley
Bullock
Camden
Chattanooga
Cherokee
Clayton
Church
Cobb
Dodge
Elbert
Emanuel
Evans
Forsyth
Habersham
Henry
Houston
Jefferson
Jenkins
Lincoln
Pickens
Pierce
Polk
Stephens
Sumter
Telfair
Tift
Towns
Union
Walker
Whitfield

### FOR BOTH NEGRO AND WHITE

Baldwin
Bibb
Carroll
Chatham
Clarke
Coffee
Crisp
DeKalb
Dougherty
Early
Floyd
Fulton
Glynn
Gwinnett
Madison
Muscogee
Pelham
Richmond
Spalding
Thomas
Troup
Walton
Washington

### FOR NEGRO CHILDREN ONLY

Bartow
Coweta
Decatur
Dooly
Effingham
Grady
Greene
Heard
Irwin
Liberty
Macon
Mitchell
Montgomery
Peach
Putnam
Wilcox

### b. SPEECH CORRECTION

Bullock
Chatham
(For Negro & White)
Clarke
Coffee
Colquit
DeKalb
(for Negro & White)
Dougherty
Floyd
Fulton
(For Negro & White)
Spalding
Muscogee
(for Negro and White)
Washington

c. **CITY SYSTEMS**.--Atlanta - 14 Schools EMR classes for white, 46 classes in 44 schools. For Speech Correction, 10 white teachers 3 Negro teachers.

**Cartersville** - has 2 in white schools - 3 in Negro schools for EMR children.

**CHATHAM County - Savannah System** - has classes for EMR in 17 schools for white and 17 schools for Negroes. It has one speech corrective teacher.

**COMMERCE CITY SYSTEM**.--has 1 SC teacher for white children

**DECATUR** - Classes for EMR in 5 white schools; 2 Negro schools; 5 teachers in white school for speech correction.

**FULTON COUNTY** - Classes for EMR in 11 white schools and 4 Negro schools, 3 white and 1 Negro teacher for speech correction.

**HOGANSVILLE** - 1 class for white EMR - 2 for Negroes.

**LAGRANGE** - EMR 3 classes for white schools, 1 SC teacher.

**MUSCOGEE CO.** - EMR 4 classes in white schools - 7 SC teachers

**NEWNAN** - EMR - 2 white schools

**THOMASVILLE** - EMR - 1 class each for Negroes and whites - 1 SC teacher.

**TOCCOA** - EMR - 1 class, 1 SC teacher.

TROUPE & LAGRANGE - 5 classes in Negro Schools, 5 classes in White schools.

VALDOSTA - EMR - 2 white schools, 1 Negro school.

WAYCROSS - EMR - classes in 2 white schools and in 4 Negro schools.

CLASSES FOR HOSPITAL AND HOME BOUND, IN ATLANTA, SAVANNAH, CLARK COUNTY, DEKALB CO., FLOYD CO., FULTON CO., SPALDING CO., MUSCOGEE CO., RICHMOND CO., TOWNS CO.

There are some classes in schools for the blind and partially blind.

EXPERIMENT PROJECTS OF THE ACADEMICALLY TALENTED.

$40,000 for the year 1961 - 62, was appropriated for the experiment.

District One - Savannah - Chatham County - Non-graded one-teacher in Heard Elementary School - 40 students having an I. Q. of 120 or above.

District Two - Moultrie City - Colquitt County - 175 Elementary and secondary teachers from each system involved in in-service study.

District Three - Muscogee School District - Columbus High School, 7 teachers talented students participating in one phase of:

1. Honor courses in English, mathematics, social studies.
2. Enrichment and acceleration in regular classes.
3. Advanced placement courses at local church while enrolled in high school.

District Four - Griffin-Spalding -- This project is an expansion of the junior and senior high school program which has been in operation for several years. Students having I. Q.'s of 120 or above participating in accelerated and enriched courses.

District Five - Fulton County -- Project has as its major a study of techniques for helping academically talented, secondary students develop effective reading and study skills. Selected 12th grade students in three high schools are participating in early morning classes in efficient reading.

District Six - Washington County -- Selected 5th, 6th, 7th, & 8th grade students in the Sandersville & Tennile Elementary schools are participating in special interest groups in typewriting, foreign languages, and science.

District Seven - Floyd County -- Project features cluster grouping of gifted students in grades 2 & 3 and in grades 4 & 5. Two non-graded groups are in operation.

District Eight - Glynn County - Project features enrichment within the regular classroom and placement of students in sections or groups where it is thought they can best function. During this school year, all teachers within the county are participating in an on-going study of gifted students and suggested techniques for meeting their needs.

District Nine - Gainesville City - Project is an expansion of an already existing project. It features semi-departmentalization and selective grouping on the basis of ability and achievement in grades 4,5, and 6. In grades 7 & 8, special grouping on the basis of achievement is used in each subject.

District Ten - Clarke County - Project features special classes in the language arts and social studies for academically talented students in grades seven through twleve. Classes are called educational enrichment classes and have an enrollemt of not more than 25 students.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEAF.--Georgia school for the Deaf, Cave Springs, Georgia, for children ages from 6 to 21 who have hearing deficiences. It is a residential school and, therefore, must provide a complete well-rounded program which will meet the educational, cultural, social, and recreational needs of the students twenty-four hours of the day, nine months of the year. This program furnishes a full academic school course that gives them the same training hearing children get at regular public schools and in cultured homes. The high school is fully accredited. All students are taught speech-reading. There is also vocational education for boys and girls.

There are Boy and Girl Scouts troops for older children and Brownies for the younger girls. The School for Negroes is located in a beautiful valley, nine miles from Cave Springs. The academic and vocational programs are the same as for the white children. Students who show ability to go beyond the high school goal are given special work to enable them to pass the entrance examination to Galladet College in Washington, the only college for the deaf in the world.

GEORGIA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND, Macon, Georgia, is operated by the State of Ga., for the education of White and Negro children who are blind, or nearly blind. It is operated by the State Dept. of Education, Div. of Vocational Rehabilitation. The school is made up of two units; the unit for the white is located at 2895 Vineville Ave, the unit for Negroes is located at 1030 Shurling Dr., both in Macon.

Beginning with the 1962-63 school year, beginning first year pupils will enter kindergarten; from kindergarten, they will proceed to the first grade and on through the twelfth grade. The school offers the same general subjects that are taught in the public schools in Ga. The children will learn much the same things they learn in the public schools, studying the same books generally. The school is fully accredited & qualifies graduates are admitted to Ga. Colleges without examination. In addition to regular literary subjects, special emphasis is given to music, physical education, arts and crafts, and vocational subjects. Quoting from - Bd. of Ed. for the Blind and Deaf.

## CHARACTER BUILDING AGENCIES

Georgia has 30 such camps, as Camp fire girls year around program with summer activities of day camps and term camps. Two Jewish camps, 1 at Rutledge, & 1 at Sautee. Boy scouts,girl scouts,YMCA,YWCA. Also, Shurch operated community centers for both white and colored peeple.

## PROTECTIVE LABOR LAWS

Certificates, which are secured through the office of county or city superintendent, of employment are required giving name, date, place of birth , names of parents or guardian. This applies to those under 18. No minor under 14 shall be employed gainfully at any time, except by parents, domestic or agricultural services. Physician's health certificate is also required.